PICTORIAL HYDERABAD

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED

BY

K. KRISHNASWAMY MUDIRAJ

Volume I

1929

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT

THE CHANDRAKANTH PRESS

HYDERABAD (Deccan)—INDIA

CONTENTS.

FOREWORD

BY

PROFESSOR E. E. SPEIGHT

of

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Mr. K. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj, whom I never had the pleasure of meeting, has honoured me with the request that I should write a Foreword to the work he has compiled, of which the first volume only has been sent to me, in its complete state.

Compliance with this flattering request has also been urged upon me from Castalian heights, so to speak, and in terms of such kindness and courtesy that, disregarding any matters of variance involved in such an undertaking, I have decided to write a few words from a point of view at which I am deeply interested in this old and hospitable city and its dependent regions.

It is clear that this book, whose assiduous compilation seems to have been kept very quiet, should prove most welcome to the general public for several reasons. We shall all be pleased to have, in the correspondence of King George and His Exalted Highness, a record of the sympathy and munificence of our Ruler during the Great War. The series of portraits of the successive Nizams, and of a century and a half of British Residents, so interesting historically and as works of art, are the result of personal interest taken in this work by some of the leading nobles of the State. And the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj, in what must have been a formidable task, has placed us all in his debt for the large collection of pictures illustrative of the history and the antiquities of Hyderabad, a collection absolutely unique and very timely. Here are pictures of places and people of olden days which will make the past very much more real to us. The ruins around the city will come to life for us again, and legend have a richer meaning. Many of these pictures are of real artistic value,—such, for example, as the portraits of Abdulla Quli Qutub Shah and Sultan Ali Adil Shah I, of the poet Mirza Ahmed, who died at Golconda, of Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick and his children by Khairunnissa Begum, of General Fraser and Sir George Yule; and there are exhilaratingly realistic impressions

of Syed Muzaffar, of Pandits Madanna and Akanna, all Prime Ministers to Sultan Thana Shah; of Nawab Azim-ul-Umra Arastu Jah and Maharaja Chandu Lal. Then there are striking photographs of archaeological relics of the capital and suburbs, of Golconda, Ellora, Ajanta, Bidar, Gulburga, Ittagi, Rajkonda, Naldrug, Naganath and Aundha temples, and, by way of comparison, even far off Sanchi is included.

The range of time indicated by these pictures is very long historically, the latest being that of the recent opening of the Kazipett-Ballarshah Railway by His Exalted Highness, and the earliest human relics illustrated are the contents of one of those mysterious graves of a pre-historic people who invaded the Deccan so long ago that the finds and their disposition connect them with similar graves of the pre-dynastic period in Egypt, anything beyond six thousand years ago. This fascinating subject, ethnologically of such great importance, Dr. E. H. Hunt, who is also one of the most eminent surgeons and amateur photographers in India, has made outstandingly his own, and his discoveries, yet to be richly supplemented, have aroused much interest in Egypt and England.

There is one picture for which alone the book is worth possessing, and that is the one in gold and colours of a court scene in the time of the second Nizam. Although there is the figure of the Frenchman Raymond, in a tall black hat, the picture is thoroughly oriental, in direct descent from Abbaside portraiture and decoration. The eye passes from one to another of these keen faces full of character, which call up what we know of the earliest Asiatic pictorial records in stone: there are Tyrian and even Assyrian profiles here.

Now, I should like to be allowed to say that for me the past of Hyderabad, as the past of India as a whole, is of far less import than the evolution in store, the unfolding of those latent and unsuspected human possibilities which can only rise into play and come to happy fruition by contact and emulation with kindred powers in the outer world. Seclusion such as Hyderabad has known is a rejection of the common inheritance of humanity. We cannot live on the glory of the past; such glory remains in our remembrance to be transcended; we are the greater inheritors if we strive to discover the moral foundation and sanction of such ancestral worth or success,—to understand the limitations of our forefathers in vision and endeavour, and then to set ourselves the great task of realizing, as they had to realize, our individual and collective responsibility, within and beyond the national bounds.

Without careful accommodation to the rest of the world, and especially without a just appreciation of new and vital conceptions and recognition of other ideals than our own, we shall fail as those of our forefathers failed whose vanished glory is our lamentation.

What is of value in the culture and achievements of our ancestors is not to be measured by wealth or ostentation; it is a matter of quality, of character, of wisdom,—of that which does not leave an individual or a people in the lurch when faced by new and formidable issues.

The vital bearing of what I have said will be recognized when we reflect that as the result partly of geographical conformation determining trade and traffic, and partly of the advance of scientific knowledge in the West, India has become the centre of the world,—and we know that Hyderabad forms the centre of India.

We have, therefore, to consider what it is the people of this State are in possession of with which to start their new life and ventures tomorrow, that morrow which is always the beginning of a new world. The nature of this possession, its human and material forms, is suggested by the facts and pictures in this book.

We have, in the relics of Buddhism, of Hindu dominion, and of early Mohamedan culture, that which gives an atmosphere of venerable antiquity such as certain modern countries might envy. We have towns which are passing from mediaeval conditions, with very brief transition, into modern guise and activity. We have curious things in tradition and culture which are only known to ourselves, and often only to a few of ourselves,—things which have never formed the subject of research or study.

We have around us a land whose productivity has yet to be fully studied and enhanced, and a country population largely untrained and untried in the more serious directions of cultivation, agricultural and mental, ranging from what are wrongly called criminal tribes to people of much natural ability and worth of character.

We have a great variety of mental quality, involving very different calibre and outlook, not only Indian in ultimate and nearer origin, but also Iranian, Central Asian, Arab, European and even African, a unique assemblage, which has its eugenic and dysgenic aspects, and its two sides in relation to intellectual and spiritual advance. And we have a younger

generation already enjoying education which was out of reach of their grandparents and in many cases of their parents.

With these assets and what is proceeding from them, we have to make the best we can, to preserve what is of peculiar and individual value in custom and tradition, to direct more and more of human energy aright, and to effect a fusion of all that is best and enduring in order to stand distinct and determinate before the world, which is itself a wonderful and evergrowing fusion of races and their multi-varied ambitions and abilities; all acting and reacting upon one another to the release and emergence of endless forms and phases and functions no wisdom has ever foreseen.

Those who have much more knowledge than I of Indian history and of Hyderabad in particular, assure me, as also do the facts and pictures gathered in this book, that Hyderabad is well on the path of progress. Indeed, from my own observation here and in other parts of Asia, I am inclined to say that there is no more pleasant or promising Islamic city in the world, and that in a number of ways Hyderabad is in advance of other countries under Mohamedan rule.

What I am quite sure of is that if any one returns to Hyderabad after an absence of say a dozen years, he will be not only astonished but also delighted at the way in which the most vital matters of administration and guidance, I mean finance and education, have borne fruit.

My insistence on the establishment of close contact with the outer world is accentuated by the nature of the advance in human knowledge in western countries, symbolized by the passing over India of European aeroplanes and the invasion of our homes by voices from far countries of the world. These things are only the outward tokens of revelation and revolution such as humanity has perhaps never known,—such as will test the quality of men and women, their stability and adaptability, as no developments of knowledge have ever done.

And in this connection I wish to emphasise that it is a very dangerous fallacy to assume, as so many Asian doctrinaires do, that western civilization is a slow disease bringing inevitable ruin. On the contrary it is, at its best, a high form of ascension, which is the very secret of the life process as revealed in human development; and what of social set-back accrues in Europe is precisely due to stubborn introversions, to the survival of sub-human proclivities in conflict with ideals of progress.

Thus you will see that my interest in Hyderabad is of a prophetic, constructive kind. We can only really understand the past by that energetic endeavour to grapple with present problems which alone can ensure our future welfare. What is bright in the past will become the brighter by our ardour and steadfastness, that which is dark can only be dispelled not by sophistry, but by resolute gesture and action which shows the refusal of the spirit to be shadowed or thwarted by such memories.

This, I feel, is the spirit in which we should face the external impact which is inevitable if we are to maintain our existence as an entity. The situation is paradoxical enough, as all great decisions are involved in paradox,—to exist as individuals we have to merge our individuality, to submerge our rivalries to attain a higher individuality.

I know that one of the great ideals of our Ruler and the band of earnest officials gathered about him is to give a lead in Indian reform, especially in the great matters of communal harmony, mutual forbearance, and freedom of opportunity for all. Already there is a spirit of emulation, in all that bears on social welfare, and everywhere one finds a stir of the right kind of dissatisfaction, which is one of the healthiest of signs, without which no progress is possible.

From what I am privileged to know of the determination of those who are so devotedly directing the advance of the State in public service and private endeavour, I can predict some very pleasing and surprising developments in the near future. Hyderabad will be more and more sought out by students and lovers of nature. The districts are almost a virgin field for the archaeologist, and by the efforts of our able engineers certain regions are rapidly turning into an Indian Lake District of high sanative value and with curative possibilities of climatic change.

Keen brains and big hearts are now sedulously working out well based and far-seeing schemes which will produce yet greater dissatisfaction of the healthy kind, the feeling that one is not doing anything like what one ought to help in the general progress and to support those who are exerting themselves at the head of affairs.

By irrigation, reclamation and afforestation on the largest advisable scale, by the application of chemical and electrical processes to agriculture, by manufacture and ameliorative work, by abundant hygienic provision, wise town-planning and colonisation of sparsely peopled areas, by a comprehen-

sive system of vocational training, by encouraging participation in the universal joy in many forms of art, and by rejection of extravagance in public and private life, a new Hyderabad is in process of evolution, in which we are likely to see the fostering of much that is best in East and West, and a determination to equip our citizens for worthy companionship in the comity of nations who are leading civilization at one of the most crucial moments of transition in human history.

In falling into line with the humanism of the western world—while at the same time wisely conserving her own distinctive culture,—Hyderabad will first of all be worthily confirming the convictions of the great Arabian scholars whose labours preserved for posterity so much of that Greek thought whose spirit is at the heart of true civilization, a spirit which has given us the inestimably rich inheritance of modern science.

All human advance exhibits two vital movements,—the intensification of the life of the soul, which is religion, and an intimate association with external nature which is the origin of the individual sciences. Thus thought and life are continually enriched, and moral purpose reinforced, and men are strengthened to equip themselves for the advent of the new enlightenment.

Secondly, such participation in western ideals of progress in the best sense will enable Hyderabad to escape the insidiously dangerous phases of continental Jingoism. There are in Asia rivalries of a bitter and relentless kind unknown in modern Europe where, despite the events of 1914 to 1918, powers of cohesion have developed which are unprecedented in history.

In a book dealing largely with the past of Hyderabad it is perhaps natural that Mr. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj shoud not have been able to devote much space to two activities on which the welfare of the State and its people largely depends,—I refer to education and social uplift, though I am given to understand that these are to be more fully dealt with in the second volume.

Some harsh criticism has been levelled at the prosecution of a scheme of higher education involving expense regarded as disproportionate. Judicious economy should, of course, be aimed at in every department of State, and this book gives details of the gradual decrease in the emolument of Prime Ministers, for example,—from the days when a nominal one was paid six lakhs per annum not to interfere, while the acting one was allowed,

instead of salary, to take an anna in the rupee from the revenue,—to the comparatively meagre honoraria granted nowadays, a century later. One of the chief justifications of the wise policy of founding a University in Hyderabad is that it is undoubtedly the speediest method of establishing contacts between the thinking people of Hyderabad and men and women abroad. Elementary education, which is now in very able hands, could not, of course, bring this about alone.

Of humanitarian activity, I am personally aware of much that goes on unknown to the general public. In those unfortunate times of epidemic there are groups of young people who, irrespective of religious differences, make themselves responsible for districts of the city and so greatly lighten the arduous work of the doctors. There are old men, too, who devote their lives to the dispensing of medical aid, little known and unrewarded. And to go down to the depths, we have the noble work being carried on at Dichpalli for the relief and cure of the lepers in the State, a work now known even far outside India, and the most precious example of devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, which is likely, through the annual classes which are being attended by an increasing number of doctors, and by the spreading renown of the institution, to lead to many important developments and a corresponding elimination of much that is detrimental to public health.

For a work with such a title as this it would have been a pleasure to give some of my impressions of the picturesque side of Hyderabad, the city and surroundings, and the scenic interest of the outlying parts of the State, which have never had justice done to them. The praise, in Meadows Taylor's grim book, of Hyderabad embowered in its gardens a century ago, give one but a faint idea of the reality as I have known it for six years. But this is a subject difficult to leave if once entered upon. I can only affirm here that there is far more of beauty, just as there is far more of human charm and value, than the few painstaking recorders have been able to suggest.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Nearly three years ago it came into my mind to compile a work to take the place of "Glimpses of the Nizam's Dominions" this excellent book having not only gone out of date but deficient in very many respects. Many of my friends encouraged me to proceed with my idea as they considered it well worthy of pursuit. However, the more I thought over the matter the less inclined I became to embark on the venture. I realized that the compilation would entail enormous labour; not only were special articles to be written on the various subjects but also an immense quantity of material collected; not merely this, there was the problem of illustrations; and, finally, there was the question of finance and an undertaking such as the one I contemplated could not possibly be financed with a few thousands. And, then, there was another serious problem. Could such a book be produced in Hyderabad? All these considerations pressed upon me so greatly that I allowed the idea to hang fire for a while.

Sometime later I happened to be given an interview by one of our principal noblemen and in the course of conversation I mentioned to him that I was revolving in my mind the idea of bringing out a work to supercede the "Glimpses of the Nizam's Dominions" as our State and its affairs deserved better treatment than that given in the work mentioned. He not only agreed that the State deserved better treatment but mentioned that the work was quite out of date and if a suitable successor to it could be produced, it would be generously welcomed. On his side, he said, he would gladly and willingly provide what assistance he could. For this assurance I can never be sufficiently grateful to him, especially as the promise has been fulfilled more readily and liberally and at all times than I was led to expect at that time. The nobleman in question is Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, the distinguished scion of an illustrious house. Mentioning the matter to some of my friends, I found they concurred with the nobleman's idea, especially in view of the events which had taken place in the latter part of the blessed rule of His Highness the Nizam, the late Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, and more so, in view of what have occurred, and are occurring—the changes and beginnings of changes—in the reign of the present Nizam, our august and beloved ruler, His Exalted Highness Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur.

I finally came to the conclusion that I could render no better service to my Sovereign, his State, and my fellow-subjects than by compiling the record as contemplated, but on a far larger scale and with more complete-

ness and fullness, and in a manner in accordance with the dignity of Hyderabad as the premier Indian State in the country, and, if I may so, as an individual's humble tribute to the services rendered by Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur to his State and his subjects by the many changes he has introduced, the many benefits he has conferred, and the many schemes he has launched, and the many schemes he has ordered to be considered and reported upon.

With these objects in view, and having made my decision, I spared no pains to reorganize my press—the Chandrakanth Press—and ordered out special type and machinery. This done, I turned my attention to the collection of material, the writing and preparation of articles on historical and allied subjects, Besides material for historical articles I had to collect authentic information for the lives of leading noblemen, jagirdars, and owners of Samasthans, Government officials, military officers and leading men in the world of commerce and industry.

As the work of collection proceeded I found, as Field Marshal Joffre once said, that I had bitten off more than I could chew. Apart from the biographical notes and articles on historical subjects I had to collect complete and up to date particulars in respect of the administration, administrative departments, Archaeology, Ethnology, the Berars, the University, Railways and so on. The gigantic and at the same time complicated nature of the work dismayed and often dispirited me, though many friends helped as far as the writing portion is concerned, the work of collection fell entirely on my shoulders. Interviews alone occupied a considerable portion of my time; and these interviews were not often easily to be had. In many instances biographical notes arrived many months after the original request and only after repeated personal calls. Information in respect of the lives of the British Residents was most difficult to obtain and to get it I was bound to as, otherwise, one part of the work would be incomplete and mar the whole. Then as month followed month and months merged into years narrative articles in connection with the work of the various Government Departments had to be brought up to date; and, for this also I had to undertake a number of calls, solicit interviews and the articles already prepared recast and revised.

Simultaneously with the work of collecting material and arrange their being put into shape, I had to undertake the work of collecting photographs and have theirs blocks prepared. If the burden of the written part of the work was great enough the burden of the pictorial part of the work was greater still. A special photographer had to be engaged to take photographs of historical places, prominent buildings, places, objects of special interest

and so on, and the artist often had to be taken to the spot and given special and definite instructions.

The general reader can at once understand that photographs and portraits of old Nizams, nobles, prime ministers and Residents could not easily be had. One has only to attempt to secure the portrait of but nobles of the times of any one of the old Nizam to realise what the task has meant to collect the portraits of almost all the prime ministers.

I would, in this connection, break away from the main point for one moment to refer to the painting (reproduced in exact colours of the original) showing a court scene in the time of His Highness Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur (Page 60-A) This is a very rare picture and it was with considerable trouble and difficulty I succeeded in securing it.

The value of the pictorial portion of this work lies in the reproduction of ancient portraits and paintings. For photographs of archaeological interest, I am solely indebted to the Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and in the collection of these I had had no difficulty nor trouble. Had it not been for this Department's kindness and courtesy, the burden of collection would have become still greater. Thanks to the encouragement of several Government officers and friends I was able to surmount all difficulties.

I now beg to offer the first volume of PICTORIAL HYDERABAD to the general public and trust they will be good enough and generous enough to give it a cordial reception. Faults it may have many and defects it may have many, but my request is that it may be accepted by my fellow-subjects (and friends of the State) as a record of the services rendered to them by several generations of their Rulers and their Prime Ministers. The second volume is in print and will be issued within a very few months. It will contain chapters on the following subjects:—

1. Biographical notes of all leading nobles and officials.
2. Jagirdars.
3. Hindu Samasthans.
4. History of Nizam's Railway.
5. Descriptive and explanatory accounts of departmental work.
6. Ethnological Section etc.

Before I conclude, it is my duty, my most pleasant and grateful duty, to place on record my humble and most whole-hearted thanks to Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur for considerable moral encouragement and practical assistance in the shape of gladly and unhesitatingly supplying me with a large number of rare portraits and pictures; to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur for encouragement and assistance in one direction and another;

to Raja Narayanlal Bahadur, son of Raja Bansilal Motilal Bahadur, for great material assistance; and to Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, and to the City Commissioner of Police, Mr. Venkat Rama Reddy, Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Inayat Jung Bahadur and Mr. M. Hanumantha Rao, High Court Pleader, Hyderabad, and Professor Hanumantha Rao, Nizam College for their unvarying sympathy and moral support. My special and very sincere thanks are due to the local papers, especially the Rahbar-e-Deccan and its Editor, Mr. Ahmed Moinuddin, for continued moral encouragement and support.

Finally, I have to offer my very best and most sincere thanks to the General Manager of "The Statesman" of Calcutta for the special courtesy extended to me in connection with the preparation of the blocks; Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal & Son and Mr. M. E. N. Franswah for their great pains in taking splendid photographs of places and objects; and lastly, and therefore especially, to Mr. A. F. Thomas who is well-known in these parts as a gifted Journalist and was for several years Editor of "The Hyderabad Bulletin" and is the author of "India's Destiny" (printed at the Pioneer Press, Allahabad) for revising the work, re-writing many important portions of it, and passing most parts of it through the Press and rendering considerable literary help in other respects, for which I cannot be too thankful to him.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the production of this work has involved a considerable amount of expenditure. The cost of photographing and blockmaking alone has covered a sum sufficient for the purpose of a well-equipped moderate sized printing press. Besides there is the paper, which is of a superior kind and, then, there is binding—to say nothing of printing and other matters. In these circumstances, therefore, it will be, I feel sure, generally appreciated when I say that it is a profound relief to me to see the first volume of the work ready to be in the hands of the public.

Having said this it only remains for me to add that whether the work has been well done or ill done is a matter for my patrons and the general public to decide. All that I have said before is not by way of any self-praise or any sentiment akin to it, but to place before the public such facts as would lead to a just and sympathetic appreciation of the labour and trouble involved in the undertaking shouldered, as it has been, by a single individual with but a few assistants.

K. KRISHNASWAMY MUDIRAJ,
Publisher.

HYDERABAD STATE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

HYDERABAD, the premier Indian State in India, forms a lateral square and is situated between 15·10’ and 21·50’ north latitude and between 74·44’ and 81·35’ east longitude. Its area is 82,698 square miles, which means that the State is larger than England and Scotland put together.

It is bounded on the north by the British districts of Khandesh and the rock-bedded river Tapti, on the south by the rivers Tunghabadra and Kistna, on the east by the rivers Wardha and Godaveri and on the west by the British districts of Kaladgi, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The three main rivers which fertilize its soil are the Godaveri, the Kistna and the Tunghabadra, but these are, unfortunately, what may be termed border rivers. There is no river comparable to the Godaveri or the Kistna which actually cuts through the State.

The area consists, generally speaking, of a hilly tract of country, elevated about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated to the north of the great Deccan plateau. It is divided into two great and equal divisions by trappean rocks to the north and the west and by granite and limestone regions to the south and east.

The country presents much variety of surface and feature. In some parts it is mountainous, woody and picturesque; in others, flat or undulating. The champaign lands are of all description, including many rich and fertile plains. The Aurangabad district, besides its caves at Ajanta and Ellora, presents a variety of scenic aspect not met with elsewhere. The country is undulating in parts, with step-like ascents in some places and abrupt crags and cliffs in others. In the granitic and calcareous region (Telingana, that is, that portion of the State in which the Telugu speaking population for the most part dwells) the hills are bare of vegetation and the plains covered with brushwood of every description. Dome-shaped hills and wild fantastic boulders and tors abound in many parts, giving the region a gloomy aspect. On the other hand, the trap region (Marathwara, that is, that portion of the State in which the Marathi speaking people dwell) is covered with luxuriant

vegetation, with cliffs, crags and undulating hills. There is no mountain worth the name. The forest area covers over 3,000 square miles and contains flora and fauna of many descriptions. The fauna, particularly, is of a wide variety.

The country is also rich in minerals. Deposits of iron ore of varying quality are widely distributed over the lateritic and granitic tracts of the State. Similar deposits are found in the sandstone formations in the Godaveri and Wardha valleys. In the tract situated between the Kistna and the Tunghabadra, haematite occurs in considerable quantities, but is not worked. It may here be mentioned, as a piece of curious information, that the iron for the famous Damascus steel swords which Salah-ed-din and the knights of Europe wielded in the past is believed to have been sent from a place near Warangal. Among other minerals found in the country may be mentioned corundum, garnets, graphite, limestone and coal, but the only minerals which are largely worked are the last mentioned two.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Dominions, during a greater part of the year, is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between extremes. The rainfall is mainly dependent on the Summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon, but the eastern and southern portions of the country are, in addition, benifitted by the latter rains, when the same currents are deflected on to the eastern coast.

POPULATION.

According to the 1921 census, the population of the State was 12,471,770 (6,345,071 males and 6,123,699 females). The density is 151 persons to the square mile. The proportion of males to females was as 1,000 to 986. The Hindus of all castes numbered 10,656,453, or 85 per cent; Animists, 430,748, or 3 per cent; Christians, 62,656, or 5 per cent.: Mohamedans, 1,298,271, or 10 per cent. Compared with the census figures for 1911, the population in 1921 showed a decrease by 902,906. As the population of India is steadily increasing, this decrease by about a million in a decade might appear unsatisfactory. The reason for it, however, is not far to seek. Seven out of the ten years between 1911 and 1921 witnessed bad seasons owing to insufficient or excessive rainfall and the toll exacted by influenza and plague had been very considerable. Doubtless due to these afflictions, the death-rate continued to be much above the birth-rate. It is sincerely to be hoped that the next census will give us better and more satisfactory figures.



GENERAL VIEW OF CHAR MINARS.

Of the total population of the State only 33 persons per thousand are literate, that is to say, a vast majority of these 33 persons have just a smattering knowledge of the written language. The proportion of males and females, separately, stood at 57 and 8. According to communities, there were only 47 male and 4 female literates out of every thousand Hindus; 308 males and 186 females among Christians; 140 males and 35 females among Mohamedans. The amount of literacy in English was very small and still is. English is extremely meagre, the population being less than four persons per thousand. Although these figures present a very gloomy picture, it should be remembered that the State is alive to the rapid furtherance of education and on the steady execution of a very liberal policy spends several lakhs of rupees annually. Moreover, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Nizam, has made primary education free throughout the entire Dominions.

RURAL LIFE.

The average population of a village is about 532. Garhis, or walled villages, are found all over the State, testifying to the necessity that existed, up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, of affording security against the depredations of marauders and the constant fear of civil wars in those troublous times. The houses are usually built of mud with thatched roofs.

The staple food of the poorer classes consists chiefly of cakes of jawar and bajra, though in the Telingana district rice is also used to a large extent. Along with the cakes are eaten curries made of vegetables and pulses, onions, oil and ghi, seasoned with tamarinds or chillies, or both. Musalmans and Hindus (excepting Brahmins, Komtis, etc.,) alike eat goat's flesh. The Musalmans in the country tracts, out of respect for the feelings and prejudices of their Hindu neighbours, do not indulge in beef; but the Musalman inhabitants of towns and large cities have no such scruples. The MALAS, including DHERS and CHAMARS, MAHARS and MANGES, eat also flesh of cattle died of a natural death.

The ordinary form of dress for a villager is a DHOTI or waist-cloth, a short jacket or coat of cotton, a turban of red or white colour in the Maratha districts and always white in Telingana, and a KAMMAL, or blanket, which he almost always carries. The women wear a SARI, which is a piece of cloth 5 or 6 yards long and 4 feet broad, one end being fastened round the waist, wrapped round, and then carried over the head and shoulders covering the rest of the body.

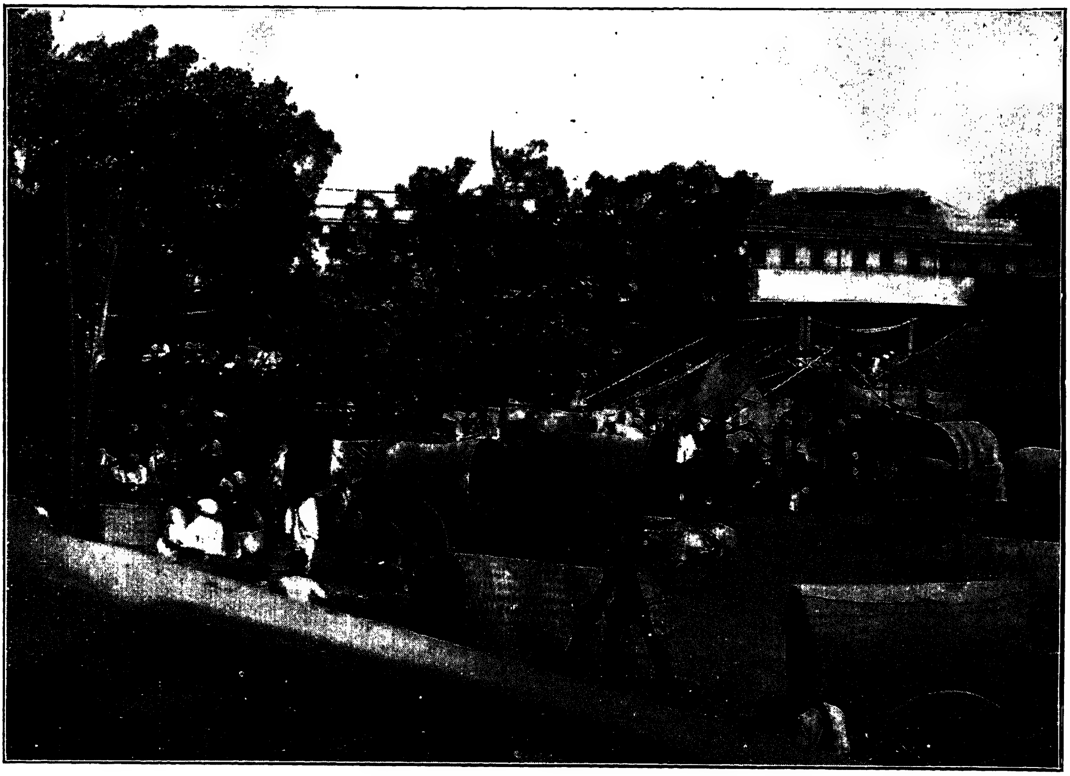
In addition to the sari, the women wear a CHOLI—a short bodice. The dress described above is worn by Hindus and Musalmans alike; but Musalman women often wear a LAHNGA, or petticoat, with a CHOLI and DUPATTA, the last covering the head and the body. Gond and Waddar females discard the CHOLI altogether, but wrap the end of the sari round the upper part of the body.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State is presided over by the ruler, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur. He is assisted by an Executive Council which works under a president and consists of seven members holding separate portfolios. There is also a legislative council, but it is constituted on the basis of nomination. It concerns itself chiefly in framing laws and bye-laws which are first examined by the Executive Council and forwarded to the Nizam with its opinions. No bill can be passed without the ruler's sanction. As for the rest, the general administration is an exact replica of that which prevails in British Indian provinces. There is a High Court, the revisional and appellate powers, such as that possessed by the Privy Council, being in the hands of the Nizam. Death sentences should have his assent before being carried out. There are separate Medical, Educational, Agricultural, Revenue, Public Works, Industries, Veterinary, Archaeological and Military Departments, exactly as they are constituted in British India, with some minor differences. The revenue is derived mostly from agriculture, customs, excise and railways. (Separate chapters are devoted to subjects of special interest and for these please refer to "Contents" or Index.)

HYDERABAD CITY.

THE City of Hyderabad, the capital of the State, is the fourth largest city in the whole of India and undoubtedly the most picturesque. Here you can see the orient and the occident meet in a most strange and bizarre manner; pre-modern and modern civilization commingle; palatial buildings and slums of which any third rate town would be ashamed standing side by side; people of all nations, countries and communities, some of the richest and poorest men in India and some of the finest roads and avenues and some of the worst lanes and by-lanes in the country. It is in



A Busy Scene in Osman Ganj (Ganj-Bazaar). Note the Grain Carts.

every way a City of contrasts, a most picturesque and interesting city. Not even Delhi can beat it. If any city in India is worth seeing, it is certainly Hyderabad. Bombay and Calcutta have their counterparts in Europe, but for sheer picturesqueness Hyderabad stands alone.

It is situated on the river Musi and has a population of 1,44,145. It is so extensive in area that the surrounding walls have no less than thirteen gates and thirteen doors to serve as exit and entrance. That side of the

old wall facing the north has now been demolished to make way for an embankment intended to protect the city against floods, the most disastrous of which occurred in 1908. It was founded by Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth of the Golconda Kings, and of the Qutub Shahi

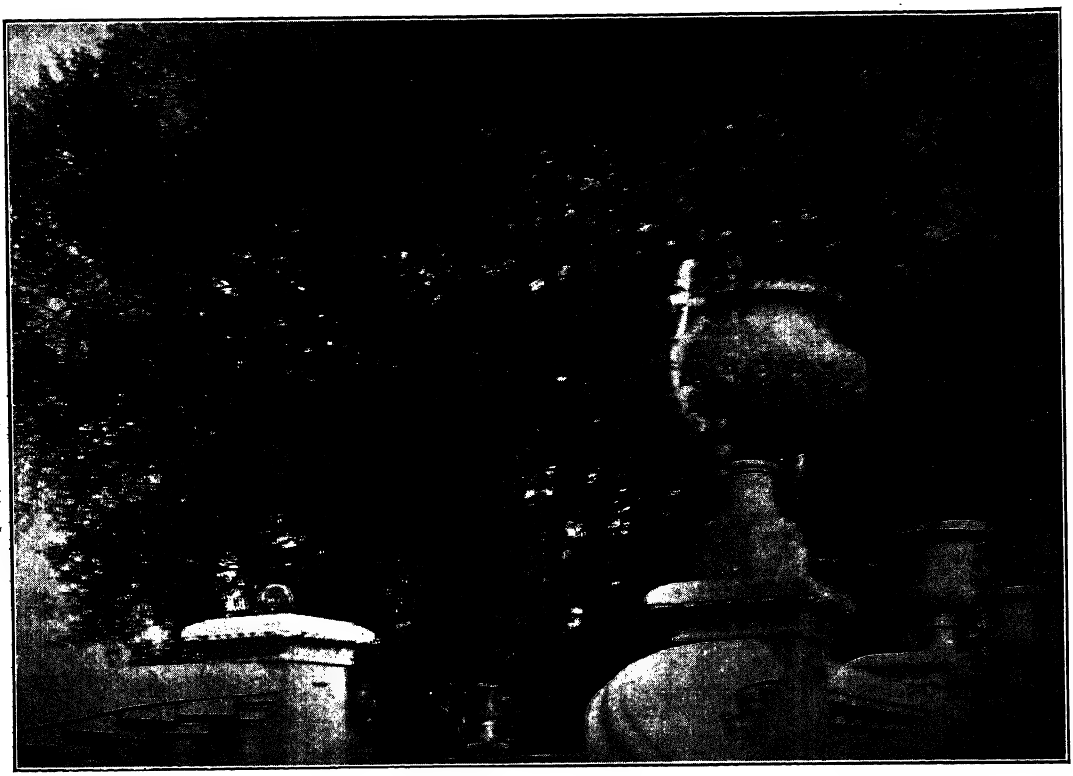


The River Musi which cuts the City in two.

dynasty, in 1590 A. D. and was originally named Bhagnagar in honour of the Sultan's favourite sweetheart, Bhagmati, a Hindu, but after her demise was denominated Hyderabad. It underwent two or three other denominations but the name "Hyderabad" finally got fixed.

The City is undergoing rapid transformation and will in the not distant future doubtless cease to be an ancient city with mud walls still enclosing it on some sides of it. There is a drainage scheme already in operation and the Nizam has very thoughtfully coupled with it a city improvement scheme. Electricity is provided and its use for lighting purposes is rapidly spreading. Water supply is plentiful, thanks to a tremendous reservoir constructed at a place called Gundipett, twelve miles to the west of the City and close to the historic hill of Golconda.

In the year 1908, the river Musi which cuts through the City, dividing it into two parts, overflooded and caused a tremendous disaster. The damage to property was enormous. Thousands lost their lives. After the waters subsided, the scene that was presented was of the most excruciating type. On either side of the river there was nothing to be seen but fallen houses, collapsed roofs, bare walls and a tangled mass of trees, logs, rafters and

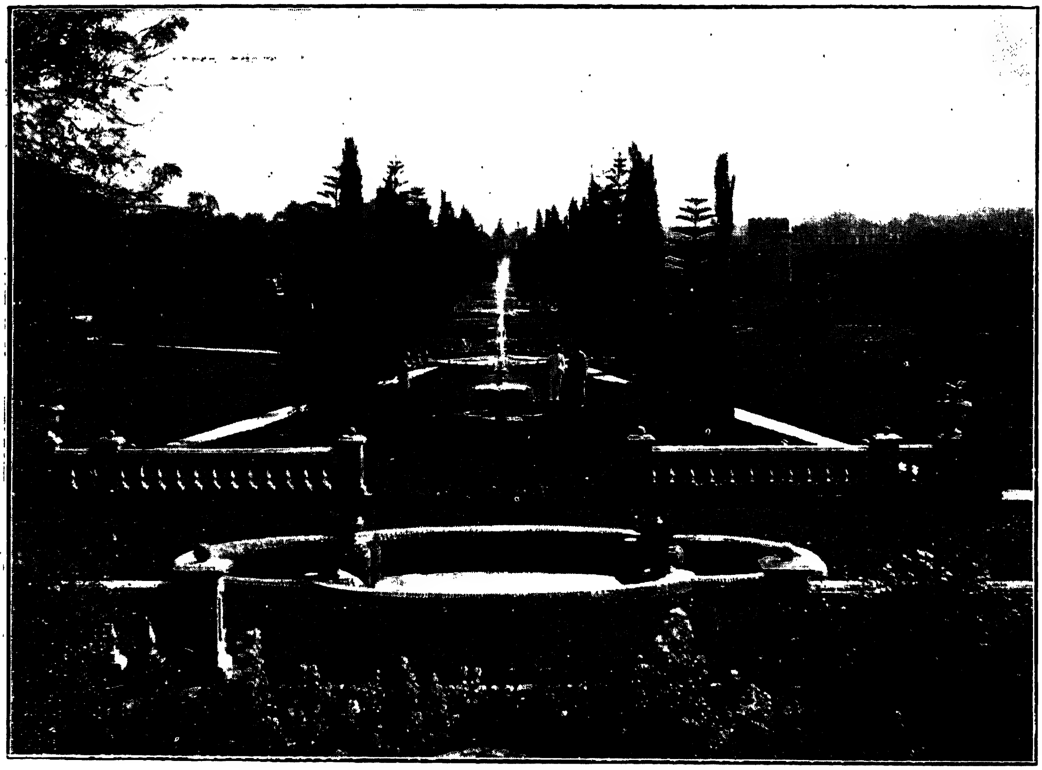


Tamarind tree in the Osmania Park. This tree saved the lives of about 150 persons in the great Musi River Flood of 1908.

shrubbery. Many houses had entirely disappeared and nothing but one's memory remained to identify the spot of their location. Human corpses and carcases of animals were everywhere to be seen—and these were those which were not washed away. It is said that Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, who was then Nizam, went about the devastated area looking like a man who was almost insane with grief.

In one respect this awful disaster proved for Hyderabad City a distinct blessing in disguise. His Highness the late Nizam immediately after completing the tremendous work of relief to the suffering people, ordered schemes to be devised for avoiding a similar disaster in the future. The scheme

finally sanctioned and improved upon by the present Nizam is one of tremendous dimensions. The Afzal Bridge which connects the northern and southern parts of the City has been rebuilt. A reservoir, called the Osman Sagar, has been built across the Musi, a few miles away from the City, in order to serve not only as a flood moderator, but also as a source of water supply. This has cost Rs. 58,40,000. Another reservoir, the Himayat Sagar, has been constructed across the river Easi, 3½ miles above its junction with the Musi river. It acts not merely as a flood moderator but also as an irrigation tank. It has cost the enormous sum of Rs. 91,75,000, very nearly a crore of rupees.



A view of the Osmania Park on the northern bank of the Musi River.

The northern and southern banks of the river Musi have been raised by embankments which are covered with stone masonry to strengthen them. The roads on either side have been broadened and along them now stand three of the most imposing buildings in Hyderabad, and for the matter of that, in India. These buildings are the Osmania General Hospital, High Court and City College. Between the northern bank and the road there is a beautiful river park which has served to enhance the appearance of the City considerably.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Drainage Scheme which has already been taken in hand, when completed, will improve the health of the City and sound the death knell to the existence of the present day dirty open drains and cesspools. The City Improvement Board is creating "lungs" here and there, and several roads have been widened and many dilapidated, unhealthy houses have been



A Street Scene in Mahboob Ganj (Ganj-Bazaar).

demolished. The main aim of the Board is to do away with congestion. Its desire to provide model houses for the poor may be realized in the not distant future, but at present no headway in this direction is possible on account of want of funds. The irrigation works in the districts are absorbing several lakhs of rupees monthly and it is impossible to spare any for model houses.

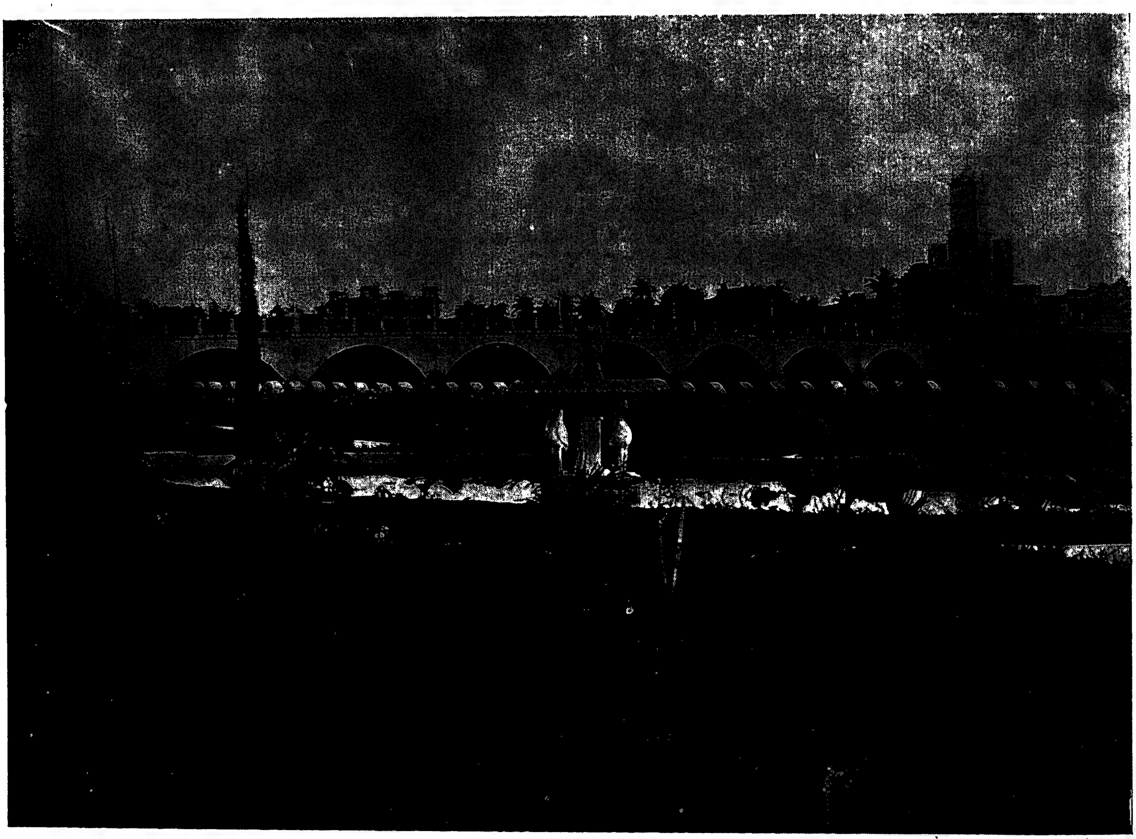
PLAGUE.

In November of the year 1911 plague came upon the City like a thunderclap. Hyderabad was for many years immune, for what reason no one knows. But, suddenly, the pestilence appeared in an epidemic form and levied fearful toll of life not only in the City and suburbs, but also in the adjoining British cantonments. Since then anti-plague operations have been steadily pursued

and to day there have been provided several hundreds of sheds for the poor of the City in the surrounding open plains, and to these the people resort as soon as the epidemic breaks out. The disease now appears regularly every year and not until the people learn to evacuate and go out into camps, get themselves inoculated, and obtain prompt medical relief, to say nothing of indulging in systematic rat destruction, can the disease be averted or its virulence reduced. The Government are continuing to spend large sums of money annually to combat this dreadful pestilence and what is needed is the co-operation of the people.

THE CHAR MINAR.

The most notable and imposing building in the City is the Char Minar, or four towers. It is indeed one of the most notable and interesting structures not only in the State but in the entire country. It is a magnificent rectangular edifice built of granite upon four granite arches, facing north, south, east and west and occupies a most prominent position in the centre



Afzal Bridge over the Musi (there are three other bridges) joining the northern and southern portions of the City.

THE NIZAM'S REFUSAL

Here, it may be mentioned, by way of an amplification of the preceding paragraph, that the first proposal from the Company was permanent cession of territory. The Nizam flatly refused to agree. Then came the proposal for a permanent assignment of territory, the sovereignty, however, continuing though merely on a nominal basis. This proposal was also refused. The Nizam was pressed again and again and we are sorry to have to add even threatened, but he would not yield. It is stated that the pressure to make him agree to the second proposal continued for fifty days, the Nizam, to his honour be it said, stubbornly refusing. Then came a third proposal. It was to the effect that the Nizam should assign territory to the Government "merely for a time to maintain the Contingent as long as the Nizam should require that force". "Objurgations and threats" continued, but the Nizam remained unyielding for another fifteen days.

THREAT OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Then came the bombshell—the cruel culmination of the threats. Maharaja Chandoo Lall, then Prime Minister, received a letter from Major (afterwards) Colonel Davidson, Assistant Resident, a part of which reads as follows (quoted by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in his letter):—"I believe the Resident requires your attendance this evening, to inform you his negotiations with the Nizam are at an end and he applies to the Governor-General by today's post to move troops********Indeed I have a letter from my nephew at Poona mentioning that the 73rd Highlanders and the 86th Regiment, Her Majesty's troops, have received orders to be in readiness to march on Hyderabad. Don't suppose military operations will be confined to the districts; and, if you are a friend of His Highness, beg of him to save himself and his dignity by complying at once with what the Governor-General will most assuredly compel him to accede to".

THE NIZAM AGREES.

The day after the receipt of this letter, the Minister wrote to the Resident to say that the Nizam consented to the proposal.

This was how the Berar Treaty came to be signed in May 1853.

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY.

The terms of the Treaty were simple enough. Out of the revenues from the Berars, the debt of 50 lakhs was to be met; prompt payment of the cost

of the City of Hyderabad with four grand trunk roads running from its base. Each side of the building measures one hundred feet, and the pit of the ornamental arches is fifty feet from the ground, while the minarets which rise to a height of one hundred and eighty four feet spring from the abutments of open arches facing the four cardinal points. It was erected in 1591 A. D. by Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth in descent from Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of the Qutub Shahi dynasty of Golconda. It is said that this philanthropic prince spent large sums of money from his private purse in the construction of this and other public buildings. It is not known exactly why this edifice was raised, but some say it was for the purpose of commemorating the deliverance of the city from some pestilence. During the occupation of the city by the Moghals in 1687 A. D., one of the minarets was struck by lightning and its reconstruction cost Rs. 60,000. (according to the present day value of money it would amount to Rs. 1,80,000). Monsieur Bussy, the French General, and his troops occupied the building in 1756 A. D.

This beautiful quadrangular edifice, standing in the centre of the City upon four grand arches of great solidarity, and challenging the eye of every



Another view of the Osmania Park on the River Musi.

person is one of the most splendid of Sultan Mohammad Quli's constructions. Above the arches in each of the minarets are storeys of rooms, and formerly each storey was devoted to science, the whole building being used as a college attached to the mosque, in order that the professors and students might be enabled to look down upon the pomp and wealth of this world and behold in them nothing but vanity. (See picture in Archaeological Section, page 10 of illustrations).

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The principal mosque in Hyderabad is the Mecca Musjid, with accomodation for no less than ten thousand worshippers at a time. It was commenced by Sultan Mohammad Qutub Shah who reigned from 1611-1625, but it was still unfinished in 1687, at the time of the capture of Golconda by the Emperor Aurangazeb. The great Moghal Emperor would not sanction



Band Stand in the Public Gardens.

the completion of the minarets as he regarded them as symbolic of wordly ambition which always remains unsatisfied. Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, (1761-1803) and his successors are buried in the court yard of this mosque, and recently a canopy was erected to preserve the royal

tombs. (In Archaeological Section, see page 13 of illustrations). The Mecca Musjid, however, never took the place of the Jami Musjid which, according to a chronogram over the east, was built in 1597-1598 by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of Hyderabad City. Unfortunately, the building is surrounded by rows of mean shops which detract from its dignity. The double arching of the facade is an interesting feature of the decoration. The architecture of Hyderabad offers many fine examples of stucco decoration which Mr. E. B. Havell in his "Indian Architecture" describes as follows :—



A view of the Public Gardens.

"The exquisite Indian polished plaster which with discreet fresco or Esso enrichment provides a most elegant and distinguished form of decoration."

NOTABLE BUILDINGS.

Among other notable buildings in Hyderabad are the Residency, Faluknuma Palace and the Chowmahalla Palace. The Hyderabad Residency building dates from the commencement of the nineteenth century and stands in the midst of a beautiful park which is surrounded by high granite

walls which were found necessary in those days. The building is approached by a flight of twenty-two steps, leading to a magnificent portico, sixty by twenty six feet, the roof of which is supported by six Corinthian pillars. Beyond is the Darbar hall measuring 60×50×30 and contains valuable furniture which belonged originally to Brighton Pavilion.



Town Hall in the Public Gardens.

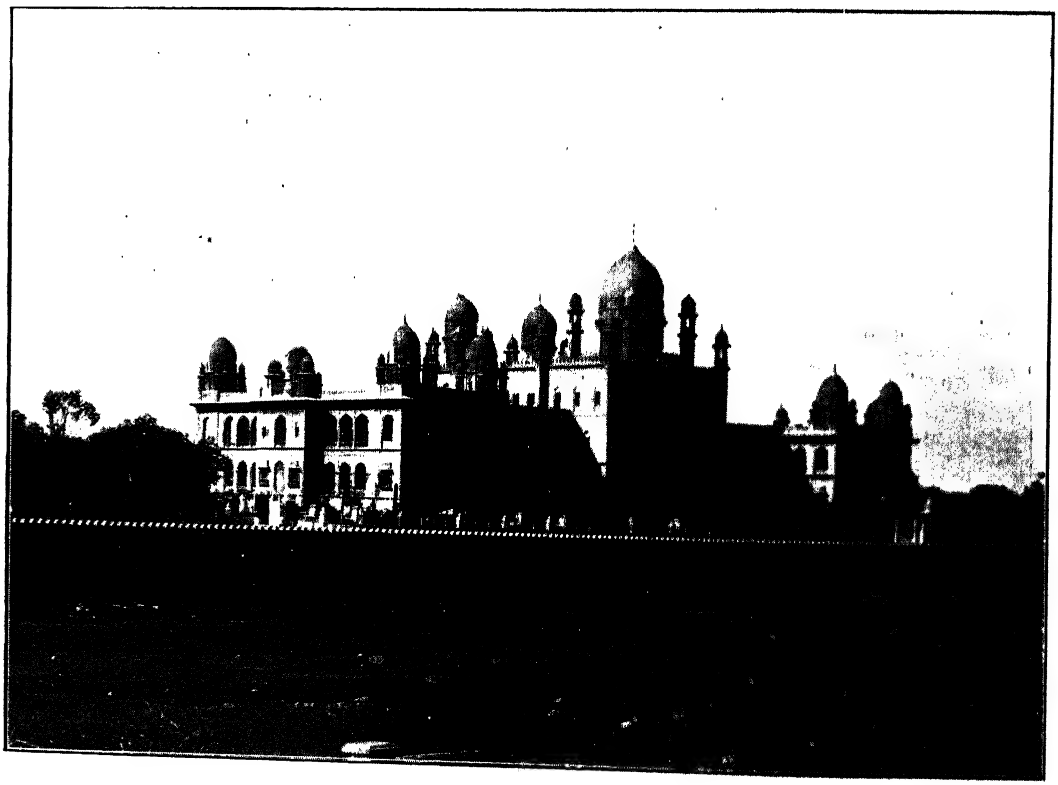
The Palace of Falaknuma which stands outside on an eminence to the south of the City is, perhaps, the most magnificent palace in India and must be reckoned among the most splendid of palaces in the world. It was built by Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra at a cost of thirty five lakhs of rupees and was purchased by the late Nizam, His Highness Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, in 1897. King George V. and the Prince of Wales are among the distinguished visitors who have been entertained there as the guests of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and of his late father. His Excellency the Viceroy when he visits Hyderabad stays in this palace.

Chowmahalla Palace which stands in the centre of the City is the residence of the Nizams. The present Nizam, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, however, stays in a palace situated in Chadarghat, a suburb of Hyderabad, some three miles to the north of it. It is here that all the

Government offices are located and between Chadarghat and Hyderabad City proper is the Residency area over which the Nizam has no jurisdiction. Although the present Nizam stays in his suburban palace, all his darbars and other big functions are held in Chowmahalla Palace, where the Viceroy, the Resident and other distinguished persons are entertained. It is a very beautiful looking building and is furnished in a costly and luxurious manner.

SUBURBAN AREAS.

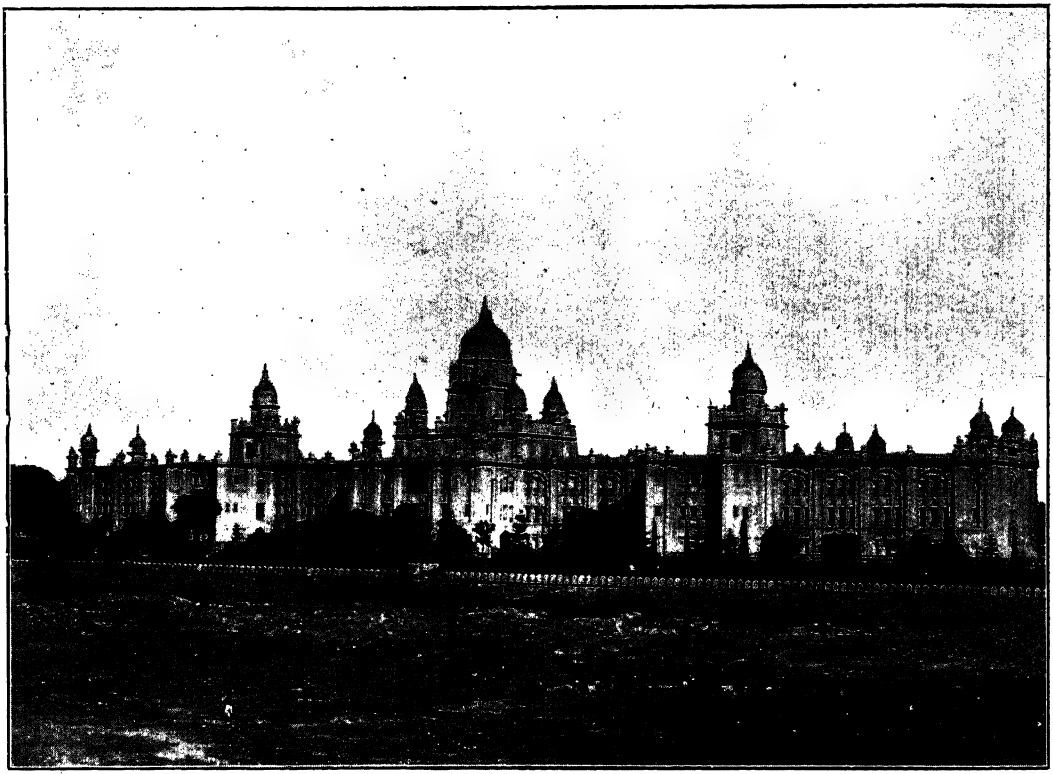
When one says "Hyderabad" one has in mind not merely the Hyderabad City which we have described, but Hyderabad with its suburbs. The biggest suburb of Hyderabad is Chadarghat, and then there are Khairatabad, Malakpett, Saroornagar, Narayanguda, Kachiguda, Begumpet, Mushirabad, Nampally, and so on and some of these places, if not all of them, have palaces and splendid residences and gardens belonging to the



New Hyderabad High Court.

nobles. Among these, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk's palace in Khairatabad is, perhaps, the one which is the most imposing of all, standing as it does on a rocky plateau overlooking the Hussain Sagar Tank—a large sheet of water between Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cantonment.

We have already said that Chadarghat is the place where His Exalted Highness the Nizam stays, though his old official residence is Chowmahalla in the heart of the City. It is here are located all the principal Government offices, the Public Gardens, the Zoo, the Nizam College, the Town Hall, the churches, and schools conducted by the Christians, the military headquarters, the Osmania University and the principal institutions for girls conducted both by the Government and private bodies. Here also is the famous Bashir Bagh which contains a magnificent palace constructed by the late Sir Asman Jah Bahadur (whose present representative is Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur). It contains a beautiful garden and a labyrinth inside the



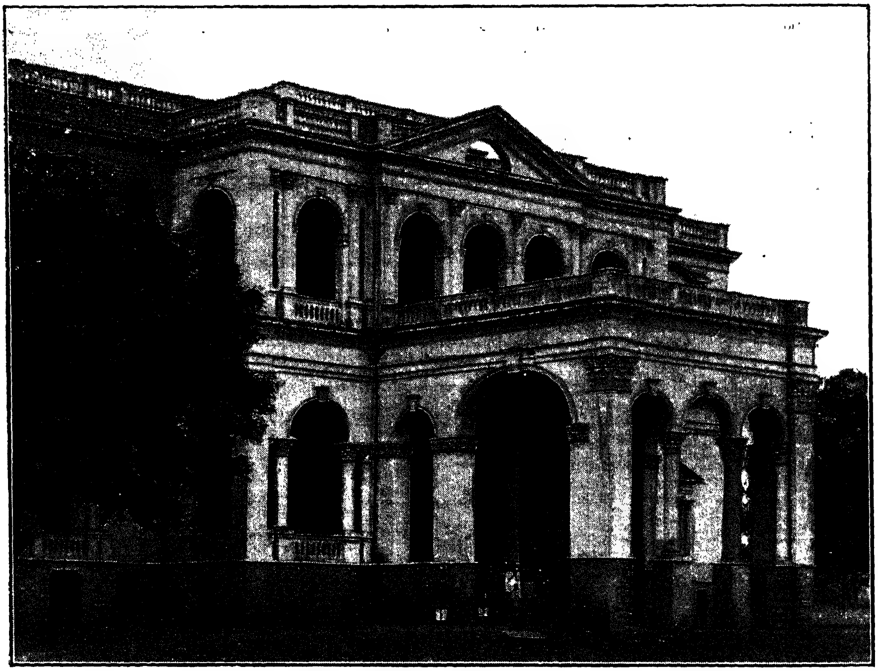
Osmania General Hospital, one of the best equipped in India.

the palace. It is used by His Exalted Highness the Nizam as a guest house for distinguished visitors. The Begum of Bhopal, during her last visit, stayed here as the Nizam's guest. Here also is the Futteh Maidan which is used for races, polo and ceremonial parades. It is reported that when the Emperor Aurangazeb came to conquer Golconda he camped on this ground and when he obtained victory called it "Futteh Maidan", or "The Field of Victory."



A CHARMING VIEW OF HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK

By the side of the Futteh Maidan runs the road to Secunderabad Cantonment, three miles from Chadarghat. Passing Bashir Bagh, the road runs up to the Hussain Sagar embankment on which is laid one of the finest roads in India. As one goes from Hyderabad, the Hussain Sagar Tank lies to one's left and the road is quite a mile in length. Hussain Sagar Tank attains a circumference of 10 miles and more during the rains. It was constructed before the foundation of Hyderabad by Sultan Ibrahim Qutub Shah (1550-1580) the predecessor of the founder of Hyderabad.



A part of Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur's Palace.

Leaving the embankment and after half a mile we enter Secunderabad, one of the largest military stations in India. Passing through Secunderabad, we reach Trimulgherry and then Bolarum, both of them military stations and, like Secunderabad, under the jurisdiction of the British Resident. The Resident stays at the Bolarum Residency for a great part of the year, going to Ootacamund in the Summer. The Residency building in Hyderabad is mostly used for ceremonial purposes and other official functions. It is here that the Resident entertains at a banquet His Excellency the Viceroy when he visits Hyderabad. After the banquet the Viceroy invariably holds a levee when the nobles, leading officials, military officers and prominent civilians of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are presented to him. Hyderabad, with its suburbs, including the Cantonments, has a population of nearly 500,000.

PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES.

Perhaps in no City in India are to be found representatives of such diverse nationalities, peoples and communities as in Hyderabad. Here we have the Arab, the Pathan, the Afghan, the Baluchi, the Rohilla, the Tartar, the Irani, the Bengali, the Madrassi, the ubiquitous Marwari, the Komti, the European, the Anglo-Indian, the Kayasth, the Brahmin, the Sindhi, the Parsee, the Indian Christian, the Khoja, the Meymon, the Siddi the Mahratta, the Agarwal and so on. If we take the missions into consideration, we should have to include the Italian and the French as well.

Arabs are in fairly large numbers and go about with regular arsenals packed about their waists. As there is no Arms Act one can have in the City proper as many guns as one likes and as many daggers, swords, and stilletos as one fancies. One might suppose that with such freedom, murders and crimes must of necessity be of frequent occurrence. This is not the case. The City of Hyderabad is as law abiding as any city in India and it has a police which, where its C. I. D. is concerned, can beat several British cities. In fact, some one who knew India well recently declared that the Hyderabad City C. I. D. is the best in India. Crime that is not detected within twelve hours of its taking place is of rare occurrence. This department, as well as the general City police, is under a Commissioner, who at present is Mr. Venkatarama Reddy.

The Mohamadan of Hyderabad, though given to display and is reckless in spending, is affable, courteous and hospitable. Even the poorest Mohamadan would try to eat the best dishes and dress in the finest clothes his purse can afford. Such a thing as putting by something as provision against a rainy day, is generally speaking, unknown. The same spirit prevails from the highest to the lowest. Many once opulent noble families have now become indigent on account of an ineradicable desire for luxurious living, display, pomp and lavish hospitality. If the people of Hyderabad are noted for anything, it is for their unbounded hospitality.



VENKAT RAMAREDDY,

Commissioner of City Police and Vice-President of Hyderabad Municipality

HINDU RULE IN THE DECCAN.

A SHORT HISTORIC SURVEY.

THE earliest Indian civilization is enshrouded for all practical purposes in obscurity; for, we have no direct evidence as to the state of affairs in the remote past. The Deccan is the earliest inhabited portion of India. Pre-historic remains are scattered all over the Hyderabad State. There are huge megalithic tombs, containing the buried remains of ancient inhabitants. Some of them are known as cairns and cromlechs. Legend attributes these graves to rakshasas or giants. Messrs. Hunt, Munn and Wakefield took great interest in excavating some of these primitive grave-yards at Moula Ali, Raigir and Poloncha. Dr. Hunt is of opinion that the cairn builders were small men who buried their dead in magnificent tombs. Mr. Yazdani, the Director of Archaeology, went to the Madras museum on deputation, and found close resemblance between the marks on the pottery found in the Deccan cairns and similar remains found at Adaichanallur near Madras. The civilization that covers this period seems to go back to the Vedic times, as it is the nearest approach thereto in point of time.

THE ARYAN IMMIGRATION.

The Deccan was not known to the Vedic Aryans. But, by the time the two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, came to be written the Aryan penetration into the Deccan had become complete. The country is mentioned as Dandakaranya, or the forest Dandaka, in the Ramayana and other ancient works of Sanskrit literature.

THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

The earliest recorded historical dynasty is that of the Andhras. Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador at the court of Chandragupta Maurya, mentions the existence of an Andhra kingdom. It is said to have comprised 30 walled towns, besides numerous villages, and an army of 1,00,000 infantry 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants.

When we pass on to the period of Asoka, the Andhras are mentioned among the tribes resident in the outskirts of his empire, but subject to the imperial influence. This is confirmed by the recent discovery of a rock edict of Asoka's at Maski in the Raipur district. This edict is of great value as being the only one that mentions Asoka by name. All the other edicts refer to him by means of titles like "Devanam Piya" or "Piya Dasi".

The death of Asoka was followed by the disruption of his Empire. The Andhras took advantage of it and asserted their independence under King Srimukha about 240 B. C. For a period of 460 years his descendents held sway over the Deccan. Two cities achieved importance during this period, namely, Amaravathi or Dhanyakataka near Bezwada and Paithan or Pratishtanapura in the Nizam's Dominions. Amaravathi was within these Dominions, until the cession of the Northern Circars to the British. It was the centre of a famous university with no less than some 7,000 scholars attached thereto. The Buddhist stupa at Amaravathi is considered the finest specimen of early Indian architectural art. Thirty seven specimens of Amaravathi sculpture in marble have been presented by the Government of Madras to the Hyderabad Museum. Paithan has been selected by the Archaelogical Department as the first centre for the purpose of excavation. Three hundred and sixty seven "punch" marked Andhra coins were found in the Karimnagar District and these are preserved in the Hyderabad Museum. They belong to a period not later than the 2nd century B. C.

During the five centuries of Andhra power, Hinduism and Buddhism flourished side by side in the Deccan. Many foreigners, like the Yavanas and the Sakas, were freely admitted into Hinduism or Buddhism. The empire was rich and prosperous and carried on a flourishing trade even with distant Rome. Onyx stones were exported from Paithan and fine muslin cotton cloth from Tagara or Ter. The industrial guilds were well organised and were looked upon as even more enduring than empires.

THE EARLY CHALUKYAS.

After the extinction of the Andhra dynasty (230 A. D) there is a complete blank in the history of the Deccan for about 300 years. The next ruling dynasty whose name rises out of oblivion is that of the Chalukyas and its founder was Pulakesin I. His capital was at Vatapi or Badami in the Bijapur district. His sons, Kirtivarma and Mangalesa, extended the possessions of the family both eastward and westward. The palmy days of the early Chalukyas were during the reign of Pulakesin II. He was a contemporary of the great North Indian emperor, Harshavardhana. He successfully resisted the latter's attempt to invade the Deccan. The Chinese pilgrim Huen Tsang visited the court of Pulakesin in 641 A. D. Of Pulakesin II, he says, "His ideas are large and profound, and he extends widely his sympathy and benefactions. His subjects love him with great devotion". Of the country he writes "The soil is rich and fertile and produces abun-

dance of grain. The climate is warm. The manners are simple and honest. The natives are tall and haughty and supercilious in character. When a general has lost a battle, instead of punishing him corporeally they make him wear women's clothes and by that force him to sacrifice his own life ".

Pulakesin's empire was too vast to be ruled from a single capital. The eastern portion was, therefore, placed in charge of his brother, Kubja Vishnu Vardhana. He made Pithapuram his capital. This branch continued to be in power much longer than the elder branch and attained its zenith under Rajarajanarendra, whose capital was at Rajahmundry.

The fame of Pulakesin spread beyond the limits of India. Mutual embassies passed between Pulakesin and the Persian king, Khusru II. One of the paintings at Ajanta depicts this embassy. The frescoes at Ajanta immortalise the glorious period of the early Chalukyas. Expert critics in art are of opinion that, until the period of the renaissance in Europe, there was nothing comparable to the art at Ajanta in any part of the world. H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have taken immense pains to preserve from decay these art treasures of the Deccan. Repairs to the broken pillars and decayed walls have been done at a cost of about Rs. 50,000. In 1920, two Italian specialists made the necessary improvements to preserve the paintings from decay at a cost of about Rs. 64,000. Attempts are now being made to preserve a permanent record of these priceless treasures by the process of three colour photography, which is expected to involve an expenditure of about £ 50,000. The study of the paintings from an iconographic point of view has been entrusted to the French savant Mons. Foucher. For the convenience of visitors roads have been made and bungalows constructed at a cost of about Rs. 1,60,000.

Towards the end of his reign, Pulekesin met with defeat at the hands of the Pallava king, Narasimha Varma of Kanchi. The conflict between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas continued for many years and led to the overthrow of the reigning Chalukya by a Rashtrakuta chieftain in 753 A. D.

THE RASHTRAKUTAS.

The first noteworthy king of this dynasty was Krishna I. The great achievement of Krishna was the construction of the rock-cut temple of Kailasa in the cave at Ellora. It is considered as the most marvellous architectural work in India. Bhuddist, Jain and Hindu iconography is represented side by side in this marvellous work.

The most remarkable prince of this dynasty was Govinda III. He transferred his capital to Malkhed (Manyakheta). This place is a few miles from the Wadi railway station. It is now a place of pilgrimage of the Madhvas, a sect of Hindus, one of whose saints was buried there. It would be worth while carrying out excavation in its neighbourhood.

Govinda's son, Amoghavarsha, had a long and prosperous reign. Sulaiman, an Arab merchant, who visited the Rashtrakuta kingdom, has described Amoghavarsha as one of the four great monarchs of the world, the other three being, the Khalif of Baghdad, the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Constantinople. This king was also famous as a great patron of Jainism and a Jain work, Ratnamalika, is attributed to him.

In 973 a Chalukyan chief, Taila II., overthrew the Rashtrakutas and restored the Chalukyan dynasty.

THE LATER CHALUKYAS.

About the line of these later Chalukyas three inscriptions have been published by the Archaeological Department of the State. The first is the earliest record of Jayasimha, or Jagadekamalla, and is dated 1017 A. D. The second refers to his successor, Ahavamalla Someswara and is dated 1056 A. D. This period was one of constant warfare between the Chalukyas and the Cholas of the South. The third inscription refers to the most important sovereign of this dynasty, Tribhuvanamala Vikramaditya IV and is dated 1088 A. D.

Vikramaditya ruled till 1127 and was a great patron of letters. The Kashmiri poet, Bilhara, lived at his court, and wrote an account of his patron and his reign under the title of "Vikramarka Deva Charita". The celebrated lawyer, Vighnaneswara, the author of the Mitakshara, one of the chief authorities on Hindu law, was patronised by this king. The glory of Kalyana, the capital, and of king Vikramaditya are well preserved in the following "neswara":—

> "There has not been, there is not and there will not be, on the surface of the earth, a city like Kalyana; and never was a monarch like the prosperous Vikramaditya seen or heard of".

The later Chalukyas were great temple builders. There are beautiful specimens of later Chalukyan architecture in almost all the districts of the Hyderabad State. The temples at Anwa (Aurangabad District), Aundha

(Parbhani District), Ittagi and Kukkanur (Raichur District), Mahur (Adilabad District), Palampet (Warangal District) and Upparpali (Karimnagar District) are some of those deserving of mention. They are kept in a good state of preservation by the Archaelogical Department of the Hyderabad State.

THE KALACHURIS.

In 1157, Bijjala of the Kalachuri race, an army commander under the Chalukya kings, felt himself strong enough to overthrow his master and proclaim independence. Bijjala was a Jain, but he had a Brahmin minister, Basava by name, who became the founder of a new sect, namely, Lingayets or Vira-Saivites, and this religious revolution weakened Bijjala's power and enabled the Chalukyas to recover their lost power in 1183. But they were not able to retain possession of their newly recovered kingdom. Three feudatory dynasties asserted their independence and divided the Deccan among themselves.

THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI.

The Yadavas established their power in the territory between Nasik and Devagiri (Daulatabad) where their capital was located. The most powerful king of this line was Singhana (1210-1247).

The Hyderabad museum contains a collection of 109 coins, "padma tankas", of the Yadava kings, Singhana 1209-1247, Krishna 1247-1260 and Mahadev 1260-1271. Hemadri, a celebrated author, was the minister. He is not yet forgotten in the Maharashtra country. The temples of the period have a distinctive style and are known as "Hemad Panthi". The district of Bir in the Nizam's Dominions contains several temples of this style. It was in the time of Ramachandra, 1271-1309, that Allauddin conquered the Deccan.

THE HOYSALA DYNASTY.

The Hoysalas were feudatories of the Chalukyas. They became independent in the 12th century and ruled over the Mysore country. Under Vira-Balaka II, 1172-1219 A. D., they seem to have defeated the Yadavas and established sway over the Deccan. Their capital, Dwara Samudra (Halebrid), contains several beautiful temples. In 1346 the dynasty disappeared and the country was conquered by the Mohamedans.

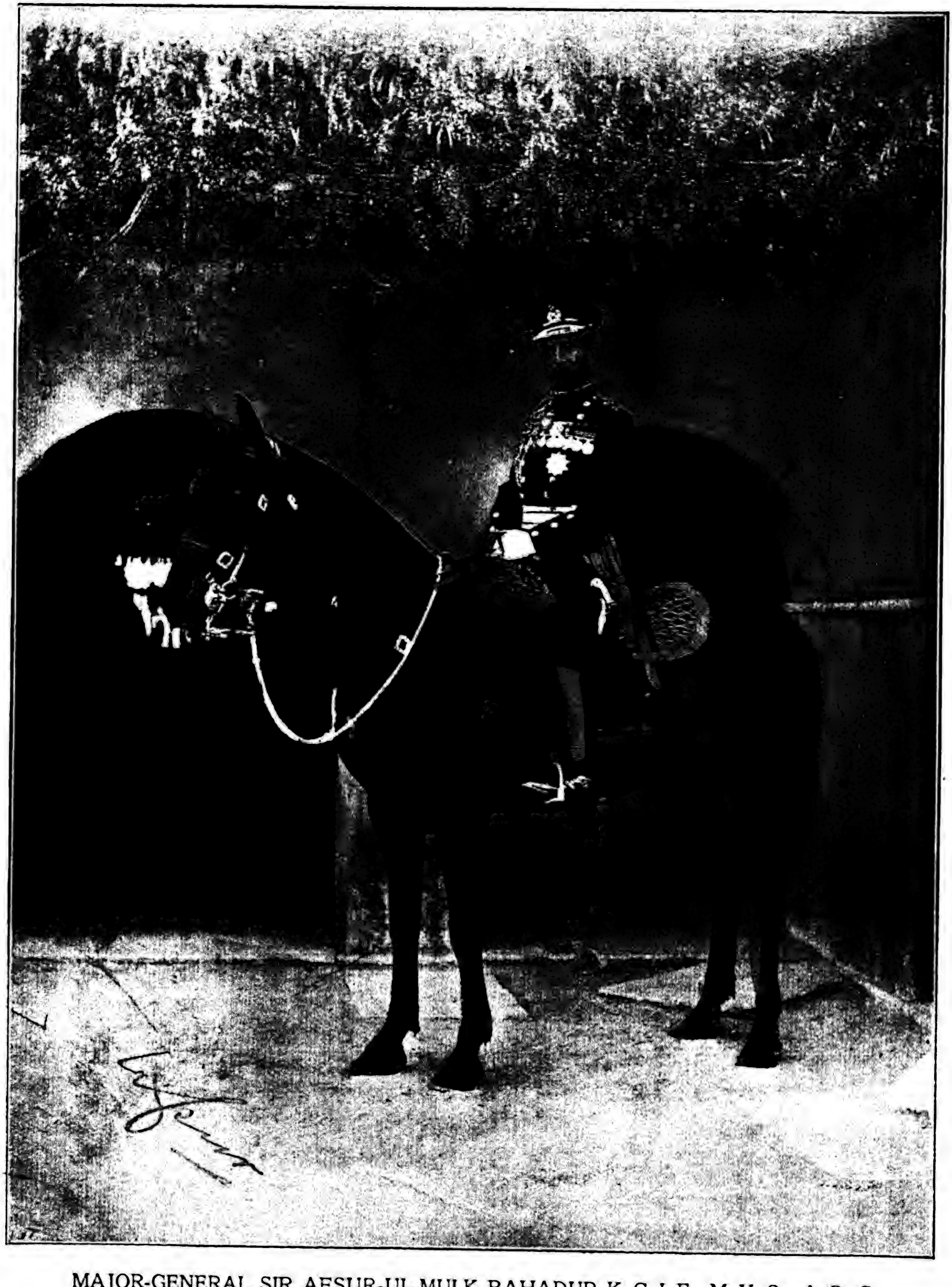
THE KAKATIYA DYNASTY.

This was the third feudatory dynasty that became independent of Chalukyan control. The first important king of this dynasty was Pratapa Rudra Deva I (1162 A. D). He constructed the thousand pillared temple at Hanamkonda, which is one of the finest examples of Chalukyan architecture. This temple was dedicated to Vishnu, Surya and Siva. A beautifully polished Linga is yet to be seen in the temple. There are also splendid specimens of monolithic bulls (Nandies). The temple was in a bad state 15 years ago, but the Archaelogical Department recently took up the work of repair and renovation.

The next important monarch was Ganapati Deva, 1123 A.D. He commenced the construction of the fort at Warangal, which was completed in the reign of his daughter, Rudramamba. He was a great warrior, and extended his dominions towards the east and the north. Three inscriptions of the period of Ganapati Deva have been published by the Archaelogical Department and bear evidence to the conquests made by Ganapati and his trusted generals. Ganapati was also a patron of literature and many poets and scholars were patronised at the court of Warangal. There was peace and prosperity in the country and a flourishing trade was carried on with foreign lands. Motupalli (near Guntur) was then a flourishing seaport.

Ganapati was succeeded by his daughter, Rudramamba. The Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, landed on the Coromandel coast during her reign. He was deeply impressed by her wise administration of the kingdom.

The last great king was Pratap Rudra II, 1291-92 A. D. It was during his reign that the Deccan was invaded by the Mohamedans.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR AFSUR-UL-MULK BAHADUR K. C. I. E., M. V. O., A. D. C.
Chief Commander His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces

THE MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1292 A. D. The man who conducted the expedition was Allauddin who held the position of Governor of Oudh and Badaun under his uncle, Jalaluddin, the first Emperor at Delhi of the Khilji dynasty. The only two Hindu kingdoms which existed at the time, and to which the whole of the country south of the Godaveri was subject, were those of the Yadavas of Deogiri (Ptolemy's Tagara) and of the Andhras who had their capital at Warangal, about 80 miles north-east of Hyderabad. Allauddin collected a considerable army and made a rapid march to Kandesh, captured the city of Ellichpur en route, and appeared before the town and fortress of Deogiri, as it was then styled. Raja Ramdev, or Ramachandra, the reputed possessor of enormous wealth, who had received in advance, news of Allauddin's approach stationed his forces outside the city to oppose the advance of the Muhammadans. In the battle that followed Allauddin defeated the Hindus and compelled them to retreat into the town.

Ferishta, the great Muhammadan historian, says that the king was out on a hunting expedition when the news of Allauddin's approach reached him. He hastened back only to find that his wife and son had gone to offer prayers at a shrine at some distance. After Allauddin captured the city, he caused to be spread reports to the effect that a vast army of Muhammadans, of which his force was but the vanguard, was marching into the Deccan. The story excited general apprehension and all submitted one by one. The conqueror after levying contributions from the wealthy classes gave the city over to pillage.

In 1306 A. D. the Yadava ruler of Deogiri came into conflict with the imperial power at Delhi for withholding the stipulated tribute for three years. In 1309 A. D. the Emperor's servant, Malik Kafur, appeared with an overwhelming force, captured the city and compelled the Raja to pay tribute to him. Thus Raja Ramdev and his successors remained tributaries to the Emperor of Delhi until, in the reign of Muhammad Toghlak, the empire commenced to crumble. Of the suzerainty of Muhammad Bin Toghlak there are epigraphic evidences. There is an inscription on the Dewal Masjid at Bodhan in the Nizamabad District which refers to the construction of a watch-tower; and another inscription in the fort of Qandhar in the Nanded district which proves the extension of imperial authority in that quarter.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BAHAMANI KINGDOM.

1347 to 1525 A. D.

The Bahamani dynasty, a line of Muhammadan kings, eighteen in number, who ruled in the Deccan for a period of 197 years, was founded in 1347 A. D. by Hasan, an Afghan of the lowest rank in the service of Muhammad bin Toghlak, Sultan of Delhi, who ruled between the years 1315 and 1351 A. D. This individual, who had risen to regal dignity from a humble origin, assumed the title of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo Bahamani, made Gulburga his capital, and compelled the Hindu king to pay him the same tribute which he had previously paid to Delhi. Ferishta, the Muhammadan historian, explains Hasan's strange title by a story. Hasan, he says, was, in his youth, a servant of one Gangoo, a Brahmin astrologer, and that while ploughing a field of his master he found a box full of gold which he at once took to the Brahmin and placed it before him. Pleased with Hasan's honesty, the Brahmin recommended him to Muhammad bin Toghlak and predicted his future greatness, at the same time making him promise that he would take the name of his master as part of his title. But the "Burhani-Masir," which is a better authority than Ferishta, explodes the Brahmanic origin as a myth. Inscriptions and coins also prove that Hasan was a descendant of Bahman Shah, king of Persia. In the period of his greatness, the kingdom extended from Berar in the north to the borders of the powerful Hindu kingdom of Vijyanagar in the south and from sea to sea in the east and west. Allauddin Hasan Gangoo died in 1358 A. D. and was buried at Gulburga. His tomb is very plain with one or two Arabic inscriptions on it. It is seventy feet square and about 100 feet high.

The Bahmini, or Bahamani dynasty, which ruled between the years 1347 and 1525 A.D., was frequently engaged in wars against the neighbouring kingdom of Vijyanagar, which arose out of the ruins of the kingdom of Warangal and became the greatest Hindu state in Southern India.

Hasan was succeeded by his son Muhammad Shah I, who laboured to increase the splendour of his court and struck the first Muhammadan coin in the Deccan. It bore on the reverse a verse from the Quran and the names of the first four Caliphs; on the obverse the title of the reigning sovereign and the date. Muhammad Shah waged successful wars with the Rajas of Telingana and compelled them to surrender the fort of Golconda and pay an indemnity of 33 lakhs. He also waged war with Vijyanagar. It was attended with much bloodshed and cruelty on both sides. He died in 1375 A. D. after a rule of 17 years.

He was then succeeded by his son, Mujahid Shah, then nineteen years of age. He possessed the most majestic appearance among all the princes of his line. He began his reign, which extended only to four years, by demanding from the Raja of Vijyanagar, Raichur, Modukal and other places lying in the doab between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, which were a constant cause of contention between the rival Hindu and Muhammadan powers. The demand was refused and a war was the consequence. Mujahid marched against Vijyanagar. A bloody battle took place in which, it is said, 40,000 Hindus fell; but the loss of the Muhammadans was so great that the king did not think it prudent to remain longer where he was. He was assassinated while returning home. Dawood, the murderer of Mujahid, was on the throne for only a month and a half as he was, in turn, murdered.

Mujahid's son, Muhammad, then ascended the throne in the year 1378 A. D. and preserved peace with as much zeal as his predecessors had persevered in war. Peace was made with Vijyanagar.

He encouraged literature and arts. He led a simple and abstemious life and said that kings were only trustees of divine wealth. When famine broke out, he employed 10,000 bullocks to bring gram from Guzerat and Malwa. The most memorable event of his government was the invitation he sent to the poet Hafiz in Persia to come and reside at his Court. The king died in 1397 A. D. after a reign of 19 years and was succeeded by his two sons whose reigns did not exceed 6 months.

Feroz Shah, son of Hussain Dawood, now ascended the throne. His reign, and that of his brother, which extended, unitedly, to 37 years, are considered by historians as marking the most prosperous period in the history of the Bahamani dynasty. Feroz conducted twenty four campaigns and considerably enlarged his dominions. His attention, like that of his predecessors and successors, was directed to the Raja of Vijyanagar whom he repeatedy attacked, taking several forts, including those of Bankapur and Pangal. The King of Vijyanagar was compelled to make peace in 1406 and by the terms his daughter was given in marriage to the Sultan and a large indemnity was paid. Feroz was a great patron of learning and built an observatory. He indulged in a plurality of wives and filled his harem with beautiful women selected from thirteen different races. He made a point of copying sixteen pages of the Koran every fourth day. He died in 1422 A.D.

Ahmed Shah Wali, or "the Saint," then ascended the throne of his brother. He invaded Vijyanagar with a large army. Devaraya, the king of Vijyanagar, was compelled to sue for peace and agree to pay all arrears of

tribute and to send his son as a hostage. On his return from this expedition, happening to pass through Bidar, he founded and built a city on the site of the ancient capital of the Hindus. It is related that while hunting, a fox turned upon the king's hounds and fought with them. The king was astonished and so were his courtiers. They admired the tract which could breed so phenomenal an animal. The place was not wanting in beauty. It had military advantages. The king decided on building for his son there a palace and designated it as "Zuch Mahal." The palace with an area marked out for a town and a considerable vacant space was then girt round by a strong wall with ramparts and massive towers. The new city was completed in 1432 A. D. and became thenceforward the capital of the kingdom. Gulburga deserted, sank into insignificance. Ahmed Shah died in 1435 after a reign of twelve years and was buried at Bidar. His mausoleum resembles those at Gulburga and Golconda. It has a square basement measuring 50 feet each side; the dome and walls are inlaid from top to bottom with stones of various colours on a gold ground and mixed with mother-o'-pearl. Owing to lapse of time the ornaments have been damaged and the inscriptions have faded. Gulburga remained the capital of the Bahamani Government during the reign of the first eight kings, after which the seat of Government was transferred to Bidar which remained the capital of the Bahamanis as long as the dynasty lasted. Allauddin succeeded his father, Ahmed, and his first care was to engage in hostilities with the King of Vijyanagar. He ruled between the years 1435 and 1457 A. D. and died in 1457 after a reign of 23 years.

He was then succeeded by his son, Humayun the tyrant, who, after a reign of three years and a half—remarkable only for his cruelties—was murdered by his own servants while he was sleeping in a state of intoxication.

His infant son, Nizam Shah, now ascended the throne in 1461 A. D. The Government was conducted by his mother and two ministers of state of whom the most distinguished was Muhammad Gawan. By their efforts the evil effects of the last reign were corrected. Nizam Shah lived but a short time and died two years after his accession.

His brother, Muhammad, Shah ascended the throne in 1463 A. D. in the ninth year of his age. The affairs of the State were conducted as in the late reign by the queen mother and her two ministers. The education of the king was superintended with so much care by one of the ministers, Khwaja Jehan, that, next to Feroz Shah, this monarch was esteemed the most learned

prince of his line. During his rule the Bahamani kingdom covered its greatest extent of territory and stretched from the western to the eastern sea, from the Konkan to Masulipatam. The administration of Mohammad Gawan has no parallel in the history of the Bahamani dynasty. He devoted himself completely to the service of the State. No department escaped his attention. He organized the finances, improved the administration of justice, encouraged public education, instituted a survey of village lands to make the State revenue demand just and equitable, and put down corrupt practices. Those guilty of peculation were called to account. The army was reformed. Better discipline was enforced and the prospects of the soldiers were improved. In justice, penetration and profundity of reflection, Mohammad Gawan was the most accomplished man of his age. In the year 1480 A. D. he built a madrassa, or college, of which one minaret, a portion of the lustrous square, alone now remain. When it was in use as a powder magazine after the capture of the city by Aurangazeb, lightning struck it and reduced it to its present condition. Muhammad Gawan was murdered early in 1482 A. D.

The prestige of the dynasty began to decline after the death of Muhammad Shah III and his able minister, Mohammad Gawan.

Muhammad Shah, the son of the late monarch, then ascended the throne and reigned for thirty seven years,but the royal power had long departed from his house. He appointed Hussain Berry, the principal instigator of the murder of the minister, as chief counsellor, but, in a short while, ordered him to be assassinated. Kasim Berud succeeded to the vacant post and he and his son, Ameer Berud, took the entire management of the State into their own hands, leaving their master nothing but the name of king. Muhammad Shad fled from his capital to Ahmednagar and there died in 1518 A. D.

It was during this ruler's time that the Bahamani dynasty was broken up and reduced to pieces by its discordant elements. Out of it arose five separate Mussalman kingdoms, generally known as the five Shahi kingdoms of the Deccan, the governor of each division having asserted his rebellious independence.

In 1518 A. D. Muhammad Shah IV died. His minister, Ameer Berud, placed Muhammad's son, Ahmed Shah III, on the throne. He reigned until 1521. In 1521 Ahmed Shah died and Ameer Berud raised his brother, Allauddin Shah, to the throne. He reigned until 1523.

In 1523, Ameer Berud deposed Allauddin Shah Bahamani and placed his brother, Wali Alla Shah, on the throne. He reigned till 1525. In 1525 Ameer Berud poisoned Wali Alla Shah and placed his nephew, Kalim Ulla Shah, on the throne. He was the last of the Bahamanis of Gulburgah.

After the death of Muhammad Shah in 1518 the kingdom remained only in name until the death of the last king in 1526 when it vanished even in name.

THE BAHAMANI KINGS OF GULBURGA AND BIDAR.

(From Duff's Chronology of India).

A. D.		
1347	(1)	Allauddin Hassan Gangoo Bahamani.
1358	(2)	Muhammad Shah I, son of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo.
1375	(3)	Mujahid Shah, son of Muhammad Shah I.
1378	(4)	Daud Shah, son of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo.
1378	(5)	Muhammad Shah II, son of Allauddin Hasan Gangoo.
1397	(6)	Ghiasuddin, son of Muhammad Shah II,
1397	(7)	Shamsuddin, son of Muhammad Shah II.
1397	(8)	Tajuddin Firoz Shah, son of Daud Shah.
1422	(9)	Ahmed Shah I, son of Daud Shah.
1435	(10)	Allauddin Ahmed Shah II, son of Ahmed Shah I.
1458	(11)	Allauddin Humayun Shah, son of Ahmed Shah I.
1461	(12)	Nizam Shah, son of Allauddin Humayun Shah.
1463	(13)	Muhammad Shah III, son of Allauddin Humayun Shah.
1482	(14)	Muhammad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah III.
1518	(15)	Ahmed Shah III, son of Muhammad Shah.
1521	(16)	Allauddin Shah, son of Muhammad Shah.
1523	(17)	Wali Alla Shah, son of Muhammad Shah.
1525	(18)	Kalim Ullah Shah, son of Ahmed Shah III. (died in 1526 A.D.)

The five Shahi kingdoms were the following :—

(1) The Imad Shahi kingdom of Berar, with capital at Ellichpur, 1484 to 1568 A. D.

(2) The Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur, 1489 to 1660 A. D.

(3) The Nizam Shahi kingdom of Ahmednagar, 1490 to 1607 A. D.

(4) The Bareed Shahi kingdom of Bidar, 1492 to 1609 A. D.

(5) The Kutub Shahi kingdom of Golconda, 1512 to 1687.

The founders of these kingdoms, who had risen to high power in the service of the Bahamani dynasty, having been tempted by the increasing imbecility of the Government, set up thrones for themselves. The years which followed the establishment of these kingdoms were of perpetual struggle for mastery between the Moghuls reigning at Delhi and the great Muhammadan kingdoms which interposed between them and the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar in the south. For a period of 200 years these Muhammadan kingdoms had served as an effectual barrier between the Moghuls in the north, and the great Hindu state of Vijayanagar in the south; but, at last, a combination of these five Muhammadan kings crushed the power of the mighty Hindu empire in the great battle of Talikotta (1565 A.D.) After the fall of Vijayanagar, the Mussalman kings quarrelled amongst themselves on the division of the spoils, and taking advantage of their dissensions, the Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan, gradually encroached on their dominions, and finally absorbed them in the Moghul Empire. His son, Aurangazeb, became master of all India in the year 1687 A. D.

THE IMAD SHAHI KINGDOM OF BERAR. 1485 to 1568 A. D.

Berar, which was one of the five kingdoms into which the Deccan had split up after the fall of the Bahamani dynasty, was now fairly embarked on a period of independence under the Imad Shahi kings whose capital was at Ellichpur. The founder of the dynasty was one Fath-Ullah Imad Shah who had risen to high office in Berar during the reign of the Bahamani kings. He established his sovereignty in Berar in 1485 and ruled till 1504 when he was succeeded hy his son, Allauddin, who, in turn, was succeeded in 1529 by his son Dariya who ruled till 1560. In 1560 Burhan ascended the throne and ruled till 1568 when the kingdom fell into the hands of a usurper, in whose time (1574) it was annexed by Ahmednagar.

LIST OF IMAD SHAHI KINGS OF BERAR.

A. D.

1485 (1) Fath-Ullah.
1504 (2) Allauddin.
1529 (3) Dariya.
1560 (4) Burhan.
1568 (5) Tutal (Usurper)

THE ADIL SHAHI KINGDOM OF BIJAPUR.

1490 to 1660 A. D.

In the division of the Bahamani kingdom, Naldrug fell to the lot of the Adil Shahi kings of Bijapur, and they, in turn, greatly increased and strengthened its defences. It was often a cause of dissension between the Adil Shahi and the Nizam Shahi potentates, lying as it did upon the nominal frontier line of Bijapur and Ahmednagar and was beseiged by both in turn, as the condition of the walls on the south face bear ample testimony, as also the marks of canon balls, as well as the breeches which had afterwards been filled up.

The founder of the Adil Shahi kingdom was Yusuf Adil Shah, who declared his independence at Bijapur in 1489. Yusuf Adil had a formidable enemy in Kasim Berud of Bidar who fomented intrigue to undermine his power and incited the Raja of Vijayanagar to declare war against him. Vijayanagar was, however, defeated owing to internal dissensions. Yusuf was succeeded by Ismail Adil Shah in whose reign there were severe wars with Vijayanagar. Krishna Davaraya, the greatest sovereign of the Vijayanagar dynasty, marched to Raichur with a large army and on the 19th of May, 1520, won a decisive victory. Never again did Ismail venture to attack Vijayanagar. He died in 1534 and was succeeded by Mallu Adil Shah, who was deposed by Ibrahim Adil Shah in 1535.

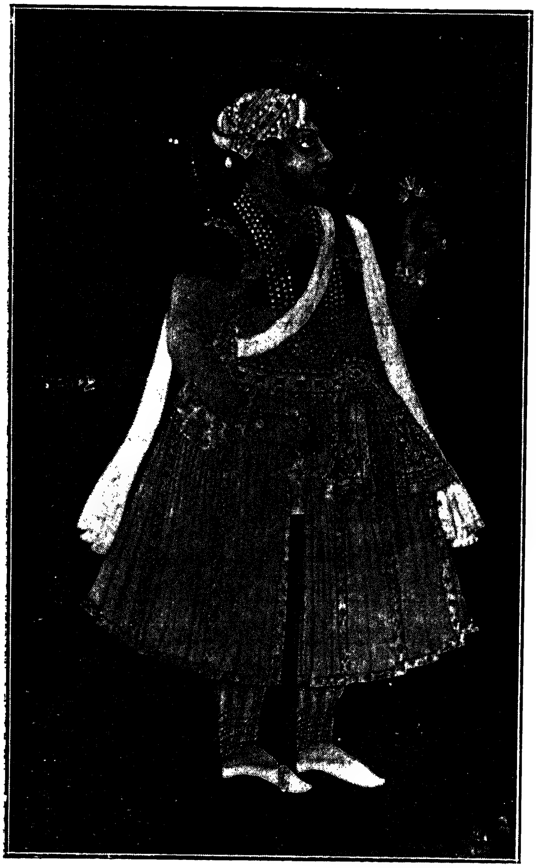
Ibrahim Adil Shah ascended the throne in 1535 A. D. and ruled till 1558 A.D. Civil strife at Vijayanagar tended to increase the power of Ibrahim and, moreover, war continued between Bijapur and Ahmednagar. There is an inscription dated 1548 A. D. in the Fort of Paranda which mentions the surrender of Ahmednagar to Boorkhan Nizam Shah.

In 1558 A. D. Ali Adil Shah succeeded to the throne. When Ali Adil Shah, son of the king, visited Naldrug, he added to its fortifications, rebuilt the western wall and made many other additions with a view to make the fort well nigh impregnable; but, his greatest work was the erection of a stone dam across the river Borri, which, by retaining the water above it, afforded the garrison an unlimited supply. There is an inscription dated 1613 stating that this dam attained very great fame.

It was during the reign of Ali Adil Shah that the confederacy of the Deccan sultanates was formed against Vijayanagar. This was strengthened by a matrimonial alliance between Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Chand Bibi

the daughter of the king of Ahmednagar stands forth as one of the noblest figures in the history of Bijapur. In 1565, the confederacy destroyed the Empire of Vijayanagar at the Battle of Tallikota.

Under his successor, Ibrahim II, Bijapur attained its high water-mark of prosperity. The Sultan patronized learning and the fine arts and was passionately fond of music and singing. The Gol Gumbaz and many other buildings were erected during his time.



SULTAN ALI ADIL SHAH I.
He was famous in his time as the builder of the Borri Dam.

Until 1656, Bijapur enjoyed comparative immunity from troubles, within and without, but after the accession of Ali Adil Shah II, a great convulsion took place in his kingdom. Shivaji's power grew daily. He threw off the yoke of the Adil Shahi Government and engaged in open hostilities with it. He slew Afzal Khan, the Shah's general, and plundered his army. Meanwhile, the Moghals enter on the scene.

And in 1686, Aurangazeb marched south to reduce Bijapur which he captured, along with the territories won by the kingdom, which then became a portion of the great Moghal Empire.

LIST OF ADIL SHAHI KINGS OF BIJAPUR.

A. D.
1490 (1) Yusuf Adil Shah.
1510 (2) Ismail.
1534 (3) Mallu.
1535 (4) Ibrahim I.
1558 (5) Ali I.
1579 (6) Ibrahim II
1612 (7) Muhammad.
1660 (8) Ali II.

THE BAREED SHAHI KINGS OF BIDAR. 1491 to 1609 A. D.

The Bareed Shahi dynasty was founded in 1491 by Kasim Bareed, the minister of Muhammad Shah, fourteenth king of the Bahamani dynasty. Muhammad Shah was a careless voluptuary and left to his minister the administration of his kingdom, which the revolt of the provincial Governors had reduced to the narrowest limits of the capital city of Bidar and the adjacent districts. Though he was succeeded by four of his descendants the sovereignty of the Bahamanis was from that time merely nominal and the last of them Kalim Ullah Shah died in exile in 1526. Kasim Bareed who usurped the throne in the very capital of the sovereign and established the dynasty of Bareed Shahi ruled the kingdom till 1504, when he was succeeded by his son Amir who died in 1558. Ali Bareed was the next king. He built the palace with its appertaining buildings and added the outward gate which bears his name and the year 1550. He surrounded the "Pattah" with its bold wall and ditch, completing a circle of fortification of about 3 miles. Ali Bareed died in the year 1582 and was buried at Bidar. Close by are sixty low tombs which are said to be those of Ali's wives, and a strange legend says that they were all killed by his order in a single night. No doubt Ali Bareed met with terrible reverses. Having offended Shah Tahir, the envoy of Burhan Shah, who was sent to congratulate him on his accession, he incurred the resentment of that monarch, and in the war which followed he was divested of almost all his territories. The grandson of Burhan Shah, Murtuza Nizam Shah, besieged Bidar, and would have taken it, but for assistance rendered to it by Ali Adil

Shah of Bijapur. It is quite probable that during these reverses, Ali Bareed may have ordered his wives to be slain, but more probably these tombs are those of children and relatives who died during Ali Bareed's long reign of 45 years, or subsequently.

Kasim Bareed II, who ruled between the years 1589 and 1562, built the city Masjid soon after the death of Ali Bareed upon the plain to the north-west of the city, the place where the kings of the Bareed Shahi dynasty reposed beneath many high and shadowy tombs. After the death of Ameer II, the last of the Bareed Shahi kings, Bidar was annexed by the kingdom of Bijapur.

LIST OF BAREED SHAHI KINGS OF BIDAR.

(1) Kasim Bareed Shah I, 1491 to 1504.
(2) Amir I, 1504 to 1538.
(3) Ali Bareed. 1538 to 1582.
(4) Ibrahim Bareed, 1582 to 1589.
(5) Kasim Bareed II, 1589 to 1592.
(6) Mirza Ali, 1592 to 1607.
(7) Amir II, 1607 to 1609.

THE NIZAM SHAHI KINGS OF AHMEDNAGAR.
1490 to 1607 A. D.

Ahmednagar was the capital of the Nizam Shahi kings between 1490 and 1607. In 1490 Ahmed Nizam Shah Bahri defeated Sultan Muhammad Shah II, Bahamani, assumed independence and founded the Nizam Shahi dynasty of the Deccan. He ruled till 1508. In 1495 Ahmed Nizam Shah Bahri founded the city of Ahmednagar. In 1508 Boorhan Nizam Shah of Ahmednager succeeded his father Ahmed Nizam Shah I, and ruled till 1554. An inscription of Boorhan Nizam Shah dated 1521 is in the mosque at Ashti in the Bir district. The fort at Qundahar contains an inscription of Murtuza Nizam Shah I, 1565 to 1586. A Turkish gunner, Aga Rumi, was employed for the construction of certain bastions and walls. In 1579 it was specially open to an invasion, for in that year the occupant of the throne was a young boy and the regent was a woman, named Chand Bibi, whose history has been celebrated by Meadows Taylor in his interesting novel "A Noble Queen". For 20 years this brave woman maintained a firm front against all her foes, until at last in 1600 she was murdered by her own troops while defending the capital against the Moghal army. Ahmednagar now remained for some time in the

Emperor's possession but the cause of the Nizam Shahi kings was espoused by Malik Amber, an Abyssinian who, for nearly 25 years, was the virtual governor. This man was a thorn in the side of the Emperor Jehangir who never speaks of him in his memoirs without adding the word "accursed". But inscriptions speak of Malik Amber as "the benefactor of mankind". After the death of this adventurer in 1626, the Moghal armies gradually increased their hold upon the kingdom until at last in 1633, Prince Aurangazeb captured the kingdom, which then became a province of the Moghal Empire with Aurangazeb as its Viceroy.

LIST OF NIZAM SHAHI KINGS OF AHMEDNAGAR.
1492 to 1632.

(1) Ahmed Ibn Nizam Shah, 1492 to 1508.
(2) Burhan, 1508 to 1554.
(3) Hussain, 1554 to 1565.
(4) Murtaza, 1565 to 1588.
(5) Miran Hussain, 1588 to 1589.
(6) Ismail, 1589 to 1590.
(7) Burhan II, 1590 to 1594.
(8) Ibrahim, 1594 to 1595.
(9) Ahmed II, 1595.
(10) Bahadur, 1595 to 1607.
(11) Murtuza II, 1607 to 1610.
(12) Boorhan Nizam Shah III, 1610 to 1630.
(13) Hussain Nizam Shah, 1630 to 1632.

THE QUTUB SHAHI KINGS OF GOLCONDA.
1512 to 1687.

Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, a Turkoman adventurer from Persia, who had risen in the Bahamani service to be Governor of Telingana, was independant in all but name until 1512 A. D. An inscription on the walls of a mosque in the fort of Golconda, dated 1518, shows that the suzerainty of the Bahamani king was still recognised when he came into collision with the Hindu State of Warangal. War ensued on a demand by the Warangal Rajah for the restitution of conquests, and thus ultimately resulted in the further loss of Golconda, together with much booty, and of his son who was taken prisoner and put to death by the Qutub Shahi king.

Between the years 1512 and 1543 the remaining portions of the Hindu Kingdom were incorporated with the dominions acquired by Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, who had his capital at Golconda. During this period there was considerable trade between Golconda and the east coast.

During 1519 and 1525 (926 and 932 H.) he was engaged in defeating Shitab Khan, a zemindar of Warangal, and annexing to his own the forts of Khammamet and Vemalkonda. In 1526 and '27 he occupied Kondapalli, Rajahmundry and Ellore and the river Godaveri was fixed as his northern boundary. In 1533 he fought against Ismail Adil Shah at Koelkonda, where one of the soldiers of Ismail, coming out of an ambush, inflicted a wound on the face of Sultan Quli, which defaced him for the rest of his life. The sudden illness and death of Ismail on 16th Safar 941 H. (1534) turned the scales in favour of Sultan Quli and he captured the forts of Koelkonda and Kohir. In 1535 he defeated Rajah Harichand and occupied Nalgundah; afterwards Kondbir also fell to his lot.

Sultan Quli had by this time grown very old and his son Jamshed was yearning for the throne. Consequently, Sultan Quli was put to death at the instigation of Jamshed by one Mir Mahmud Hamadani on the last monday Jamadi I, 950 H. (1544) while he was engaged in prayer in the assembly mosque of the fort of Golconda.

After the death of Jamshed, his infant son, Subhan Quli, was placed on the throne and Saif Khan, Ainul-Mulk, was sent for from Ahmednagar for the performance of the duties of regent during the boy's minority, but Jagdeva Rao, Naikwari, desired to enthrone Daulat Quli, the fifth brother of Jamshed, (who was kept a prisoner at the fort of Bhongir on account of his idiocy) in order to become virtual ruler. Saif Khan, soon after establishing himself at Golconda, managed to render Jagdeva Rao submissive, and although Dary Imad Shah of Ellichpur had espoused the cause of Jagdeva Rao and Daulat Quli, yet Saif Khan succeeded in again keeping Daulat Quli a prisoner at Bhongir and in imprisoning Jagdeva Rao at Golconda. This incident gave Saif Khan paramount power in the Deccan which displeased the other nobles of the court who jointly made secret overtures to Ibrahim Quli, who, after abandoning the fort of Devarkonda for fear of Jamshed and remaining for some time at Bidar, was now passing a peaceful time at the court of Ramraj of Vijayanagar. They sent him an invitation to occupy his paternal throne, on which Ibrahim left Ramraj and on passing the frontier of

Golconda, the Naikwaries of Koelkonda helped him in forming an army. When the news of the advent of Ibrahim reached Golconda, the Naikwaris of the fort imprisoned Subhan Quli and on 12th Rajab 957 H. (12th July 1550) Ibrahim entered the fort of Golconda unmolested and was proclaimed king. Mustafa Khan Ardastani was appointed Peshwa and Mir Jumla, and Ibrahim had his own sister married to Mustafa Khan.



NEK NAM KHAN.

Prime Minister of Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah, the seventh King of Golconda.

In 1554 Ibrahim Qutub Shah in conjunction with Hussain Nizam Shah laid siege to Gulburga and Ibrahim Adilshah opposed them with the help of Ramraj. But, before the commencement of operations a sensible letter was sent by Ramraj to Ibrahim Qutub Shah which had a most salutary effect, in that peace was concluded and the three bellicose kings met at the "Sangam" (the meeting place) of the rivers Bhima and Krishna, and each one of them peacefully returned to his country.

Ibrahim Quli ruled from 1550 to 1580. He is described in one of the inscriptions on the Makki Darwajah in the fort as " the greatest of sovereigns, the refuge of water and clay, the opener of the gates of benevolence to all creatures ". He had an able general in Mustafa Khan who is described as ' the pillar of the empire, the prop of his kingdom, the collector of books and the disperser of armies ". His second great general was Ibrahim Rifat Khan Lori, also known as Malak Nazab.



SULTAN MOHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH,
Fifth of the Qutub Shahi line.

After a short illness Ibrahim expired on the 21st Rabi 988 H. (1580). Besides administering the country, he took a keen interest in the welfare of the people of Golconda. He also repaired and fortified the fort and built a small mosque midway on the steps to Balahisar. The Hussain Sagar, Budwell and Kankor tanks, Ibrahim Bagh, Baghe Gulshan and the village of Ibrahimpatan are a few outstanding results of his labours. His tomb is larger in dimensions than that of his predecessors and was once beautifully decorated with tiles of different colours.

Ibrahim was succeeded by his third son Muhammad Quli, who founded the city of Hyderabad in 1590. He erected many buildings besides bazaars, shops, baths, madrasas, and mosques. The city was surrounded by gardens which extended as far as 20 miles east and west. Narkhora, Ibrahimpatan, Bhongir and Patancheroo were its four cardinal points.

After capturing the fort of Mussalmurg, Muhammad Quli occupied Nundiyal and Kalabgur in 1594. Malik Aminul Mulk, his Mir Jumla, rendered him distinguished services and subordinated many outlaws.



PRINCE MIRZA MOHAMMAD AMIN,
Brother of Ibrahim Quli and father of Sultan Mohamad Quli.

Shah Abbas, son of Shah Tahmasp Safavi and his ambassador, came to the court of Golconda, via Goa, with many valuable presents during his reign in 1603. He had to prolong his stay in the Dilkusha garden of Hyderabad owing to the constant aggressions of the Moghal army. He was allowed to return to Persia only in 1609. On the 17th Zil Qadah 1020 Muhammad Quli expired and was buried in the "Langare Faiz asar."

He was much interested in architecture. The Char Minar, Char Kaman, Jamay Masjid and other structures were built by him during his peaceful reign in which the Qutbshahi kingdom was at the zenith of its prosperity.

After the demise of Muhammad Quli, his nephew, Sultan Muhammad, son of Prince Mirza Muhammad Amin, was placed on the throne by Mir Momin of Astrabad, in accordance with the last injunctions of the deceased king. The new king was also the son-in-law of Muhammad Quli, having married his daughter Hayat Buksh Begum in 1607.



MIRZA AHMED

A famous Satirist and Poet of the Imperial Moghal Court who died at Golconda.

In 1614 Hussain Beg Quibchachi, an ambassador of Shah Abbas of Persia, came to Hyderabad and returned in 1616 accompanied by Shaikh Muhammad Ibne Khatoon. In 1617 two ambassadors of the Emperor Jahangir, Mir Makki and Jadoo Rao, visited Hyderabad for the first time. Sultan Muhammad received them with due honour and sent a "peshkash"

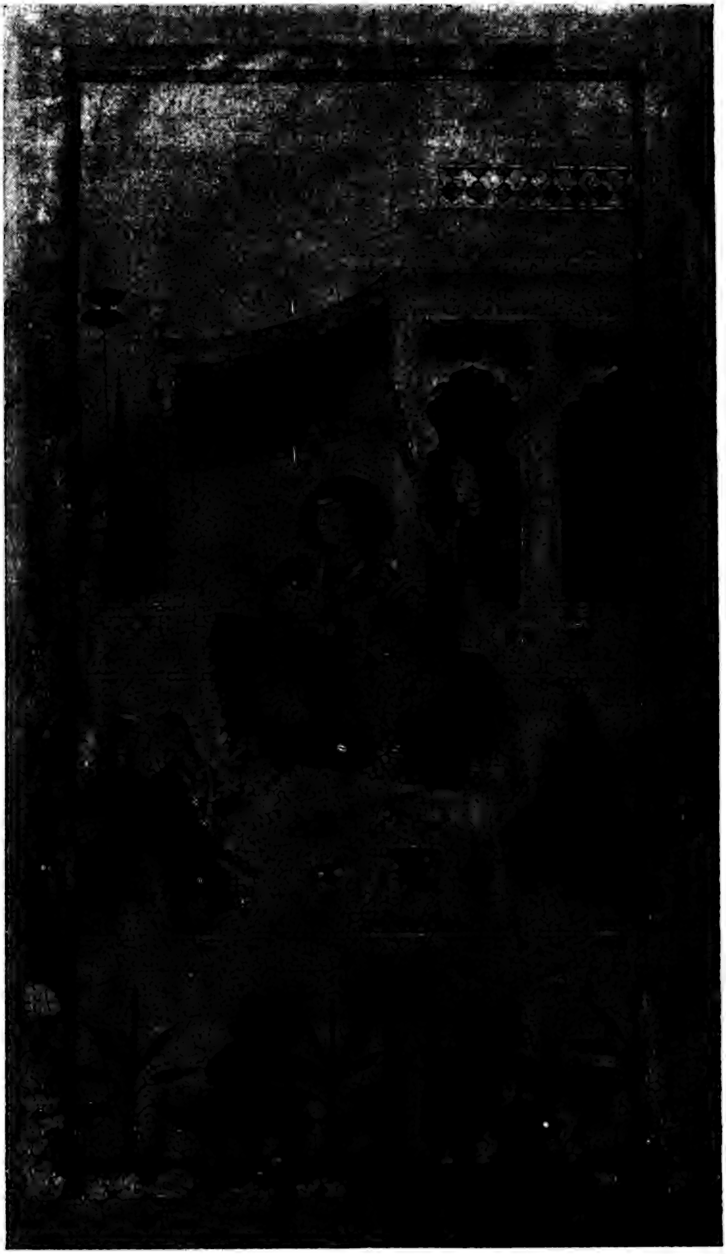
of 15 lakhs to the Emperor. On the occasion of Prince Khurram's (Shah Jahan) visit to Burhanpur and Masulipatam in 1622 when he was forsaken by many of his nobles, Sultan Muhammad treated him generously and helped him with money.

About 6 miles east of the city of Hyderabad, the foundation of a fort and city called Sultan-nagar was laid by Sultan Muhammad in 1624, but owing to his premature death on the 13th Jamadi I, 1035 H. (1625) the work was abandoned for good. The chief memorial of the reign of Sultan Muhammad is the Mecca Musjid and the first Qutbshahi history, the "Tarikha Sultan Muhammad Qutbshahi", was compiled during his reign.



SULTAN ABDULLA QUTUB SHAH
He was the sixth of the Kings of Golconda.

The next ruler was Abdulla Qutub Shah whose reign was full of sorrow and trouble. The capital fell into the hands of the Moghals and was plundered and laid waste. In 1656 Aurangazeb first commenced



TARAMATI THE FAVOURITE MISTRESS OF ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH
LAST QUTUB SHAHI KING

to actively interfere in Hyderabad politics and from that date till 1687, when the kingdom was finally conquered, the capital of the Deccan was the scene of constant warfare.

The immediate cause of Aurangazeb's attack on Golconda was an appeal from Mir Jumla, the prime minister, whose son had involved him in a a dispute with the Court. Mir Jumla, finding himself unable to obtain such concessions as he desired from his own sovereign, determined to throw himself on the protection of the Moghal Emperor. Such an opportunity for intrigue suited Aurangazeb's character, and he strongly urged his father



MOHAMMAD SAYEED, MIR JUMLA

He intrigued with the Moghal Court and brought about the humiliation of Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah from whom Aurangazeb exacted a large indemnity.

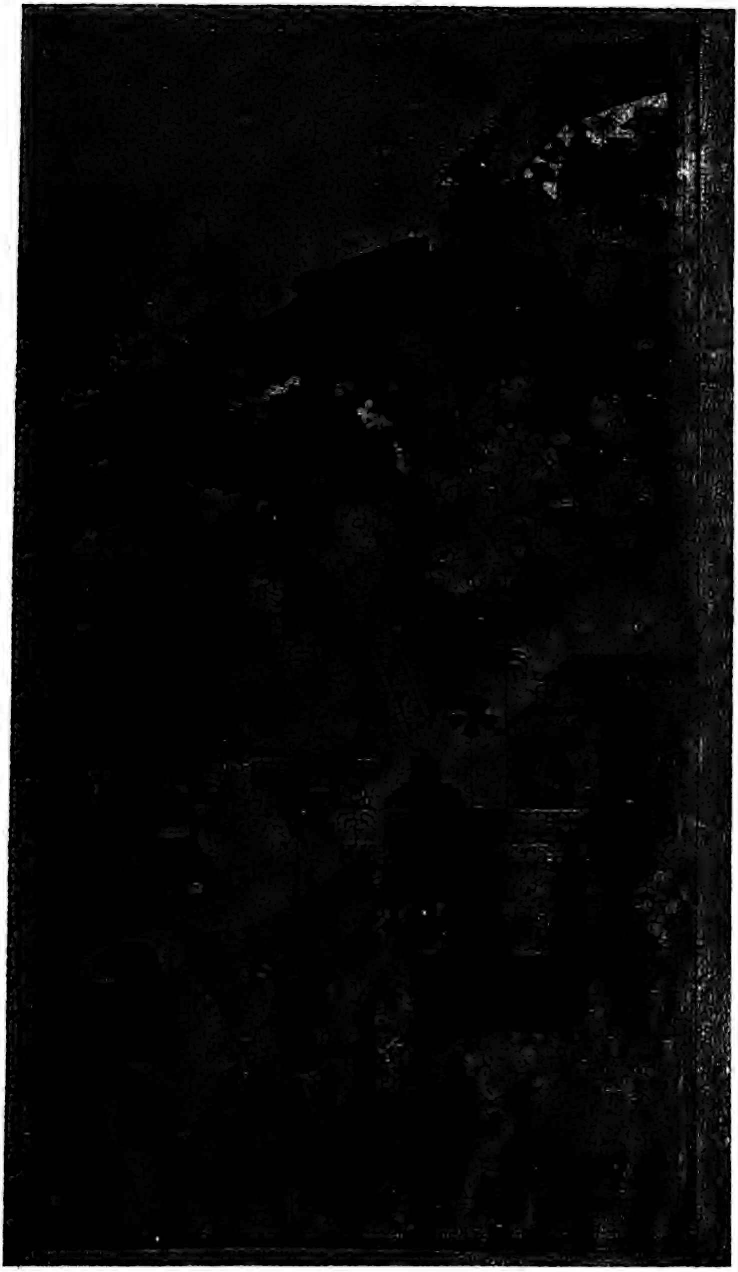
to entertain Mir Jumla's petition. Shah Jehan influenced by his advice issued a mandate to Abdulla to redress the complaints of his minister, but Abdulla was so incensed at this questioning of his independence that he sequestrated Mir Jumla's property and committed his son to prison. Shah

Jehan then despatched Aurangazeb to carry out his demands into effect by force of arms and he took Abdulla Qutub Shah so completely by surprise that he had to flee to the hill fort of Golconda, while Hyderabad fell into the hands of the Moghals. Abdulla did all in his power to negotiate reasonable terms, but the Moghals were inexorable, and he was forced to accept the severe conditions imposed on him viz., to give his daughter in marriage to Aurangazeb's eldest son with a dowry in land and money ; to pay a crore of rupees as the first instalment of a yearly tribute and to make up the arrears of past payments in two years. This unhappy monarch died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hasan, more familiarly known as the "good king Thanah Shah", who also fell a prey to the relentless ambition of Aurangazeb.



SULTAN ABUL HASAN THANA SHAH
The last of the Golconda Kings. During his time Aurangazeb captured Golconda and Hyderabad and sent him as a prisoner to Daulatabad Fort, where he died in 1687.

Before passing, it may be mentioned here as an interesting item that in 1622 the English traders applied to the King of Golconda for an order to protect them from bad usage at the hands of the petty chiefs and



PREMAMATI ANOTHER FAVOURITE MISTRESS OF ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH
LAST OF THE QUTUB SHAHI KINGS

a document was given to them known as the "Golden Firman" by which they were given permisson to trade at any of the ports in the Golconda kingdom. On their part the English engaged to import into the King's dominions Persian horses and other breeds of which he was to have the preference of purchase. Six years later the king granted them a second Farman allowing increased trading facilities. Thus they established a fresh factory forty six miles to the north of Masulipatam. Various European



SYED MUZZAFFAR
First Prime Minister of Sultan Abul Hasan Thana Shah.

travellers from Sir Thomas Roe downwards who had visited the kingdom from time to time bear testimony to the general prosperity of the Deccan. Monsieur Thevenot, a French traveller, visited the capital of Golconda in the year 1667, and he tells us that he found many rich merchants in the town, also bankers and jewellers and many skilled artisans.

About the year 1683 Abul Hasan appears to have become irregular in payment of the tribute to Delhi and this brought the Imperial

Forces against the city. Aurangazeb also resented the power of the two Hindu ministers of Abul Hasan, Akkanna and Madanna. For seven



PANDIT MADANNAH
Hindu Prime Minister of Sultan Thana Shah.

months he bravely defended the fort of Golconda and lost it by treachery in 1687. He was sent a prisoner to Daulatabad where he resided till his death. Abul Hasan was a popular monarch. In the Deccan many stories of his kindness and goodness are still current and his ballads and amatory verses still survive. Aurangazeb now took possession of all the territories of the Deccan, but the occupation was purely military. The people were never really subdued. On the death of Aurangazeb in 1707 the fortunes of the Moghal Empire, which had reached the zenith of its greatness under his rule, began to decline and his wide domain was broken to pieces. The Mussalman viceroys rapidly became sovereign princes. Asaf Jah, best known as Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), a veteran warrior, established his independent power as Subedar of the Deccan in 1715, with Hyderabad as his capital.



ANOTHER POTRAIT OF THANA SHAH, LAST QUTUB SHAHI KING



PREMA MATI A FAVORITE MISTRESS OF SULTAN ABUL HASAN TANA SHAH LAST OF THE QUTUB SHAHI.

THE QUTUBSHAHI KINGS OF GOLCONDA.

(1) Sultan Quli Qutub Shah 1512 to 1533.
(2) Jamshed, 1513 to 1550.
(3) Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah, 1550 to 1580.
(4) Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, 1580 to 1612.
(5) Muhammad Qutub Shah, 1612 to 1626.
(6) Abdulla Quli Qutub Shah, 1626 to 1672.
(7) Abul Hasan Thana Shah, 1672 to 1687.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

THE family of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, pre-eminent in rank and power among the ruling princes of India, is a very ancient and illustrious one, and traces its origin, on the father's side, to the first Khalifa Abubaker, and, on the mother's side, to the Prophet Muhammad himself. On both sides the descent of this august ruler is from the Quraish, the most noble of the Arab tribes. Fehr, surnamed the Quraish, is considered the twenty-eighth descendant of Ismail, the son of Ibrahim or Abraham.

Abdulla, surnamed Abubaker, was the fourth convert that Muhammad made, and he was preceeded by Khadijah, the Prophet's wife, his servant Zadi Ibn Harutha, and Ali, the son of Abu Talib.

Abubaker brought over to Islam five of the principal men of Mecca who were afterwards of the greatest service and assistance to Muhammad and lay hid with him in the cave of Mount Tar when he was in imminent danger from the Quraish who had resolved to put him to death. One of his descendants, after some generations, Shaikh Shahabuddin, who flourished in one of the southern provinces of Persia in the thirteenth century was celebrated for his sanctity and learning. Three centuries after this holy man's death, his lineal descendant, Nawab Abid Kuli Khan who had been the Kazi of Bokhara, came to India in 1658 during the reign of the Moghul Emperor Shahjehan. He was received with much distinction at the Court where he rose rapidly to a high position. In 1660 he was made one of the Ministers and six years afterwards Silladar of Ajmere. In 1670 he was promoted to the Subah of Multan, and he subsequently served with distinction at Bijapur. In 1674 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and after his return the title of Kalijkhan was conferred upon him and he was regarded as the chief of the Turani, or foreign nobles.

In 1681 he became the chief minister to the Emperor Aurangazeb, and next year he accompanied him to the Deccan and was made Subedar of Zafiabad. In 1687 he took part in the siege of Golconda under the Emperor Aurangazeb and after winning fame as a brilliant

general received his death wound while gallantly leading a charge against the enemy. His right arm was shattered by a cannon ball but he refused to dismount and rode back to camp.

When the Emperor Aurangazeb heard of the General's mishap he sent his own physician to attend to his wound. The next day Aurangazeb sent Asad Khan Jamadal Ali Mulk to enquire after his health. He found the Khan seated, holding a cup of coffee in his left hand, while the surgeons were operating upon the wound. He said that he felt well and hoped soon to resume his place in the service of the Emperor. But three days afterwards he died. Aurangazeb, who is said to have been much affected by the news of his death, gave orders that the brave man's remains should be interred in the spot where his tomb now stands. It is in Asafnagar—a village beyond the Goshamahal troop lines on the road to Golconda.

He was succeeded, in all his honours and emoluments, by his son Mir Shahabuddin Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung. He came to India from Samarkhand ten years after his father. His first enterprise was in Rajputana where he was despatched against the Rana of Udaipur. He was successful and received the title of "Khan" and an increase in mansab. In 1682 he fought a successful battle against the Mahrattas, for which the title of Ghaziuddin Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him. In 1683, he captured one of Sambhaji's strongholds and obtained the title of Feroz Jung (successful in war). In 1704 we see him easily subduing one Parya Naik, the Bajdar chief of Wakimpura. But the next year the Emperor had to march against the Naik as he had recommenced his disturbances. In 1705 Feroz Jung was appointed Subedar of Berar and in 1707 when at Ellichpur, the news of the Emperor's death reached him. In 1708 he was appointed Subedar of Gujrat by the Emperor Bahadur Shah. He had married a Syed lady, a descendant of the Prophet, and hence the family from that date adopted the distinctive title of "Mir". In the year 1671 the wife of Ghaziuddin, a daughter of Sadulla Khan, a Minister of the Emperor Shahjehan, gave birth to a child at Delhi named Mir Kamruddin, who now succeeded to his father's titles after his death and subsequently became the first of the Nizams. This talented young man developed all his father's talents for war and diplomacy, and in time became one of the most renowned soldier-statesmen who swayed or guided the destinies of the Great Moghal. In 1712, when Bahadur Shah's son, Jehangir Shah, ascended the throne, he appointed him to a position of importance near his person.

When Farukh Sayyar became Emperor in 1713 one of his first acts was to appoint Mir Kamruddin Chin Kulich Khan, Subedar, or Viceroy, of the Deccan, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State) Feroz Jung. After fighting an engagement with the Mahrattas at Paithan, Nizam-ul-Mulk went towards Jalna in 1714 for the purpose of chastising the Mahrattas, who had been giving trouble in the districts and returned to Aurangabad after having fought two or three successful engagements with them. Shortly after his return to Aurangabad, news reached him of the appointment of one Syed Hussain Ali Khan to the subedarship of the Deccan and Nizam-ul-Mulk set out for Delhi. On his arrival there he was appointed Subedar of Moradabad. He was recalled to Delhi in 1718.

The next year Emperor Farukh Sayyar was blinded and imprisoned and subsequently assassinated.

After Farukh Sayyar's death, the Sayyids placed a grandson of Aurangazeb on the throne. He assumed the title of Muhammad Shah and appointed Chin Kulich Khan as his Prime Minister. His premiership was of short duration. His attempt to effect radical reforms in the administration and to check the abuses which had crept into many departments of the State exposed him to the displeasure of the Emperor and his favourites; and the latter resorted to many species of intrigue to thwart his measures; so that he resigned his post to resume his Viceroyalty of the Deccan. On his return, he found his authority usurped by Mubariz Khan whom he had left at the head of affairs and who resisted his assumption of the Government of Hyderabad. A battle was accordingly fought between the rivals in August 1724 on the plains of Shaker Khera, or Fathay Khilda, in the present Buldana district in the Berars, where the usurper was slain and his army routed. Nizam-ul-Mulk made a triumphant entry into Hyderabad which submitted at once, together with all the provinces in the south, to his rule. And Nizam-ul-Mulk was now supreme in the Deccan. The Emperor in recognition of his valuable services wrote a rescript conferring on him the Government of the Deccan, and also sent him an elephant, jewels and the title of Asaf Jah (equal in dignity to Asoph, the Minister of Solomon) with directions to settle the affairs of the country, repress the turbulent, punish the rebellious, and cherish the people. This was in 1724 and we may say that the year marks the beginning of the independence of the Nizams.

Mir Kamruddin Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, who after ceaseless energy for nearly quarter of a century had established his power on something like a firm basis, now completed the partially erected walls of the city and made it his capital. From this period this history of the city forms a portion of the general history of the whole of the Dominions in which all occurrences of any importance will be found recorded.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR KAMRUDDIN CHIN KULIK KHAN
AMIR-UL-UMRAH, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH,
The First Nizam and founder of the Asaf Jahi dynasty.

When Asaf Jah became Subedar of the Deccan, his jurisdiction extended over a far larger extent of territory than is now covered by the Hyderabad State. With the exception of a comparatively narrow strip of country on the western coast which belonged to the Mahrattas, his jurisdiction extended from the river Tapti to over the Mysore country and the Carnatic, right down to Trichinopoly.

In the Carnatic proper there was a Nawab, with his headquarters at Arcot, who acknowledged the supremacy of the Deccan Viceroy and was, indeed, appointed by him. On the east coast the whole of the country from Chicacole right down to the south acknowledged the suzerainty of the Deccan Viceroy. So, the Viceroyalty of the Deccan extended over almost the whole of the Indian peninsula south of the Tapti.



ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF NIZAM-UL-MULK.

Asaf Jah kept the control of the army and the nobles in his own hands by a system of grants of land, or money, in return for military service and the civil administration of the Dominions was also conducted on the same principles.

After morning prayers and the customary reading of portions of the Koran he would employ himself till noon in Government business to which he gave his own personal attention, whether the matter was small or great. At 3 p. m. after the prayers incumbent at that hour he would read the Koran and hear traditions, and would freely converse with holy men and with able, learned persons. If a poet had recited a poem which deserved a present he certainly had it. He had no bigotry in his nature but had great faith in the Imams. In short, his virtues were too many to be described but to sum them up in a word, he was immensely good. The saying "the happy man is happy internally" was particularly true of him. One of the monuments he left behind is the fortification of Burhanpur which began in 1716 and was finished in his own time. In the same year he founded Nizamabad above the hill of Furdapore and there he built a mosque, a house for travellers, a palace and a bridge. He also built the walls of Hyderabad.

The administration of the country during this period not only extended over the whole of the six subhas of the Deccan but also embraced a considerable tract of land south of the river Krishna as stated above. In 1729 the Nizam ceded to his menacing rivals, the Mahrattas, the "sirdeshmukhi", or ten per cent of the whole of his revenue, together with the "chauth", or one-fourth, of the collections from land and customs. From this period they practically divided with the Nizam the revenues of several of the Deccan subhas excepting those territories which had been ceded as jagirs by the Emperor Aurangazeb and his predecessors.

In 1757 the Emperor invited Asaf Jah to Delhi. He appointed his son, Nasir Jung, Naib of the Deccan, and repaired to Delhi. After two months the Emperor appointed him Subedar of Agra and Malwa and he proceeded to Malwa. He crossed the Jumna near Calpee and arrived in the Bundelkhand country where the Rajah joined him with a large army. At Bhopalpur, which was dependent on Malwa, he was met by Baji Rao at the head of a considerable army. In the month of Ramzan of the same year the embers of war and slaughter were kindled in the environs of this place. However, as a strong report prevailed of the approach of Nadir Shah, Asaf Jah made peace and expedited his return to Delhi. Nadir Shah, after his victory, treated him with more distinction than the other Oomrahs, and Asaf Jah succeeded to the title of "Amir-ul-Oomrah", or first of the nobles, which was vacated by Samsam-ud-Daula.

In the meanwhile, at Hyderabad, misled by evil counsellors, Nasir Jung, Naib of the Deccan, proclaimed his independence. Asaf Jah took his leave of the Emperor and proceeded to the Deccan to punish his son. A battle was fought between them near Aurangabad in 1741, when Nasir Jung, after he had received several wounds, fell into the hands of his father, who confined him for a short time in the fortress of Kandhar, near Nanded. Asaf Jah passed away at Burhanpur on the 19th June 1748 at the advanced age of 77, and his remains were removed to Aurangabad and interred in the mausoleum of the saint, Shaikh Burhanuddin, at Roza. When Nizam-ul-Mulk died his authority extended from the Nerbudda to Trichinopoly and from Masulipatam to Bijapur.

Nizam-ul-Mulk, who had married at Aurangabad, Syed-un-Nissa Begum, the daughter of a Syed nobleman of Gulburga, had by her two sons, Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung and Nasir Jung and two daughters, Padsha Begum and Moshima Begum. He had also four other sons by different wives, who, beginning with the eldest, were (1) Salabat Jung, (2) Asaf Jah II, Nizam Ali Khan (3) Basalat Jung and (4) Mir Moghal Ali Khan Bahadur.

Mr. H. G. Briggs in his "Nizam" thus estimates the great Asaf Jah :—

"There is no more difficult task than to pourtray the character of the man who wins dominion by a series of feints and resolute acts—now seeming to yield to circumstances and then forcing circumstances to yield to him. If pliableness of will, unparalleled duplicity, and utter unscrupulousness constitute the necessary elements to greatness, Nizam-ul-Mulk possessed them in a degree passing belief. But it must not be overlooked that Nizam-ul-Mulk lived at a time and in a country where men gloried in excelling in these qualities, and that his only superior was his great rival, the celebrated Bajee Rao, of whom it is said that "as a politician in quickly discerning and promptly counter-acting the designs of Nizam-ul-Mulk, he evinced penetration, talent, and vigour."

"Taking all the actors together, from one end to the other of Hindusthan during the period that Nizam-ul-Mulk played his part, his stature takes colossal dimensions. He had won battles east, west, north, and south. The Syuds, who had set up and removed emperors like skittles ; the Viceroys of Empire, who had seen and dealt with him ; the Mahratta chieftains, who fought and treated with him, respected this man both as friend and foe. He was doubtless ambitious, but it is difficult to say whether the desire to

establish independent authority was not provoked by circumstances; for to the last he endeavoured to assist the effete power of Delhi. He was not only a great soldier but a great diplomatist, and if Musulman were accustomed to perpetuate the memory of their heroes by posthumous ovations, India might have seen a hundred statues of her greatest Muhammadan hero of the eighteenth century. Nurtured and trained at the court of Aurangzeb, it is not strange that Nizam-ul-Mulk should have been both wily and unscrupulous; nor yet that, like his royal master, he should have exercised his devotions to austerity; but, unlike Aurangzeb, he was an affectionate parent, and his attachment to his friends was both sincere and steady. He left a legacy to his posterity which the rebellion of 1857 has made the greatest Muhammadan power in India."

The death of the Nizam was followed, of course, by the usual struggle for the throne. The second son of the deceased sovereign having command of the army, seized on the control of affairs, but a grandson, named Muzaffer Jung, by a favourite daughter, asserted that his claim to succeed had been recognised by the Emperor himself. A fierce contest for power ensued between them, in which one was favoured by the English, while the cause of the other was espoused by the French, the two great European powers then in the commencement of their career of contention for supremacy in the East.

The British partisan, Nasir Jung, was triumphant, but after a brief period was slain in 1750 in an encounter with some French troops who had mustered to attack his camp at Arcot. Thereupon, his former rival, Muzaffar Jung, ascended the throne but his authority was exercised under the control of the French Commander Dupleix whose will was supreme. Muzaffar Jung was not destined to enjoy even the very first fruits of power. He fell in an affray with some Pathan chiefs, who having been instrumental in placing him on the throne were disappointed at the amount of reward to which they thought their services had entitled them. Mr. Briggs writes:—The story told is that on the march back to the Deccan, these Nawabs seized a narrow pass in the vicinity of Luckreedpilly, from which it was found necessary to dislodge them before the army could move on. Muzuffer Jung led the attack in person, without the aid of his French allies, who were somewhat slow in their movements, and in the hour of success he was felled by a javelin launched by the Nawab of Kurnool, in a desparate personal encounter with that chieftain."

Mr. Briggs writes of him as follows :—

"So fell a brave and gallant youth, with noble promise of making a great and good monarch. When the down had scarcely crossed his face, he had rescued the very uncle, who had imprisoned him, from death in the contest against Nizam-ul-Mulk. He had been the petted child of that old man's favourite daughter, and courtiers, as they are wont, had pleased both grandsire and grandson by the hope that the latter would worthily fill the throne of the former. The compliment repeated was soon assumed to be an expressed wish, and hence the opposition to his uncle; he had now won that throne, and died proudly asserting his dignity against recreant nobles."

The throne was then contested by Ghaziuddin and Salabat Jung. Ghaziuddin, the eldest son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, was poisoned by the mother of his rival and Salabat Jung then succeeded to the Government of the Deccan. But he found his position far from secure ; for, a few years later a younger brother of Salabat Jung named Nizam Ali Khan, whom he had entrusted with power, dethroned him in 1761, usurped the Viceroyalty and in 1763 put him to death. Thus, in the short space of thirteen years, three reigning princes and competitors for the musnad of Hyderabad had successively died of violent deaths.

In this connexion it is necessary to explain that Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Salabat Jung, who were the contestants for the sovereignty of the Deccan, in the short period of thirteen years, between the death of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk and the accession of Nizam Ali Khan, have not been historically recognised as reigning sovereigns. If they had been, Nizam Ali Khan would have been known as the fifth Nizam and not the second.

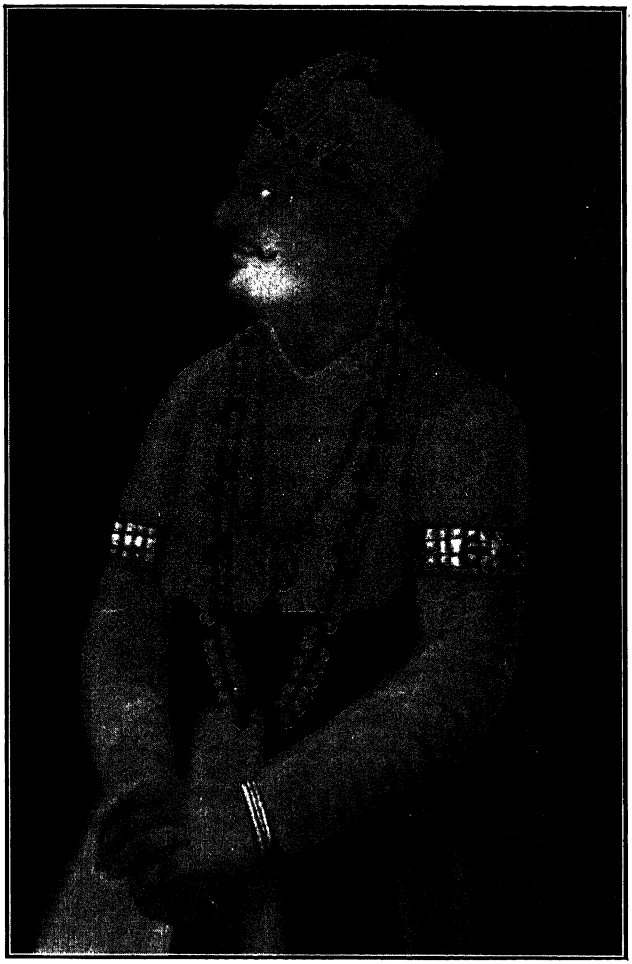
NIZAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR

1763 to 1805.

NIZAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, who ascended the throne in 1763, continued to rule for over 40 years during the most eventful period in the history of India. He entered upon no undisputed inheritance and during far from quiet times. Foremost among his competitors for supremacy and possession of the Deccan were the Mahrattas.

Almost his first act on succeeding to power was to invade the Carnatic which he ravaged in 1765, exercising along the course a measure of cruelty far beyond what was necessary for his purpose, but he retired on the approach of a British force under Robert Clive. However, the Company's Government was anxious to be on good terms with him from a desire to obtain his concurrence to their retention of the maritime district known as the Northern Circars, formerly possessed by the French but now occupied by the British who had fortified their right by a Farman of the Emperor of Delhi.

In November 1766 a treaty was concluded by which, on condition of a grant of the Circars, the Company's Government agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required and to pay nine lakhs of rupees a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam, on his part, promised to assist the British Government with his troops. There were other stipulations and among them one reserving the life-right of Basalat Jung, a brother of Nizam Ali Khan, in one of the Circars, subject to his good behaviour. The aid of the British troops was afforded as provided by the treaty to enable the Nizam to proceed against Hyder Ali of Mysore then rapidly rising into power. But after a good deal of vascillation, Nizam Ali Khan preferred to unite with that adventurer against the British. The Allies were, however, not prosperous, as the Nizam was defeated by Colonel Smith and compelled to sue for peace, which was concluded by a new treaty in 1768. By the sixth article of this treaty, the East India Company and the Nawab of the Carnatic, who was a party to the treaty, were to be always ready to send two battalions of sepoys, and six pieces of artillery manned by Europeans whenever the Nizam should require them, and the situation of affairs would allow of such assistance being rendered, the Nizam paying the expenses during the time such force should be employed in his service.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR NIZAM ALI KHAN, ASAF JAH, NIZAM-UL-MULK
NIZAM II.

In 1782 Basalat Jung died but the company did not obtain possession of the Circar held by him till 1788. The "peshkush", or payment, to be made to the Nizam on account of the Circars had fallen into arrears, and was not adjusted till even a late period. These matters remaining in this state for long, the Company's Governor General, Lord Cornwallis, in 1789 addressed a letter to the Nizam explaining and interpreting the treaty of 1768, but declining to enter into any new treaty as had been suggested. This letter was subsequently declared by a resolution of the House of Commons to have the full force of a treaty executed in full form. In it the Governor General agreed that the force stipulated for in the sixth article of the Treaty of 1768 should be supplied whenever applied for, provided it was not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company. In the

year 1790 a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizam, the Peshwa and the Company's Government. Tippu purchased peace at the price of half of his dominions and the Nizam had no reason to be dissatisfied with his share of the spoil.

In 1793 Lord Cornwallis was succeeded by Sir John Shore, and in the following year the Mahrattas sent a paper, containing a series of demands to the Hyderabad Darbar. Since the Nizam's Government had previously agreed to it, they demanded Chauth and the Sirdeshmukhi of the several subhas and mahals. The Nizam appealed to the English for help, but his appeal was in vain. He then sought the aid of the French, and employed a French adventurer, Monsieur Raymond, who raised a force of sepoy battalions, trained and disciplined them by French officers. The Nizam now thought that he could successfully cope with the Mahrattas. But he was mistaken. In the battle of Kurdla, which took place on the 12th March 1795, the Nizam was thoroughly defeated. It must be remarked that two battalions, each a thousand strong, consisting purely of women, picked chiefly from the classes of Dher and Chamar, played a very conspicuous and gallant part, against the enemies of the Nizam. It was the fashion of the Nizams of Hyderabad, since the establishment of the dynasty up to the middle of the nineteenth century to maintain an army of women which mounted guard in the interior of the palace and accompanied the ladies of the Nizam's family wherever they moved. This relic of ancient history is said to have existed until the time of His Highness Nasir-ud-Dowla who ruled Hyderabad between the years 1829 and 1857, after whose death the interest in them having waned, they had only a nominal existence and performed their duties in a perfunctory manner until they ceased to exist.

In 1798 when Sir John Shore was succeeded by the Marquis of Wellesley, a further treaty was concluded under the terms of which all the Frenchmen in His Highness' service were dismissed, the subsidiary force was made permanent and its strength increased to six thousand sepoys with a proportionate increase in the field pieces. The subsidy to be paid by the Nizam for support of the whole was increased to Rs. 24,17,100 per annum. Then the famous league between the English, the Nizam and the Mahrattas was formed against the formidable Tippu, on the principle of an equal division of territory which resulted in the fall of Tippu and the signing of the partition treaty on July 13th, 1799. By the subsidiary Treaty of 1800 the Company's Government guaranteed the integrity of the Nizam's

Government, but to enable them to fulfil the engagement, the subsidiary force was further augmented and the pecuniary payment for its maintenance was commuted for a cession of territory. The country ceded on this occasion consisted of the acquisitions made from Tippu and allotted to the Nizam under the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 and the Treaty of Mysore in 1799, after the fall of Tippu's power and his Government. This territory consisting of the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary is known at the present time under the name of the Ceded Districts. Two years afterwards another treaty was signed which limited the duty on exports and imports to five per cent. These treaties in their immediate and later effects not only form the basis of all subsequent dealings, but govern substantially England's existing relations with the Court of Hyderabad.

Nizam Ali Khan died in the year 1803 after a long and strenuous reign of over 40 years.

Mr. Briggs writes thus :—

" So passed an eastern monarch, evincing great promise in early years for usefulness from his energetic character, but who, with increasing years, relapsed into that apathetic life which seems peculiar to an oriental climate. His career would have been one of uninterrupted success but for the disaster at Kurdlah; and that no other great calamity overtook him must be attributed to his alliance with the British Government. He was the first of his family who sought the English; and that he did not make more out of his connection was—whatever may be asserted to the contrary—in consequence of his unbounded faith in his ally. He is said to have excelled in duplicity, and that he should more than once have been caught breaking faith with the Mahrattas is not so surprising as the assertion of his minister, Rokun-ud-Dowlah, that his master had been thrice duped by the Mahrattas."

HIS HIGHNESS SEKUNDER JAH BAHADUR

1803 to 1829

THE death of Nizam Ali Khan in August 1803 and of Azim-ul-Umrah Arastu Jah in May 1804 were followed by the undisputed succession of Sekunder Jah and the appointment of Mir Alum as Minister.

With Sekunder Jah's accession to the throne and the end of the Mahratta War, there commenced an entirely new era for Hyderabad. The history of the previous one hundred years had been one of constant warfare.



H. H. NAWAB MIR AKBER ALI KHAN SIKANDER JAH
NIZAM III

The country had been well-nigh devastated as a result of these perpetual struggles, in many parts it was almost depopulated, and in the absence of anything like a settled government confusion and chaos reigned everywhere. The petty Rajahs and Zamindars were frequently in a state of revolt. They were always turbulent and very dilatory in the payment of their peshkush. The bigger nobles enjoyed their estates with almost regal powers. They had the power of life and death and exercised a kind of "Imperium-in-Imperio."

In 1808 died that upright and able Minister Mir Alum who was mainly instrumental in preserving amicable relations between the Nizam and the Company, and His Highness Sekunder Jah resolved to carry on the administration of the country himself, which he did till June 1809 when he appointed Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, son of Mir Alum, as his Minister on condition that he should not interfere with the affairs of State. His was but a sinecure office, as the real ministership was bestowed upon Raja Chandulal who possessed great acuteness but whose method of administration was extremely primitive in theory as well as in practice.

The revenue administration of the country during the period of Raja Chandulal was entirely in the hands of wealthy farmers to whom the Government leased out almost all the districts in the Dominions with limited power of control over them. These farming contractors were mostly Arab chiefs, sowcars, or other influential individuals of the State, and before being put in charge of one or more districts they were required to advance a considerable portion of the anticipated revenue. These contractors who were known as "farming talukdars" had only one thought, and that was of course how to speedily recoup the money they had laid out and at the same time make a handsome profit.

The noblemen who took these contracts generally resided in the metropolis and sublet their districts to others who screwed as much money as possible out of the ryots. These irresponsible interlopers taking advantage of the non-existence of judicial and revenue tribunals to which the ryots could appeal, freely worked out their wicked will.

It may be mentioned here that although given on contract, the Government had reserved to itself the right of taking over the districts and giving them to other Talukdars whenever it chose. The State thus secured to itself a certain fixed revenue, while the ryots were left absolutely without protection.

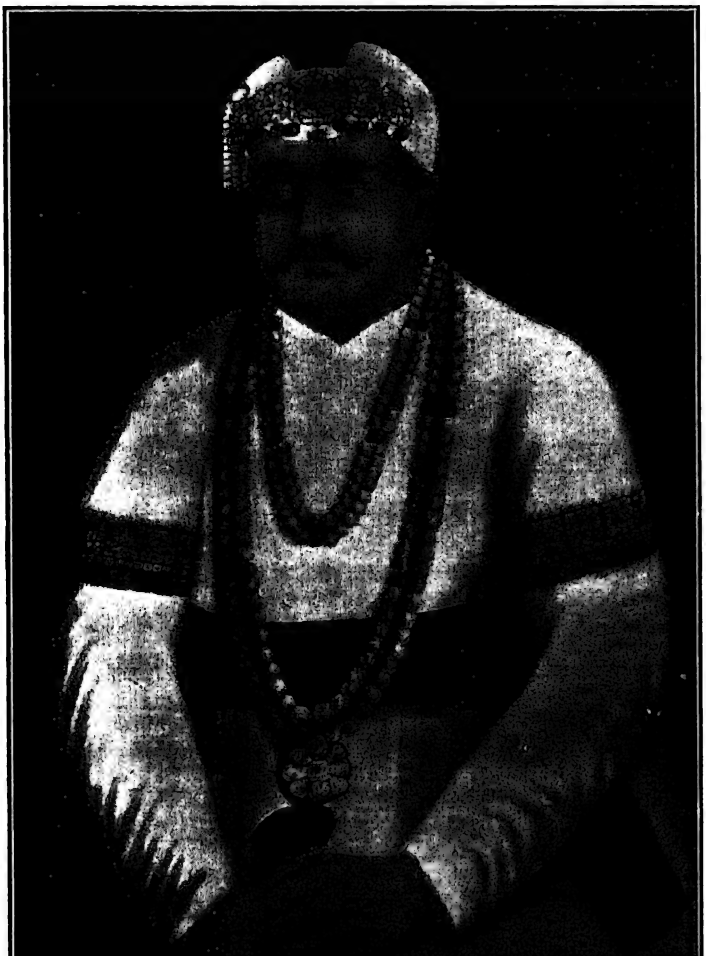
In 1822, after the end of the Mahratta War, an attempt was made to improve the Nizam's internal administration by introducing English supervision. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, the eminent civil servant and statesman, was now Resident at Hyderabad. He induced His Highness Sekunder Jah to allow European officers to superintend the different districts, and to make a settlement in land revenue. This system was given trial for eight years, so that the country gradually passed into a comparatively flourishing condition. But His Highness' Government was burdened with a heavy debt, in great part due to his lavish expenditure and to his habit of borrowing large sums of money from wealthy sowcars at a high rate of interest; and of the firms who advanced such loans was the house of William Palmer & Co. Thus in the year 1823 His Highness' Government owed seventy-eight lakhs to that house, and twenty-eight lakhs to the Company's Government, chiefly on account of the advances made to the Contingent. As the only means of escaping from this financial embarassment, he allowed the British Government to commute the peshkush of seven lakhs of rupees per annum which the Honourable Company was paying to the Nizam's Government on account of the Northern Circars, for the ready sum of Rs. 1,16,66,666, a sum equivalent to twenty years' payment.

His Highness Sekunder Jah died in May 1829. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur, originally known as Mir Farkhundha Ali Khan, who was born in the year 1792 to the favourite nikah wife of his father of the name of Chandni Begum.

HIS HIGHNESS NASIR-UD-DAULA BAHADUR

1829 to 1857

WHEN HIS HIGHNESS NASIR-UD-DAULA BAHADUR succeeded to the musnad, very considerable changes were made in the internal administration of the country. During the rule of His Highness Sekunder Jah a number of English officers had been employed on several civil posts and in the management of the districts, but the new Nizam resolved to dispense with their services. So, on ascending the masnud in May 1829, one of the first acts of His Highness was to request that the European Revenue Superintendents, who had held office since 1820,



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR FARKHUNDA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, NASIR-UD-DAULA, FOURTH NIZAM.

should be removed. The Government of India acceded to his request, and the Resident received instructions to withdraw these officers under whose supervision so much good had been effected.

In the year 1833 the severest of all the famines of the nineteenth century occurred and, like that of 1877 in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, attracted great attention and created considerable anxiety in England and other parts of the British Dominions.

In September 1838 General Fraser succeeded Colonel Stuart as Resident. A year after this a Wahabi conspiracy was discovered in Hyderabad which extended over many parts of India and had for its object the overthrow of the British power. The Wahabis are a modern Musalman sect founded by Abdul Wahab a native of the province of Nejd in Arabia. Abdul Wahab during his whole life, which extended to 95 years, sought to gain converts by peaceble means. The Wahabis soon pushed their conquests over the whole of Arabia. At length on the 27th April 1803 they became masters of Mecca. Then the Wahabis advanced from Mecca to Medina, where they took and destroyed sepulchral monuments and threatened with ruin even the large dome over the Prophet Muhammad's tomb. The fear of these ruthless conquerors soon spread over the east. In Hyderabad a court of enquiry was assembled in June 1839, and sat till April 1840 when it pronounced its opinion that Mubariz-ud-Daula, a brother of the late Nizam Sekunder Jah and others were organising the Wahabi or fanatical Muslims throughout India against the British and the Nizam's Government. Mubariz-ud-Daula was imprisoned in the fort of Golconda where he died in the year 1854.

Even in the time of Nasir-ud-Dowlah matters did not much improve. They soon led to the financial embarassment that faced the Nizam's Government between the years 1839 and 1845, when bankruptcy threatened the treasury. Government desired to avert such an awkward situation by introducing some reform in the administration. Raja Chandulal, who had the reputation of being a friend of the British and of having in concert with Sir Henry Russell, the Resident, established the Contingent, knew full well that the clamour of the unpaid and the half-starving servants of the State, mostly with arms in their hands and roaming about the city and the palace, would soon lead to a riot. The arrears due to the Contingent caused great anxiety. In the year 1843 the Government could not make their payment to the Contingent for over six months. It was therefore feared

that something should be done to prevent the Company from resorting to any serious action. After much vacillation on the part of the Minister, Rajah Chandulal applied to the Company's Government for the loan of a crore of rupees to clear off the debts of the Hyderabad State, in lieu of which he offered an assignment of territory, yielding an annual revenue of seventeen lakhs of rupees. Matters were at this stage when Raja Chandulal was allowed to retire (6th September 1843) owing to old age and infirmity, some 18 months before his death in April 1845, and Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk was appointed Minister.

In the year 1847 Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk resigned and the Nizam appointed Amjad-ul-Mulk, and then Shams-ul-Umarah to the office of Minister. But after an administration of only five months Shams-ul-Umarah resigned, having given occasion for general dissatisfaction by excessive use of authority. He declared that it was impossible for him to control the extravagance of the inmates of the palace. This was in May 1849. After a stormy interval of two years, Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk was reinstated as Minister. When hc assumed office the Government was overwhelmed with debts, the state treasury was empty, and the whole of the Nizam's private funds were expended in endeavouring to partially satisfy the claims of the State creditors. Even some of the jewels of His Highness were mortgaged for this purpose.

At last in 1853 a new treaty was concluded by which the strength of the Contingent Force was settled, and to provide for its payment the Nizam ceded to the British Government, Berar and the border districts down to Sholapur with the doab between the rivers Krishna and the Tungabhadra, yielding a gross annual revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees.

By this treaty, concluded on the 21st May 1853, the Nizam while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and the contingent was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war. The contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army and became an auxiliary force kept by the British Government for the benefit of the Hyderabad State.

On the 27th May 1853, Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk died and His Highness appointed his nephew Salar Jung, a boy of 18 years, to succeed him as Minister. Like his uncle, he had to contend with the violence of the Arab troops and other mercenaries who were then very numerous in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam. When Salar Jung entered office, the condition of the State was as bad as it could be, so far as finance and

general good government were concerned. The returns for the year 1853 showed that the revenue was low, the treasury empty and the Nizam in debt. Worse than that, there was not even the wherewithal to pay the salaries of officials.

Before the year 1853, the official business of the Government was chiefly transacted by three administrative and three judicial offices. The first two of the former, Daftar-i-Mal and Daftar-i-Dewani, were under the jurisdiction of a Daftardar or record-keeper, while the third office, the Dar-ul-Shafa, attended to the official correspondence of the Minister.

Of the three latter, the Dar-ul-Kaza decided all civil and criminal cases according to the orthodox Hanafi Law, the Kotwali (a police court) disposed of all major civil and criminal cases while the third, Sadrat-ul-Aliya, decided cases in which Inamdars and religious pensioners, such as Kazis etc., were concerned.

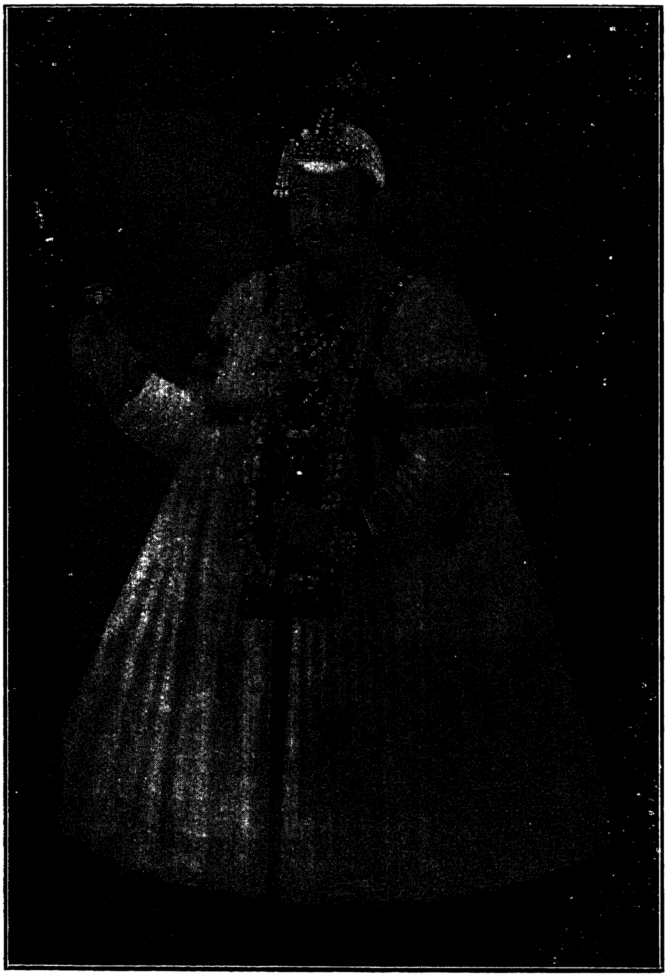
The judgments of these courts which were all presided over by old-fashioned Moulvis, were given orally, and the proceedings were very brief and never committed to writing. Their decisions, against which no appeals were allowed, depended entirely on the integrity and good faith of the presiding judge. These courts afforded scanty protection to the people and were far from meeting the requirements of justice. Those who were powerful enough refused to submit to their jurisdiction and independent courts were set up in every bazar and in the residence of every influential noble, where cases were decided and judgments executed by some or other of his retainers.

In former times as previously stated the revenue was "farmed." Under the new system, introduced by Salar Jung, the Government dealt with the ryots by introducing revenue officers appointed on a graded scale of salaries, from the village headmen to the talukdars of the sixteen districts into which the Dominions were divided. Regular records were annually prepared of the land under cultivation, the nature of the crop, the name of the occupant and the rent payable. The amount of rent was fixed and was collected only with the seasons and the crops. A ryot who could not pay the due amount at the appointed time was allowed to pay by instalments, but on each occasion received a receipt for the fraction that he paid.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR AFZAL-UD-DAULA BAHADUR

1857 to 1869

ON the 16th May 1857 His Highness Nasir-ud-Daula died and was succeeded by his son Nawab Afzal-ud-Daula Bahadur. It was his misfortune to ascend the gadi during times of great excitement and disorder; for the Sepoy Mutiny which had just begun, was convulsing the whole of Hindustan, from Delhi to Calcutta and from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Northern India in particular, was in a state of open insurrection and the Deccan was only waiting for a leader, not necessarily of the greatness and power of the Nizam. But as history would have it, such an outstanding personality was found, not for the mutineers but on the side



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR AFZAL-UD-DAULA BAHADUR,
FIFTH NIZAM.

of the British; and he was the young Salar Jung, a man of exceptional ability and great prudence, whom Afzal-ud-Daula inherited from his estimable father as minister, along with his vast dominions. What was still more providential, His Highness had the wisdom and good fortune to retain that minister in his service unlike the usual run of oriental monarchs who when they come into power bring in their own favourites and followers in place of old men however good they may be.

The excitable and warlike peoples of his Dominions were receiving at the time exaggerated reports of the occurrences in Hindustan and the expected overthrow of the British power in India. The incidents of Meerut and other stations in Upper India created profound sensation among the readily inflammable population of Hyderabad. The Muhammadans of His Highness' Dominions were in a state of fanatical excitement, while the Hindus were paralyzed. The slightest sign from the head of the State would have raised their smouldering passions to open revolt, and thus doubled the strength of the mutineers by setting the country south of the Nerbudda on fire, threatening alike Madras and Bombay and crippling the British resources at a most critical moment. The walls of mosques were placarded with posters inciting the people to sedition and fakeers were busy spreading inflammatory rumours through the bazars. Placards had also been put up on the walls of the Nizam's and his minister's palaces and at a central point in the city (Char Minar), rousing the people to open rebellion against the Company's Government. At one time the green flag, the flag of Islam, was actually hoisted and later on a body of insurgents attacked the British Residency which in those days was totally devoid of defence works. The fact that Delhi had fallen again into the hands of a descendant of the ancient Moghul line, of which the Nizams were originally but the subedars or deputies, was sufficient to have shaken the fidelity of men of ordinary calibre; but His Highness being a man of firm resolution and courageous wisdom not only kept the whole of Hyderabad in check, but even took the very bold step of sending out his Contingent troops on field service against the mutineers in Upper India. Removed from the infected atmosphere of Hyderabad, the Nizam's troops did good service on several fields, alike in Rajputana and during the famous march to Kalpi. The last spark of danger disappeared when Tantia Topi, the rebellious chief and right-hand man of Nana Saheb, was hounded out of the Deccan. Although subsequently an attempt was made on the lives of the Resident and Salar Jung while they were conversing arm in arm in the very court of His Highness

the Nizam, the act was only regarded as an innocuous outburst of disappointed fanaticism.

Thus there was never the slightest doubt of the Nizam's firm fidelity to the British alliance through all those anxious months from May 1857 to July 1858. Throughout this period of trial, His Highness was upheld in his wise policy by his sagacious Arabian counsellor, the great Salar Jung; but the Nizam as absolute sovereign, being more powerful in those days than now, could have set that Minister aside any moment; and had he raised the standard of the Crescent, the tide of blood-red war would have rolled over the whole of Southern India too and the history of the British Empire in India might have been entirely different. Fortunately for all, he remained firm and for his personal faithfulness was subjected to severe trials. Colonel Davidson, the Resident at the time, though he cherished great confidence in the sovereign of Hyderabad, and encouraged him by making no secret of that confidence, took the precautionary measure of keeping careful watch over him and his Government. He wrote in reply to the Supreme Government, "I have caused the Nizam to be narrowly watched from quarters and in ways he little suspected, and although emissaries from the mutineers have come to him, he has after listening to their stories, refused complicity."

After the Mutiny was over, the Company as a trading body came to an end. The Board of Directors who had controlled the administration of the country was abolished, and the Government was transferred nominally to the British Crown by which all sovereign and territorial rights that were held by the East India Company were taken over and vested in the Queen.

The Supreme Government very properly acknowledged the services of the Nizam in a formal letter dated February 1859, and the Viceroy and Governor-General thanked him "for the zeal and courtesy with which he had adhered to the long-established friendship between the two Governments."

In July 1860, the Viceroy presented His Highness with various products of British manufacture to the value of one lakh of rupees; the lapsed principality of Shorapur was made over to the Hyderabad State, and the Nizam's own districts of Raichur and Dharaseo were restored to him. Besides, fifty lakhs of the accummulated debt on account of the Contingent were cancelled.

The principal hall of audience in the palace was prepared for the reception of the presents. They were arranged in admirable order and the Nizam threw aside his usual dignity by going to examine them before the arrival of the Resident. He appeared particularly pleased, and taking a diamond ring from among the presents, wore it on his finger to mark his acceptance of the gifts and hung by his side a sword the scabbard and hilt of which were studded with precious stones, not because of its value, but as an appreciation of the cordial spirit in which it had been sent.

The year 1861 was memorable for the creation of the new Order of the Star of India. The British Government desired to recognise the services of deserving persons by conferring honours and distinctions upon them, similar to those which the Moghul Emperors at the height of their power conferred upon their subjects and dependents. These distinctions emanating from the Crown formed a connecting link with the Indian Princes.

Accordingly in July 1861 His Highness the Nizam received a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy, with a grant under Her Majesty's sign-manual, intimating his admission into the very first rank of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, his installation in full darbar being carried out by the Resident in the month of November following, amidst much pomp and many lively assurances by the Nizam of his appreciation of the honour.

After a reign of nearly twelve years His Highness Nawab Sir Afzal-ud-Daula Bahadur expired on Friday the 26th February 1869 in the forty-third year of his life. The infant prince, Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur, who was then under three years of age, having been born on the 17th August 1866, was at once placed on the musnad, the formal ceremony of installation taking place on the 6th March 1869. Attended by his staff, the Resident proceeded to the palace where the minister and the nobles had assembled and greeted the young prince who was borne in the arms of his nurse. Taking the prince's hand the kindly Resident led him towards the musnad and placed him upon it.

UNDER THE BRITISH CROWN.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR SIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHADUR

G. C. S. I., G. C. B.

1869 to 1911

HIS HIGHNESS ASAF JAH, MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL MUmalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, was born on the 18th August 1866. He was a descendant of the first Khalif Abu Bakr and the only son of the late Nizam Sir Afzal-ud-Daula Bahadur. When his father passed away (1869) the hero of this sketch was only thirty months old. He was however installed on the musnad immediately by the then Resident, with Nawab Sir Salar Jung the Great and Nawab Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur as co-regents. After the latter's death Nawab Sir Salar Jung became the sole regent. Sir Salar Jung died in the year 1883 and a provisional council consisting of five members, with His Highness himself as its president and Nawab Mir Layakh Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the great Salar Jung as secretary, was appointed for administrative purposes.

EARLY EDUCATION

From his childhood, the Government of India evinced very keen interest in his education and they spared no pains or means to provide him with all the necessary facilities and environment to make him a worthy and noble ruler. With the concurrence of Sir Salar Jung, Captain John Clerk, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was appointed tutor to His Highness and scholars well-versed in Arabic, Persian and Urdu were also engaged. In addition to the cultivation of his mind the education of his body too was provided for under the guidance of expert sportsmen and able physical culturists. Thus within a short period of time he distinguished himself both in learning and on the playground and became an adept in riding, tent-pegging, shooting and cricket and wrote exquisite poetry.

It must here be pointed out that the personality and noble life of Sir Salar Jung had a wholesome influence on His Highness' life. When he was only sixteen years of age, Sir Salar Jung initiated him into the details of office work and the administration of the State. Brought up under the traditions of this great statesman, he grew in his later years to be one of the greatest and noblest of rulers.

FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

His Highness made his first public appearance while he was quite a boy of eleven years. By royal invitation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, he was present at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 on the occasion of Proclamation Day. He was accompanied from Hyderabad by Sir Salar Jung and a suite of nobles. He made his first official tour in his Dominions in his fifteenth year, accompanied by Sir Salar Jung and the members of his Council and became acquainted with departmental work. Thus he was gradually prepared to assume personal control of the State.

INSTALLED AS SOVEREIGN

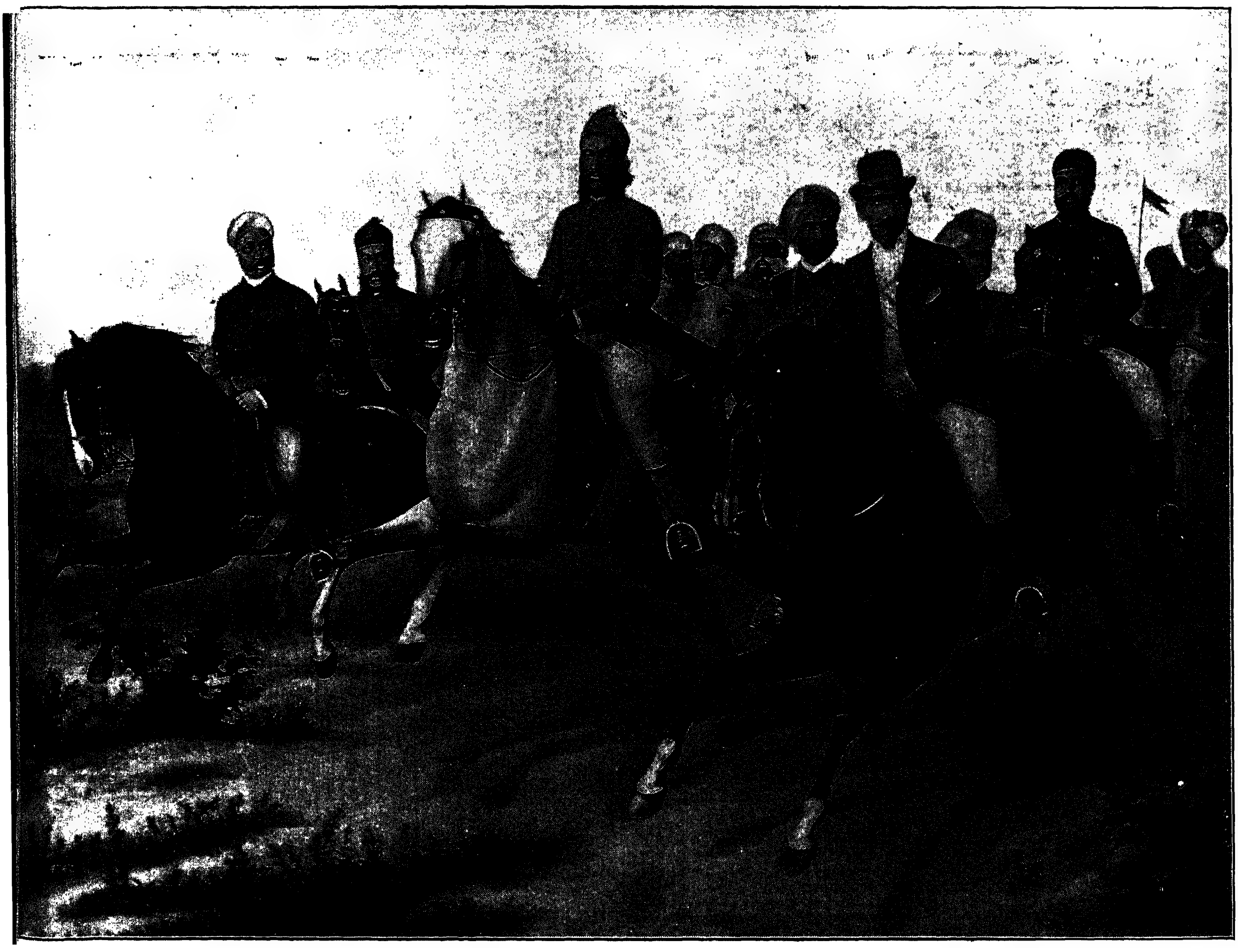
When he reached the age of eighteen, he was invested with full administrative powers on the 5th February 1884 by that most upright and God-inspired statesman His Excellency Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The occasion was looked upon as one of momentous importance to the State, for two reasons. It was for the first time that a Viceroy of India paid a visit to the State and secondly Mahboob Ali Khan was the first Nizam to be placed on the gadi by the direct representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England. On the occasion of the investiture ceremony, His Excellency gave the following characteristic and inspiring advice :—

"Your Highness has before you a great and arduous task. You are the ruler of some ten millions of men. Their welfare will henceforth greatly depend upon you, your wisdom, your industry, and your self-denial. Let me entreat you not to look with vain satisfaction upon the outward show of power, upon the wealth and splendour by which you will be surrounded, upon the submission and often the flattery which you will meet on every hand. Your territories are extensive, their resources great, their population numerous, but let none of these things be your pride. You are young and will be pressed on many sides by the temptations to which youth is especially exposed; but never let them gain mastery over you. You have noble aims to follow and greater deeds to do.

If you would make for yourself a name among the Princes of India you can only win it, in the days in which we live, by the justice of your government and the acknowledged prosperity of your people. The people's loyalty to your house and to yourself is manifest and unquestioned. It rests with you to preserve it, and as years go on, to deepen it into the most

precious possession of a ruler—the unfeigned love of his subjects. The care of those subjects has not been entrusted to you by God that you may make them the instrument of your pleasure or your pride. He has given them into your care that you may rule and guide them for His glory and their welfare. In their well-being you will find your truest happiness and in their contentment your best security. Set before you no lesser aims, and be satisfied with no meagre game, but as you look over the role of your ancestors and recall the annals of your house, let it be your ambition that when you too shall be gathered to your forefathers, men shall say of you 'He left his people the better for his rule.'



A RARE AND STRIKING OUTDOOR PORTRAIT OF THE YOUNG MAHBOOB ALI KHAN AND RETINUE.

And now, my friend, in whom I shall ever feel a deep interest, it only remains for me to place you on that musnad and to express my earnest hope that it may please God to bless and guide you, to make your reign

prosperous, and your rule just and honourable so that the fair promise of this day may not be blighted and that future generations of your grateful people may recall the date of your installation as the commencement of a bright era in the history of this State."

The Viceroy's address was translated by the Foreign Secretary, after which His Excellency conducted the Nizam to the Chair of State on the dais and addressing him by his full titles, said: "In the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and of Her Majesty's Government I now proclaim you to have attained full powers of administration of your State."

ASSUMES SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

That he cherished the ideals placed before him by Lord Ripon and more than justified the trust and confidence reposed in him by the Paramount Power, cannot be gainsaid by even the most prejudiced critic of oriental monarchs. He quickly proved himself to be a progressive ruler of independent character and sound judgment. As soon as he assumed the sovereign rights of the State the first thing he did was to issue a proclamation to his ten million subjects giving the outlines of the policy he was going to pursue regarding the administration of the State. The proclamation ran as follows—

"Nothing will afford me greater pleasure than to see my people living in peace and prosperity, engaged in the development of their wealth, in the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of arts and sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightenment and the State derive support and benefit from their knowledge and intelligence. It is my earnest hope that the Minister and all the officers of the State relying on my protection and support, will always be zealous in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favour."

REFORMS DURING HIS RULE

His Highness the late Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur had the great advantage of being served by such able Ministers as Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur, and Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur. The Ministers too knowing full well that they had a strong man on the gadi easily saw their way to carry out the many good and useful measures desired or ordered by him.

He paid particular attention to the development of a railway system in his State. The system of revenue settlement was revised to the benefit of the poor cultivators. An impetus was given to cotton industry by the establishment of cotton mills at Hyderabad, Gulburga and Aurangabad, by the opening of cloth, silk and shawl factories and oil and flour mills. Large tracts of land were brought under cultivation by the construction of new irrigation works and the restoration of old tanks and kuntas in all parts of the Dominions.

Education received special attention at his hands. A number of schools were established in the districts and schools of medicine were founded both for men and women. He was alert to receive suggestions and keen to take interest in furthering the cause of science. For instance in 1889 he invited Dr. Lauder-Brunton and other eminent medical men to Hyderabad to experimentally investigate the effects of chloroform, to the cost of which he contributed Rs. 15,000.

Large sums of money were spent on the reform of the judicature, the reorganisation of the police, the systematic development of irrigation, the exploiting of mineral resources, the revision of the customs tariff, and reforming the abkari and forest departments. The cash deposits and securities of the State which amounted to one crore and thirty lakhs in 1901 were increased to over five crores in 1910, and it is acknowledged that this was largely due to his uniform support of the untiring efforts of his Finance Minister, Sir George Casson Walker.

LOYALTY TO PARAMOUNT POWER

His loyalty to the supreme power was never shaken. When the North-west frontier was threatened by Russian invasion he contributed an amount of sixty lakhs of rupees towards its defence. He made a similar offer in 1885 by placing his troops at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the Egyptian campaign. Nothing can better describe his true spirit of allegiance to the Emperor than the sentiments contained in the following letter addressed to Lord Dufferin on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee—

"Hyderabad, August 26.

"My Friend,

No inhabitant can be indifferent to the persistent advance of another great military power towards India, to the necessity that exists for putting the frontier in a proper state of defence, and to the burden it imposes on

those charged with its safety and the care of the Empire. * * * * The Princes of India have not been blind to the movement of events. We realise the financial responsibility the present state of affairs imposes on the Indian exchequer. It seems to me that the time has arrived for showing in some open manner that India is united on this question, and for that reason I write now to spontaneously offer to the Imperial Government a contribution from the Hyderabad State of twenty lakhs annually for three years, for the exclusive purpose of Indian frontier defence. This is my offer in time of peace. At a later stage you can count upon my sword.

Your sincere friend,
Mir Mahbub Ali Khan."

This spontaneous offer of financial assistance fructified afterwards in the formation of the Imperial Service Troops, which added an army corps to the strength of the Indian Army.

CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

If the unfeigned love of his subjects, almost amounting to personal affection in this case, is any criterion for judging the greatness of a ruler, then "Mahboob Pasha" as he is familiarly called by the lowliest of the lowly to this day, must be ranked among the greatest figures in Indian history. Not endowed with what is called acute statesmanship nor trained in Machiavellian principles of statecraft; he ruled entirely by the heart and his people were happy in their own way. But the stories that are still current of his strange doings—of his nightly adventures in disguise among the people to ascertain their opinion of him, the generous manner in which he dealt with peculating and greedy officials, his liberality in lavishing charities upon the really suffering poor and even upon bold desperadoes who flung filthy abuse at him during his informal drives through the city, his frequent trances and long spells of silence, his mystic power of curing snake-bite, his astonishing feats of physical endurance, and above all his large-hearted tolerancc in all matters of religion—mark him out to have been more a saint than a king, in the modern sense of the word. And it may be interesting to students of history to know that there is a distinct sect of people in Hyderabad who look upon him as their Pir. Generosity was almost a fault in him and all took undue advantage of it—those below him as well as those above. However, he had behind his whole life the force of character. He was a man of great dignity, deep thought,



NAWABBASALAT JAH BAHADUR,
2nd Son of late Nizam.



NAWAB SALABAT JAH BAHADUR,
3rd Son of late Nizam.

method and resolution. In the fullest sense of the term he was a man of honour and when Lord Curzon said that the Nizam had never been known to go back upon his word, he spoke the literal truth.

His humanity was conspicuous and he could reluctantly be brought to sign a death warrant. A staunch Mahomedan, and a liberal supporter of the Aligarh movement, he found for some time his Chief Minister in a Hindu and he had trusted admirers amongst Europeans and Parsis.

Possessing a peculiarly impressive personality, he never cared for the magnificence with which orientals love to surround themselves, but he was always a prince and commanded respect and obedience. Those piercing, hawk-like eyes, flashing from an otherwise pleasing face, carried the message of will which none of his entourage dared to break.

He was very fond of horses and dogs and his kennels contained some of the finest English and German breeds and his horses were supposed to be unequalled by any in the stables of Indian princes. Passionately fond of sport, he had extensive shooting preserves at Pakhal in the Warangal District where he used to indulge in tiger-shooting which was his favourite sport. There was a regular shikar department under the able management of Colonel (now Major-General) Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur who used to plan every shikar tour undertaken by His Highness or by State guests.

He was an unerring shot and his marksmanship was marvellous. One of his favourite pastimes was to shoot with a rifle a two-anna bit flung into the air. Other feats were shooting the ball of a loaded twelve bore cartridge thrown into the air and shooting the cap of a loaded twelve or sixteen bore cartridge from a distance of twenty yards, causing it to explode.

When His Highness could not command much leisure or was not disposed to undergo the fatigue of long journeys, he had two novel ways of enjoying sport. One of them was to let loose from its cage a newly captured panther on the maidan and then hunt it on horse-back with a spear. The other kind of sport indulged in by the late Nizam was to witness black-buck hunting with a tame leopard in the Saroonagar deer forest.

His Highness had a sudden stroke of paralysis and succumbed to it at 12-30 on Tuesday August 31, 1911.

The people, who were for some time incredulous, received the news with the deepest sorrow. A gloom was cast over the whole capital and the people were profoundly shocked at the sudden death of His Highness. Business was entirely suspended and all the offices were at once closed. European firms draped their premises with black cloth. A stream of motors and carriages conveying the nobles of the State proceeded to the palace. His remains were removed to the Chow Mahalla Palace and finally interred at Mecca Musjid by the side of his father. At 3 p. m. the same day His Exalted Highness (then Prince) Osman Ali Khan Bahadur ascended the musnad and was proclaimed Nizam by Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur, the Minister of Police.

Thus passed away into eternal peace one of the most illustrious nobles and rulers of the twentieth century.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ASAF JAH, MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.E., Faithful Ally of the British Government, was born on the 6th April 1886.

While he was yet young, His Highness the late Nizam who was anxious to train his son for the great work that awaited him in the best possible manner, engaged eminent scholars as tutors in Urdu and Persian, and these gave the prince a thorough grounding in the above languages, while riding, tent-pegging, shooting, cricket and other manly exercises were regularly taught under the supervision of that well-known veteran soldier, Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam's Army.

In the year 1899, when just thirteen years old, Mr. (now Sir) Brian Egerton, an English officer of high literary attainments, who from his long and varied experience as tutor of Indian Princes had had great opportunities of studying the calibre of Indian princely youth, was appointed tutor in English.

Shortly after his arrival in Hyderabad, Mr. Egerton took up the work seriously in hand and the foundations laid by him and the system he followed not only sharpened and refined the young prince's mind but enabled it to grasp higher truths, and in after years produced a type of ruler remarkable for his individuality, strength of character and force of intellect.

While yet a minor, His Highness not only travelled over the major portion of his territory, such as Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulburga, but also visited Bombay, Calcutta and Ajmer Shariff, and was also present with his revered father at the memorable Delhi Darbar of 1903.

He came to the musnad under better auspices than his father. He had the benefit of parental control and guidance until he reached years of discretion. He had the advantage of moving in highly-cultured and refined society about the court of Hyderabad, and at the time of his accession the Darbar was on particularly friendly terms with the Paramount Power.

When he ascended the gadi, he said in reply to the Resident's speech: "I promise you that in every way I will do my best to do good to my people and my country by following in the footsteps of my father and shall always be loyal to the British Government."

Later on when His Excellency Lord Hardinge visited Hyderabad to condole with His Highness on the loss the State had sustained by the demise of his noble father and to congratulate the young ruler who had just ascended the musnad, he not only recognized his great mental powers but held out to him the right hand of friendship and support, on the threshold of the great task that lay before him.

During the State banquet held on the 17th October 1911 in His Excellency's honour, His Highness made a very impressive speech from which the following sentences are worthy of note —

"I am at the threshold of my career as the ruler of Hyderabad, and, therefore, all that I am able to say at present is that it is my highest ambition to be, in all respects, both to the Government of India and to my own people, what my late father was, a faithful friend on the one hand and a beneficent ruler on the other. I confidently trust that His Imperial Majesty as well as the people of my own country will reciprocate my sentiments in the same spirit in which I entertain them."

The Viceroy in reply said —

"The circumstances which have led to my visit to Hyderabad at this juncture must fill the hearts of all present here with sadness and melancholy. The sad and unforeseen loss of Your Highness' father in the prime of his life came upon India with a great shock and though I did not myself have the honour and privilege of his personal acquaintance I felt that by his unexpected death, a pillar of the fabric of the State had been abruptly removed; for it is no mere idle flattery to say that the late Nizam left behind him a reputation for liberality, loyalty and sagacious statemanship which has not been advertised or published abroad but is a matter of common knowledge to those who came into personal contact with him and especially so to all who have been concerned in the Government of India."

Thus, His Highness Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, who enjoys the proud and distinctive title of "Our Faithful Ally," in virtue of the memorable and opportune services of his illustrious ancestors, as well

as of his own faithful alliance with the British Government, was invested with sovereign powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The high distinction of G. C. S. I. was conferred on him on the 12th December 1911 by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in recognition of his high personal merits and worth.

During the historic pageant of the Great Darbar of 1911 at Delhi, so carefully planned and magnificently conducted by Lord Hardinge, there was not a more imposing ceremony than the procession of the Ruling Chiefs of India to the dais where each offered to His Majesty the King-Emperor his congratulations on His Majesty's coronation and gave an expression of loyalty and devotion to his Crown. His Highness the Nizam, who cherishes a sincere regard for the King-Emperor, was the first in this long procession and set, as it were, an example to the others of his allegiance to the Emperor.

During the dinner which His Highness gave in connection with his birthday at Falaknuma Palace on the 14th July 1913, the late Colonel Pinhey, the then Resident, made a speech from which we extract the following:—"I hinted last year, and I repeat again with the utmost assurance this year * * * * * with confidence which he places in the counsels of such straightforward and upright men as Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk and our old friend Mr. Faridoonji and others which it would not become me to mention, His Highness has shown me that he means to insist on a pure and progressive administration, and to free himself from the suspicion of acting otherwise than for the good of his people, and for the maintenance of his friendship with the British Government." Also, "I could mention hundreds of instances under both these heads which go to prove the truth of my statement, but most of these are more or less of a confidential nature and I will only refer to the inauguration of the great Musi scheme, the reform of the Judicial and Educational departments, His Highness' contribution to Lord Hardinge's Women's Hospital and other public Funds, and the great success of the Children's Fete on the 29th June in which His Highness took such a keen and personal interest."

His Excellency the Viceroy's second visit to Hyderabad in the year 1914, was made under totally different circumstances. It was made to signify His Excellency's approval of the existing administration, and the rapid advance made in all directions.

In His Highness' speech proposing the health of his distinguished guest, there is a sincerity which is manifestly characteristic of the young

prince, appreciative of the advice given by His Excellency during his first visit by which he was profited, and ambitious of doing his utmost for the sake of his reputation and the good of the State over which he rules. "What I wish to state," said His Highness, " is that I love my work, that I have followed the Viceroy's advice as regards looking into things for myself and that it is a source of great happiness to me to do all in my power to secure the welfare of the millions over whom it has pleased the Almighty to place me as their ruler."

His Excellency Lord Hardinge in reply congratulated His Highness on the successful application of sound principles of administration, on wisdom in the choice of high officers of the State, and on the progress and prosperity of Hyderabad.

The Viceroy's visit to the Dominions drew closer still the ties of goodwill and amity which had long existed unimpaired, and no prince is better aware of the supreme value of his relations with the British Power than His Highness.

During His Highness' Birthday Dinner and Ball held at the Falaknuma Castle on the 14th July 1914, the officiating Resident, the Honourable Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, in the course of his speech, said that " the official history of the State has been one of steady progress in every department of government, marking the initiation of well-considered and wide-reaching schemes for the development of the resources of the State, the opening up of communications and the improvement of the material and educational conditions of the people. I have been much struck, with the high qualifications of the men whom His Highness has gathered about him for the charge of the principal departments of the State, and it is safe to say that no ruler of Hyderabad has ever commanded the services of so carefully selected and so able a body of officials. It is unnecessary to mention the names but I cannot refrain from congratulating Hyderabad on still retaining the services of those two wise veterans and devoted servants, Nawàbs Imad-ul-Mulk and Faridoon Jung, and all will hail with pleasure the honour recently conferred on His Highness' old tutor Sir Brian Egerton. His Highness the Nizam gives his undivided attention to the affairs of his State and a tone of efficiency has been everywhere maintained."

Referring to the personal activities of His Highness, the Resident said, " I am only stating what is well known to every one in Hyderabad

when I say that he has established a reputation among those who work with him for the keen interest he displays, his official openness of mind and breadth of judgment which result in every scheme of importance for the welfare of his subjects receiving prompt attention at the hands of his Government."

In the latter part of the year 1914 the Minister, Salar Jung III, resigned his office for reasons of health. His Highness who since his accession had been giving undivided attention to the State, took the reins of government in his own hands and carried on the duties of administration himself. The scrupulous regularity with which he supervised the administrative details of his Dominions marked him out as one of the greatest of India's rulers.

THE GREAT WAR

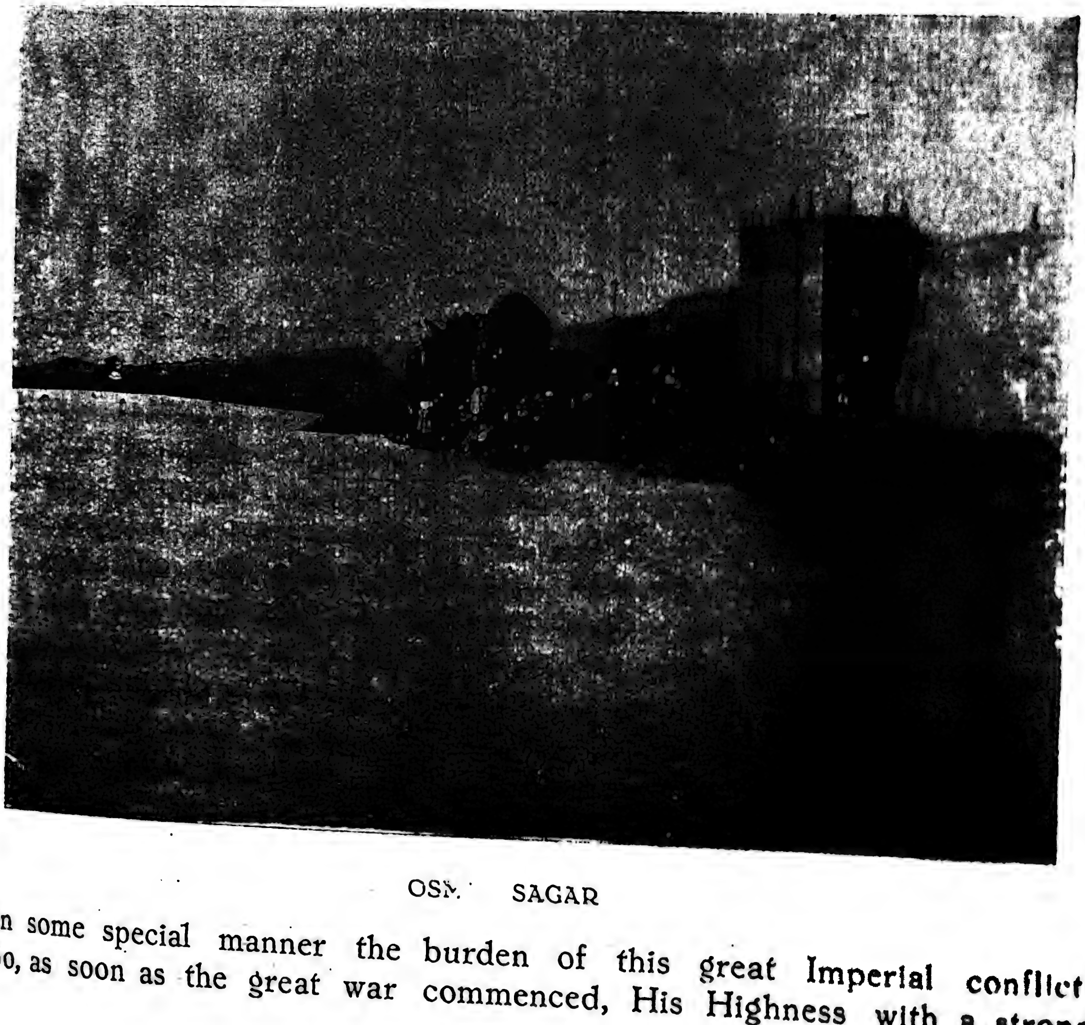
The traditional loyalty of His Highness' house to the British Government had been proved on many an occasion of difficulty and danger. In August 1887 during the disturbance on the Indian frontier, His Highness' revered father, the late Nizam, with a heartfelt desire to help the Empire, came forward with a magnificent offer of sixty lakhs of rupees as a contribution towards the expenses for the suppression of the disturbances and to bring order on the Frontier.

His Highness who is imbued with the same spirit of loyalty as his illustrious father, came forward during the crisis of the great European War. The assistance rendered by His Exalted Highness the Nizam towards the prosecution of the great War was given in three directions, viz., (1) Military (2) Financial and (3) Material. Under the first head may be mentioned the fact that the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Cavalry was despatched to Egypt in 1914, and served there until the conclusion of hostilities. The 20th Deccan Horse of which His Exalted Highness is an Honorary Colonel were re-armed with new pattern swords. Trained rough-riders were sent to Cavalry centres in British India to train horses, and every possible aid was given to recruiting for the Indian Army in his Dominions. These measures cost by the end of the war, Rs. 28,76,664 (£ 191,777).

Under the second heading may be mentioned contributions in cash amounting to O. S. Rs. 1,94,05,570 (£ 1,180,889) and subscriptions to the several War Loans, aggregating B. G. Rs. 164 lakhs (1·09 millions).

His Exalted Highness' Governmemt were also able to ease the financial situation in British India in 1918 by a loan of five millions in silver bullion pending the arrival of dollar silver ordered by the Government of India.

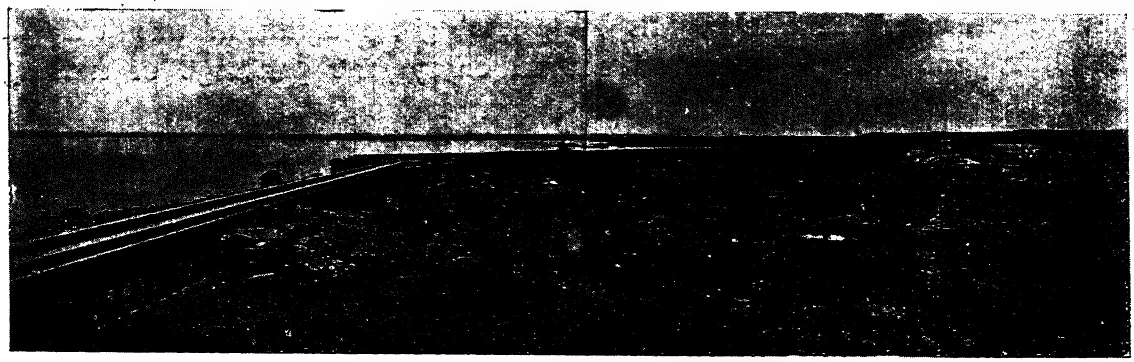
Under the third head falls the work done by the State Workshop. Cordite boxes, shell cases and transport carts were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 12·5 lakhs. The work was done for the British Government at bare cost price, no profit being taken. In addition to this, large supplies of grass were made to the Remount Depots and extensive areas of grass land were made over to the British Government free of any rent. The cost to the State by these free grants of grass land amounted to Rs. 22,000 per annum. Besides the above, His Highness' great ambition was that in the European War, Hyderabad should enjoy the privilege of sharing



OSM. SAGAR

in some special manner the burden of this great Imperial conflict. So, as soon as the great war commenced, His Highness with a strong

desire to work in harmony with the Imperial Government, made his prompt announcement to lend all his energies to the attainment of victory. How splendidly His Highness kept his promise is shown in the Budget Note prepared for His Highness' Government by Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, Assistant Minister of Finance. From September 1914 to September 1917 the enormous total of Rs. 2,42,99,000 had been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government, of which more than half was in the shape of free gifts and the rest in the form of loans. This does not represent the whole burden which Hyderabad took upon its shoulders, for it is estimated that the indirect sacrifices borne by the State are almost equal to the actual contribution made for military purposes.



OSAMN SAGAR

In July 1917, at a banquet given by His Highness at the Falaknuma palace to commemorate his birthday, the Honourable the Resident, Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, said in the course of his speech: "The last time that I had the honour of being entrusted with this pleasant task at a banquet in the Falaknuma castle was in July 1914, just before the outbreak of the Great War. It is an appalling thought that we are now approaching the third anniversary of that fateful date, the day on which the world was plunged into this devastating struggle, and that the end is not even yet in definite sight, although the ultimate victory is, thank God, well assured for the cause of justice, freedom and civilization which Great Britain with her world-wide Empire and her brave allies, has to save from that enemy of mankind, the military tyranny of the German Kaiser. But here we are living in the peaceful dominions of His Highness, which enjoy complete security from the war-alarms under the shadow of the King-Emperor's mighty protection, and the present is not the time to dwell on the soul-stirring events of those distant battle-fields where great-world issues are even now being fought out. You will agree with

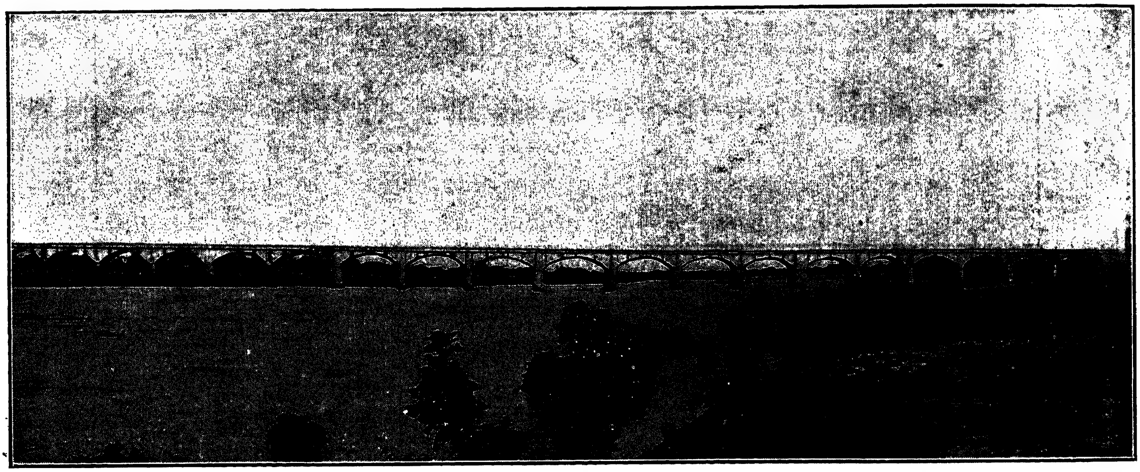
me, however, that one aspect of the war is strictly appropriate for reference on an occasion the keynote of which is congratulation to a great Ruling Prince and that is the part which has been played by the princes of India and in particular by His Highness the Nizam.



NIZAMSAGAR MAIN DAM, UNDER CONSTRUCTION 1927, BLOCKING THE RIVER MANJERA

Identified as I am privileged to be, by association with Hyderabad, it would ill become me to blow the trumpet of glorification for a principality with so little fondness for self-advertisement, but I have no hesitation in saying that among the princes of India none has more worthily played his exalted part than His Highness the Nizam, Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur. Your Highness would not like me, I know, to attempt at an enumeration of all the things you have done and offered to do during the course of this war, but that course has been a long one, and even before a Hyderabad gathering it is not out of place to recall a few of the major efforts which His Highness has made for the great cause. A Hyderabad Regiment of the Imperial Service Lancers was among the first troops to leave India for Egypt and is serving there still (cheers). In order to defray the full expenses on active service of this Regiment and of the 20th Deccan Horse, the State offered to pay and is paying to the British

Government three lakhs every month as a war contribution which already reaches a total of one crore of rupees, and will be continued to the end however long the hostilities may last (loud cheers). Early this year His Highness telegraphed to England to pay £ 100,000 to the Admiralty to be applied to combating the submarine menace and only last month Hyderabad supported the Indian War Loan with an investment of seventy-five lakhs, apart from thirty-eight and a half lakhs which were subscribed in these Dominions. Such acts tell their own tale as to how the Premier State is doing its duty to the Empire (applause). But not the least valuable in my opinion is the personal service which His Highness rendered when in October 1914—what a long time ago it seems!—on the Ottoman Empire being unhappily forced by Germany to enter the ranks of our enemies, the Nizam promptly stood forth as the leading Muhammadan in India, and addressing his co-religionists not only in his own State but beyond it from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, adjured



BRIDGE ACROSS THE MANJERA AT NIZAMSAGAR. DRAINAGE 8000 SQ. MILES. DISCHARGE 45,000 CUSECS. 19 VENTS, 60 FEET SPAN COMPLETED APRIL 1925

them to withstand any attempts at tampering with their allegiance and to hold fast by their loyalty to the King-Emperor (cheers). Possibly those who do not travel much outside Hyderabad hardly realise the weight which such an appeal from His Highness the Nizam carried with all followers of Islam but I know the value which actually attached to it in every province in India, and it may interest some to hear that the manifesto which was issued was carried far beyond the confines of the Indian Empire, and was quoted, for instance, by the newspapers in the Soudan for the

guidance of Muhammadans in that province of Africa. Such being the record, His Highness may, I think, pride himself that he has well lived up to the proud title handed down to him by his ancestors, of "England's Faithful Ally" in these days of test and trial.

In conclusion, let me say what a pleasure it has been to all to see present here to-night at this their first appearance, I believe, on a public occasion of this kind, His Highness' two sons, Sahibzadas Nawab Mir Himayath Ali Khan Bahadur and Nawab Mir Shujat Ali Khan Bahadur, and if I may add, comport themselves with a dignity of demeanour which is beyond their youthful age. Without further taxing His Highness' patience, I will ask you all to join me in drinking his health and in wishing His Highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Nizam of Hyderabad, many happy returns of the day, long life and prosperity."



NIZAMSAGAR LEFT FLANK FLOOD GATES UNDER CONSTRUCTION 1927
16 AUTOMATIC GATES 40 FT. BY 15 FT. DISCHARGES 1,01,600 CUSECS.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECOGNITION

In the beginning of the year 1918 on New Year's day His Majesty's Government recognizing the position of His Highness as the Premier Prince of India, and also in view of the greet help rendered by His

Highness' Government during the Great War in which the Empire was so seriously involved, singled him out from the Ruling Princes of India by conferring upon him the special style of "His Exalted Highness." This of course is consistent with the dignity and position which he occupies in the country and the conferral upon him formally of the honourable title of "Faithful Ally" of the British Government for loyal assistance rendered during the war, is a signal token of the friendship which has existed for so long between the British Government and His Exalted Highness' illustrious house.



POCHARAM LAKE, WATERSPREAD 6·25 SQ. MILES, CAPACITY 2400 M. CFT.
IRRIGATION UNDER THE LAKE 15,000 ACRES

HIS MAJESTY'S LETTER

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

Dated 24th January 1918.

Your Exalted Highness,

It has given me great satisfaction to show my appreciation of the eminent services which you have rendered to my Empire during the War by conferring upon you the special style of "Exalted Highness" and by confirming to you formally the honourable title of "Faithful Ally" of the British Government by which Your Exalted Highness and your predecessors have long emphasized your loyalty to my ancestors and myself. Following the high example of your illustrious predecessors at the time of the

signature of the early treaties between the British Government and the Hyderabad State and afterwards in the days of the Indian Mutiny, Your Exalted Highness has again given in your own person clear proof of your right to bear that historic title. In the prominent position enjoyed by Your Exalted Highness as the leading Muhammadan Prince of India, your loyalty was displayed in the early months of the present war by the issue of a Proclamation enjoining on your subjects and impressing on your co-religionists throughout India the duty of firm and steadfast devotion to my Throne and Empire. The munificent contribution made by Your Exalted Highness from time to time for objects connected with the war have borne striking and public testimony to the strength of the enduring bond which unites the destinies of Great Britain and Hyderabad.

Trusting that Your Exalted Highness may long continue to enjoy health and prosperity, I sign myself your sincere friend and Emperor,

GEORGE, R. I.



NIZAM SAGAR COMPOSITE DAM, CONSTRUCTION 1927
LENGTH THREE-FOURTH MILE

In reply to the above epoch-making communication from His Most Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor which marks out the ruler of Hyderabad for special favour and recognition for services among the Princes of India, emphasizing as it does his pre-eminent position as ally on an almost equal footing with the Paramount Power, His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur wrote in the following equally epoch-making words—

"Hyderabad (Deccan),

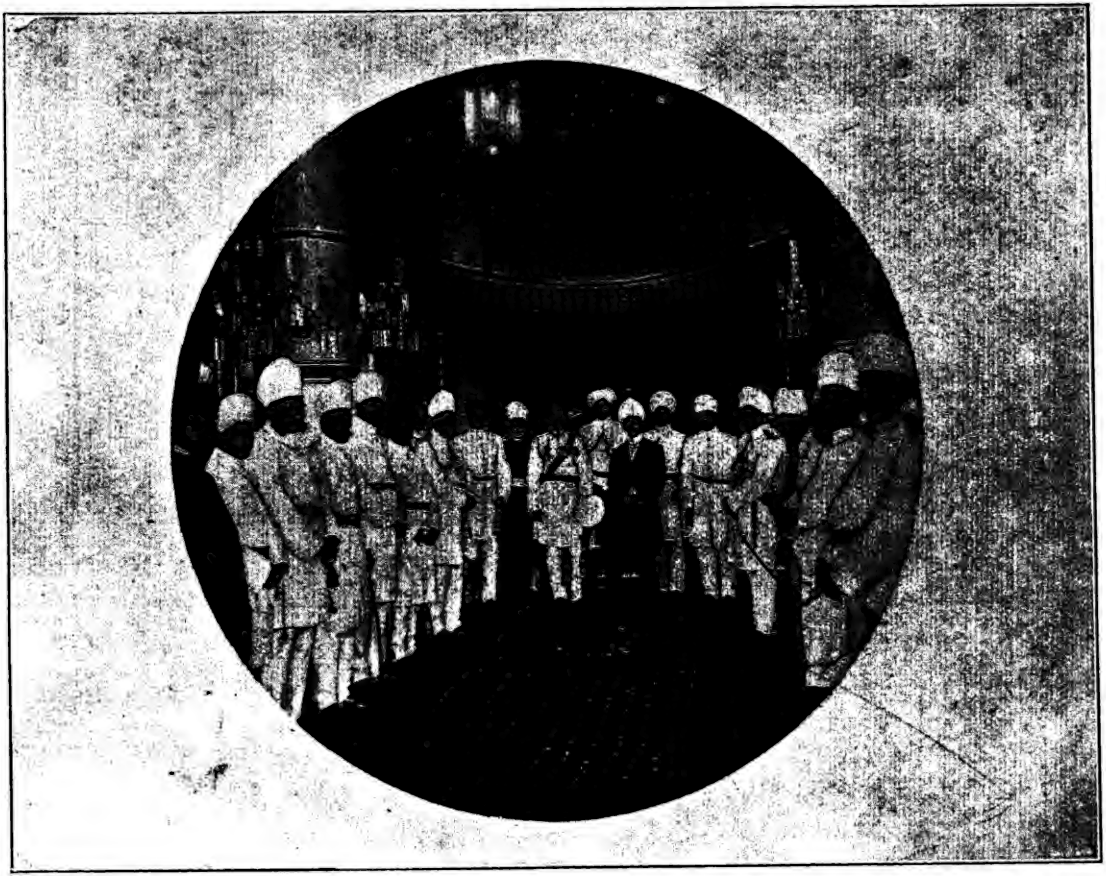
Dated 23rd May 1918.

"Your Imperial Majesty,

I desire to offer to your Imperial Majesty loyal and sincere thanks for the gracious letter dated the 24th January 1918 which I have had the honour to receive through His Excellency the Viceroy conferring on me the special title of Exalted Highness and confirming formally the honourable and historical title of "Faithful Ally" of the British Government. It is a matter of supreme gratification to me that whatever services I have been able to render to Your Imperial Majesty's Crown during the present War, should have met this signal recognition at the hands of the Emperor himself. I follow the footsteps of my ancestors and there was nothing of which my late lamented father was more proud than being styled the Faithful Ally of the British Government and the formal confirmation of this title is therefore an honour which I shall always prize very highly. I am led to value this title all the more by the admiration we feel at the glorious part which is being played by the mighty British Empire in the present struggle to preserve the freedom and civilization of the world. The longer the war lasts, the closer will be drawn the bonds uniting the Princes of India with Your Imperial Majesty's throne, person and government, and with the assurance that my State will always be ready and willing in every way to assist according to its means the government of Your Imperial Majesty, I beg to subscribe myself Your Imperial Majesty's sincere friend and Faithful Ally of the British Government,

MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN,

Nizam of Hyderabad."



HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM IN DARBAR 1911



OUR AUGUST MASTER AND PRIME MINISTER IN STATE CARRIAGE---1912

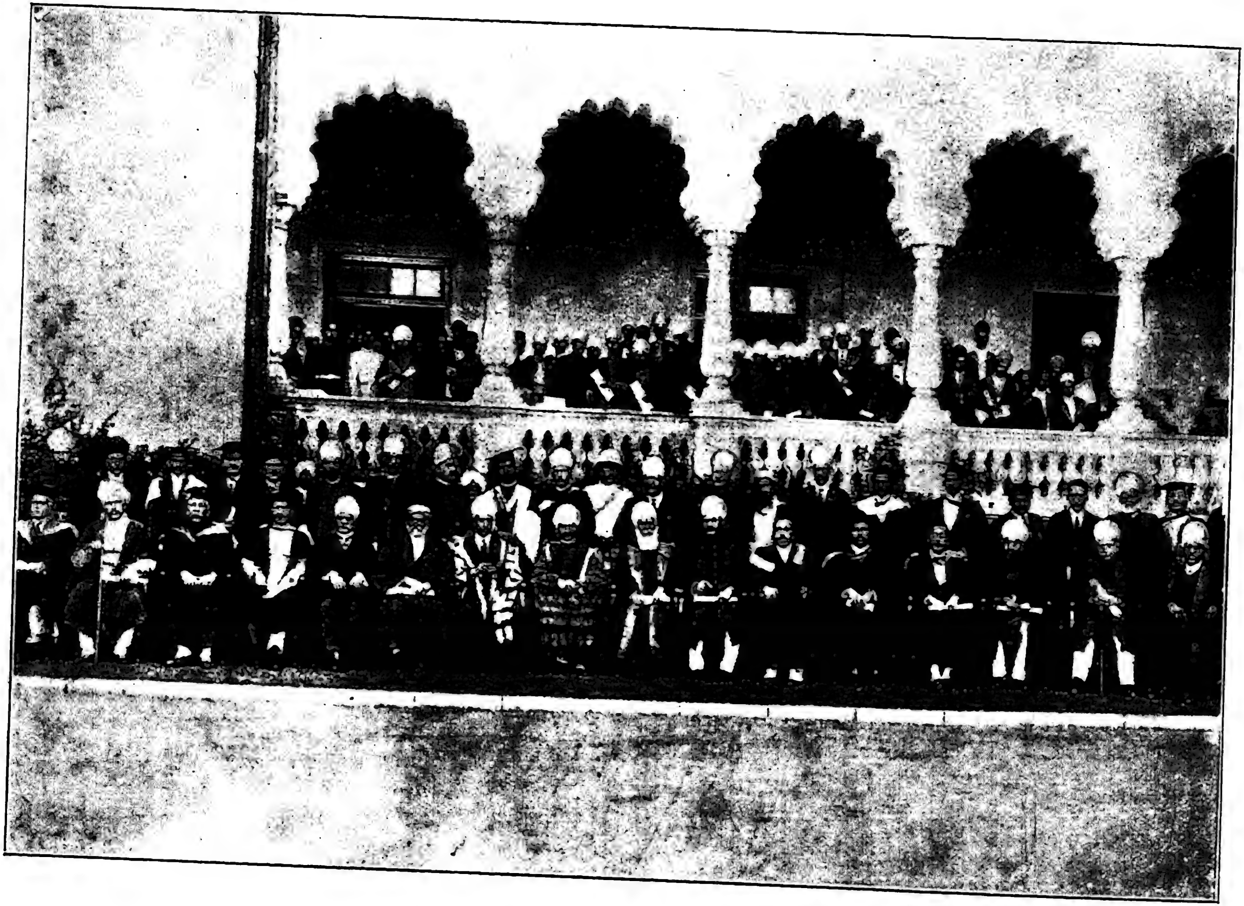
As may be easily expected of a temperament so enthusiastic and an intellect so forceful as was evidenced by the whole-hearted part played by him during the Great War, everything done by His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur has been characterized by boldness and originality of conception, giganticness of proportions, and amazing rapidity of execution. During the few years that have elapsed after the war, so many new and epoch-making events have been crowded into the history of the State that they have not only overhauled its society and traditions but altered even its very geography. Shaking up the nobles of the State from their life of easy-going indolence and reckless extravagance by imposing Government supervision over the management of their estates, providing profitable employment in his magnificent public works for millions of the poorer classes who had before now been leading a precarious existence hanging on one or other of the feudal magnates, opening up extensive tracts of arid and forest lands by enormous irrigation works and bold colonization schemes, infusing the spirit of enterprise and progress into the people by setting up higher standards of efficiency and competence through the medium of the new University and other educational institutions, he has electrified the old happy-go-lucky order of things and roused his subjects from their age-long stupor and indifference.

A few of the many important changes that he has wrought in the administration of his Dominions are the following—

(1) THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

In his Farman of the 4th Rajab 1335 Hijri corresponding to the 26th April 1917 His Exalted Highness was pleased to order the inauguration of the Osmania University for the benefit of the youth of his own Diminions and of the Muhammadans of India at large, with Urdu as the medium of instruction. The terms of this Farman are as follow—

" I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth in the Arzdasht and the memorandum submitted therewith regarding the inauguration of a University in the State in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition to its



OSMANIA UNIVERSITY CONVACATION.

primary object to diffuse knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all scientific subjects. The fundamental principle in the working of the University should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students. With this object in view I am pleased to order that steps be taken for the inauguration on the lines laid down in the Arzdasht, of a University for the Dominions to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad, in commemoration of my accession to the throne."

The above orders are based on the conviction shared by many eminent educationists that a student cannot assimilate what is taught to him through a foreign language so easily and profitably as he can through his mother tongue. So Urdu has been selected as the medium of instruction in the Osmania University not only because it is the official language of the State but also because it is the only vernacular which is more or less understood throughout the Dominions, especially in those urban areas from which the progressive section of His Exalted Highness' subjects is mainly drawn. As the University carries on education as much as possible in Urdu, a translation bureau is attached to it. This bureau has published during the past few years one original compilation and several translations of books on history, chemistry, economics, dynamics and other subjects. The study of English, however, is made compulsory for all students, because the Government is anxious that the alumni of the new University shall not be inferior to those of the other existing Indian Universities as regards their practical acquaintance with a language which has become the lingua franca of the whole civilized world.

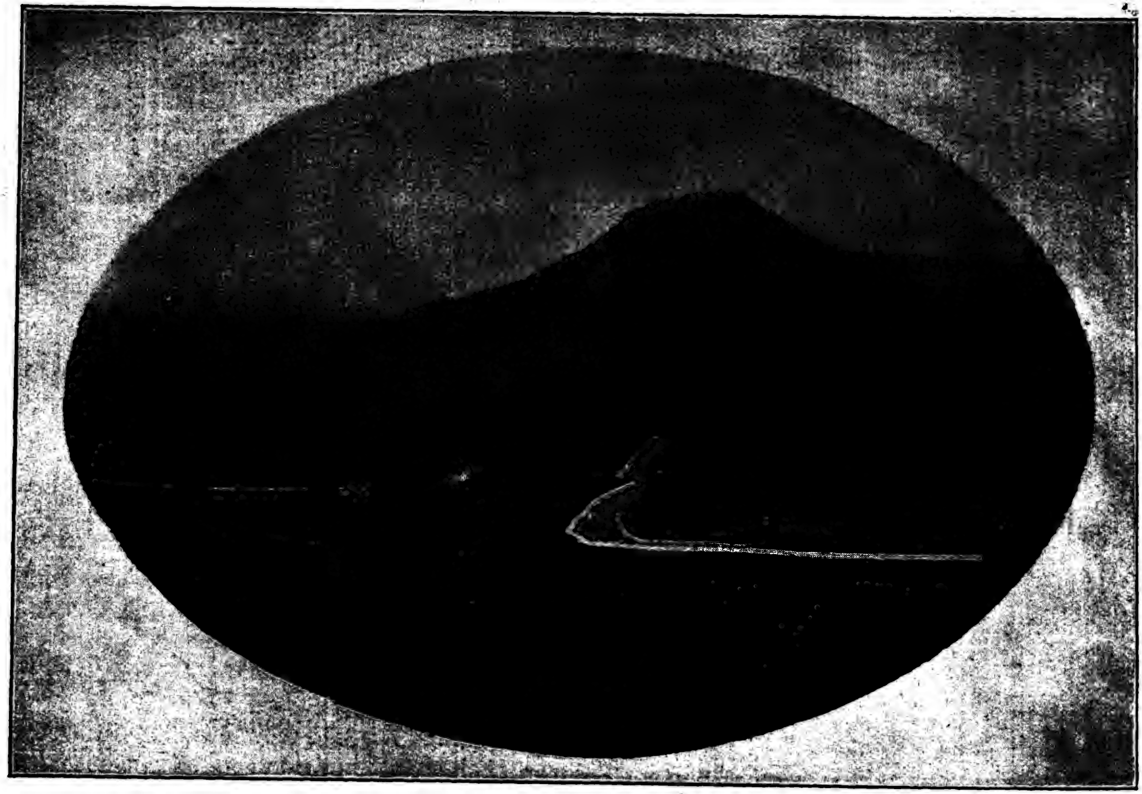
The Dar-ul-Uloom of Hyderabad in which instruction is imparted up to the highest standard in Oriental culture through the medium of Urdu, and the several vernacular high and middle schools scattered throughout the State serve as the feeders of the University and afford sufficient basis for it.

(2) THE INAUGURATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

This Council was opened in the year 1919 and a reference to its constitution is made in the chapter on "Ministers."



NIZAM SAGAR SLUICES



ELLORA TO AJENTA GHAT ROAD RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED.

(3) FLOOD-WORKS AND THE RIVER PROTECTION SCHEME

The river Musi has always been liable to floods, the last of which caused great loss of life and property in 1908. To make this impossible in the future and at the same time to provide a plentiful supply of pure drinking water for the city and suburbs a dam has been built across the river at a place ten miles higher up, called Gandipet. The dam is an interesting work of modern engineering and cost Rs. 58,40,000. It is believed that the lake thus formed will make it possible to control the flood water while what is required for drinking purposes is drawn off by a conduit several miles long to an up-to-date system of filter beds, before distribution. The lake has been named Osman Sagar after His Exalted Highness the Nizam. A similar dam has been constructed across the river Isi at a cost of Rs. 91,75,000 and named Himayat Sagar after the heir-apparent. In the districts several dams have been constructed and some are still proceeding, and the chief of them are—

1. The Nizam Saugar—dam 7,260 ft. long and 111 ft. high, capacity 23,999 m. cft., drainage area 8,376 sq. miles, main channel 62½ miles, estimated cost Rs. 305,00,000.

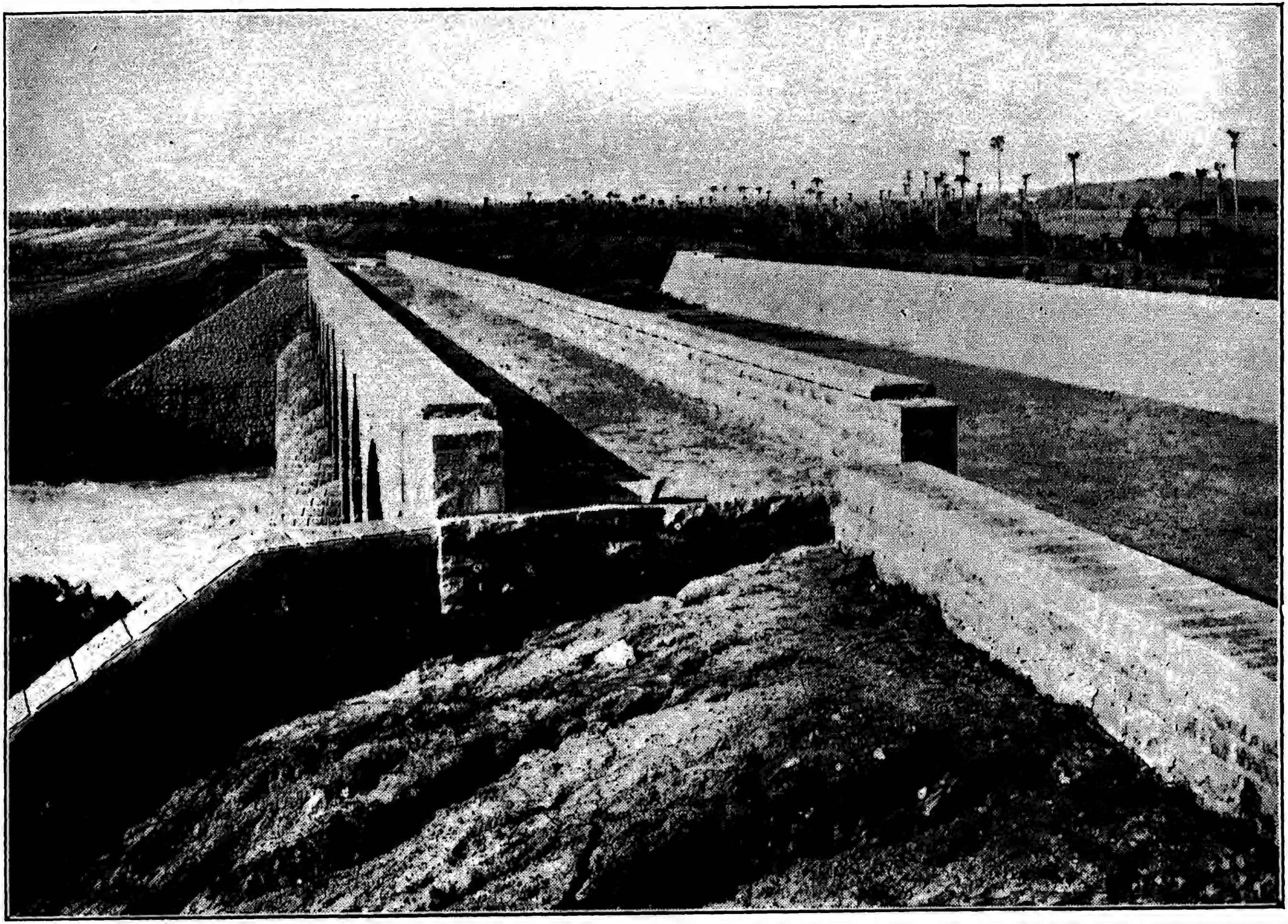
2. The Wyra Project—dam 5,225 ft. long and 59 ft. high, capacity 2,589 m. cft., irrigation area 16,000 acres, channels 18¾ miles, estimated cost Rs.24,90,000.

3. The Paler Project—earthen bund 7,200 ft. long and 62 ft. high, capacity 2,948 m. cft., irrigation area 20,500 acres, channels 23 miles, estimated cost Rs. 22,00,000.

Other giant projects under consideration are (1) the Maneru Project costing Rs. 35,80,000, (2) the Chintalur Project costing Rs. 10,55,000, (3) the Bundrapalli Vagu Project costing Rs. 14,50,000 and (4) the Purna Project costing Rs. 78,00,000, in addition to a number of others costing under ten lakhs each. (For further information see section under "Irrigation.")

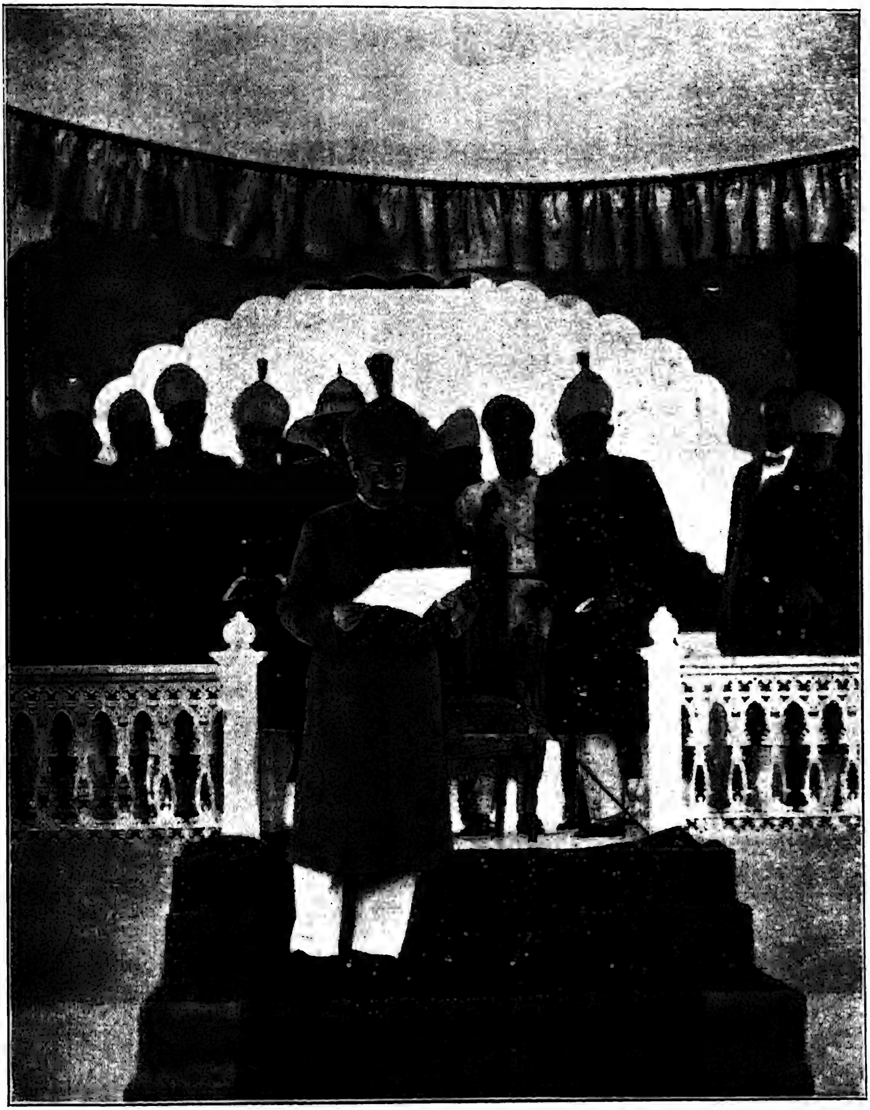
(4) THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BOARD

This Board was constituted in 1914 with a view to carry out schemes for the general improvement of the City and to secure the building of houses on sanitary principles. The Pather Ghatti facade, the gardens



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NARVA AQUEDUCT
(The length of the aqueduct will be about 100 miles and cost Rs. 100,00,000.)

H. E. H. THE NIZAM REPLYING TO THE WELCOME ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON 24th NOVEMBER 1928 ON HIS RETURN FROM DELHI.



"My earnest prayer is" he concluded that the Ruler of this State may be given wisdom and spirit to pursue the path of righteousness, while his subjects may be given the heart and mind to grow strong and thrive in their loyalty to their Ruler and assist and help in all things pertaining to the weal and welfare of the State and their generation and posterity to come.

I have very great pleasure in announcing to my beloved subjects that the historic cordial relations subsisting between the British Government and the House of Asaf Jah for over a century, so very productive of important results in Indian History, are, by the Grace of God, becoming more and more cordial and friendly day by day.

along the river banks, and the Azam Jahi and Muzzam Jahi Roads are so far the principal works of the Board in addition to a number of model extensions where neat and good houses are let at very small rents.

(5) CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

His Exalted Highness is an enthusiastic patron of Architecture and the new buildings such as the Town Hall built at a cost of 19 lakhs, the City High School estimated to have cost over 7 lakhs, the Osmania General Hospital costing about 20 lakhs and the High Court costing 21 lakhs and containing one of the biggest saracenic arches in the world, have been constructed during his reign.

(6) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

This department was constituted in 1914 and during the seven years of its existence it has conserved the principal ancient monuments of the Dominions and published a large number of reports, monographs, and journals. The greatest achievement of the department is the thorough conservation of the world-famous Ajanta frescoes, which has been done by two expert Italian restaurateurs Professor Cecconi and Count Orsini (see " Archaeological Section " for further information.)

(7) THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

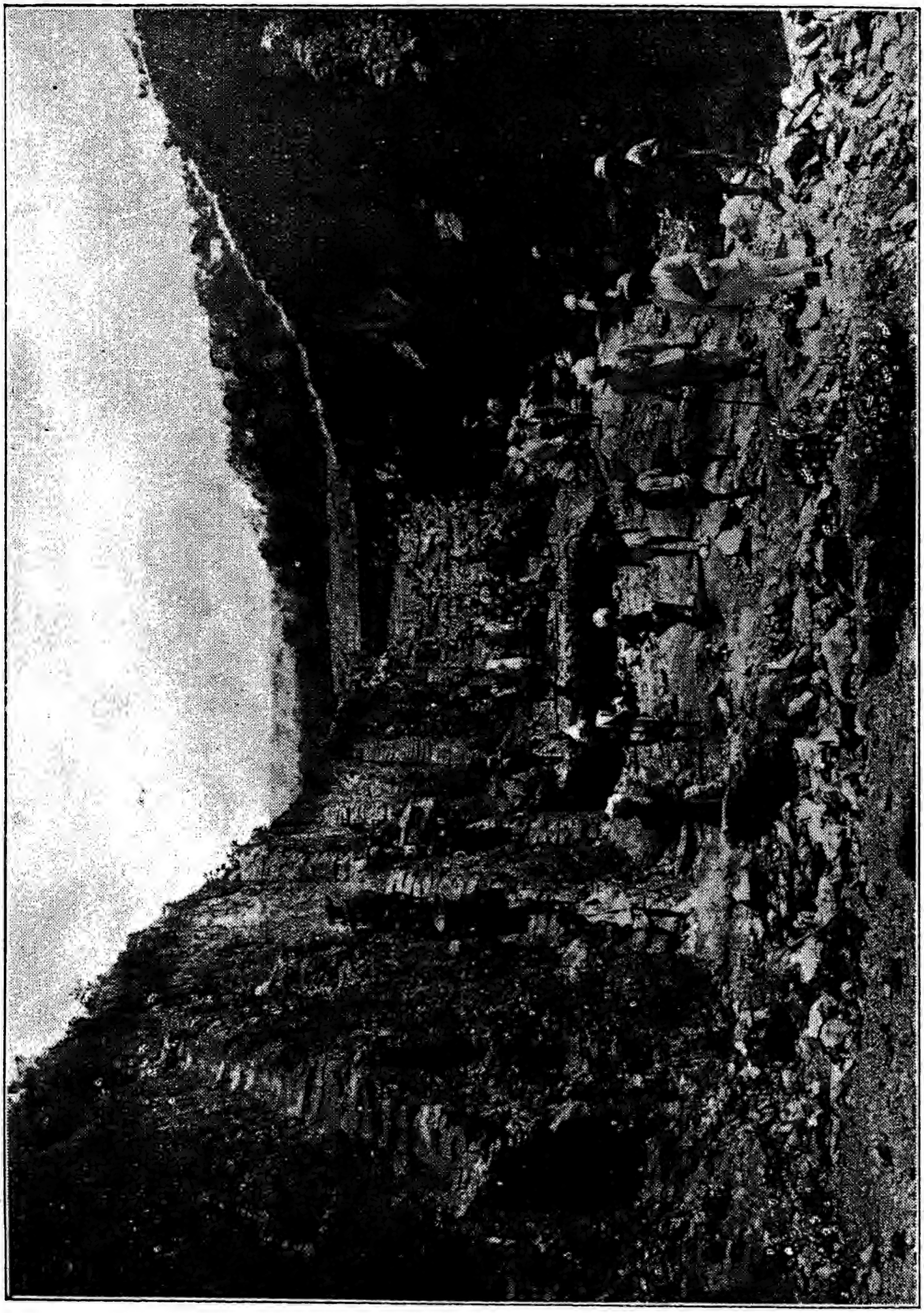
The territories of His Exalted Highness, almost equal in area to Italy, possess vast natural resources some of which have hitherto never been utilized. The Hyderabad State is known to be the largest producer in the world of oil-seeds. In castor-oil seeds it has practically a monopoly. Cotton too is a staple produce. There are also other agricultural products within the Dominions and the Department is developing not only the agricultural but the industrial resources as well.

(8) THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

The Co-operative Credit Societies were organized on a systematic basis for the first time in 1914 when a full time Registrar was appointed and a Central Bank at Hyderabad and 24 village Societies were started. During the last thirteen years the number of societies has risen rapidly and now there are 10 Central Banks and 1,120 Agricultural and 122 non-Agricultural societies.

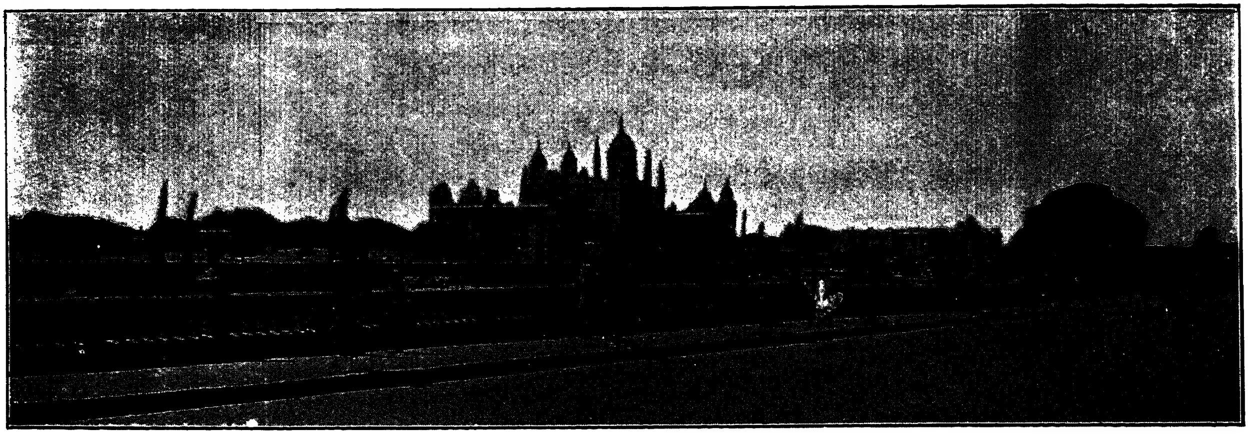
(9) RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

A new metre gauge line has been opened to Dronachalam, 184½ miles from Secunderabad, which will be extended to Gadag, thus opening up the southern districts of the Dominions and eventually giving the produce of



NIZAM SAGAR AQUEDUCT : TIRUMALAPPUR CUTTING

the State an outlet to the sea at Marmagoa. A broad gauge line 146 miles long has been constructed which connects Kazipet with Ballarshah (G. I. P.) and provides the shortest possible route to Northern India.



A distant view of the New High Court Buildings from across the river Musi

(10) THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

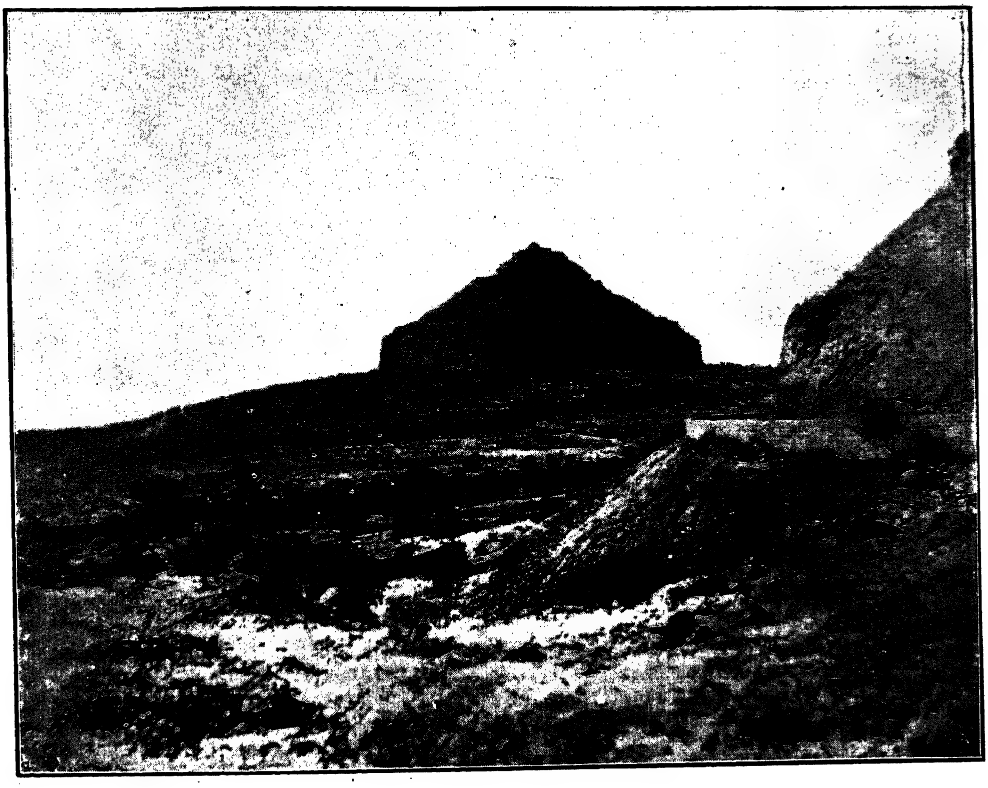
This Department was established in 1919 for the purpose of compiling agricultural statistics and those relating to prices, wages, industries and commerce.



A scene from the famous Public Gardens, in which Art and Nature meet in pleasing harmony

The question of artificial lighting and water-supply for the provincial towns has been seriously taken up and schemes are in contemplation involving the expenditure of several lakhs.

Other noteworthy introductions are the Boy Scouts department, the law, medical and engineering colleges, frequent Industrial exhibitions, &c., &c.



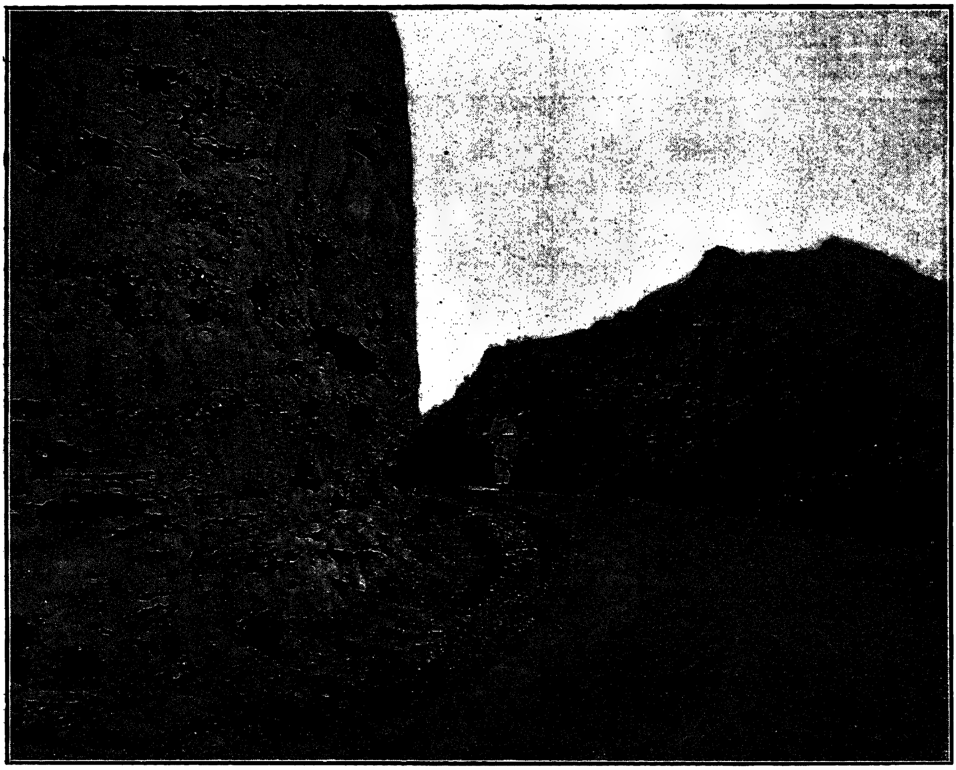
The journey to the famous Ellora Caves has been deprived of its breakneck gradients by this new and expensive Ghat Road made by the present Nizam

CONCLUSION

During the quinquennium of His Exalted Highness' personal administration from 1914 to 1919, the revenue collections of the State rose to an average of about five crores and the expenditure was a little over four crores, thus leaving a handsome surplus at the close of every year.

Having thus obtained a vigorous start, the Government found it easy to push this policy ahead, with the result that to-day the financial affairs of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. The average gross receipts are about eight crores and although the service expenditure too has risen proportionately, the coming year is expected to close with

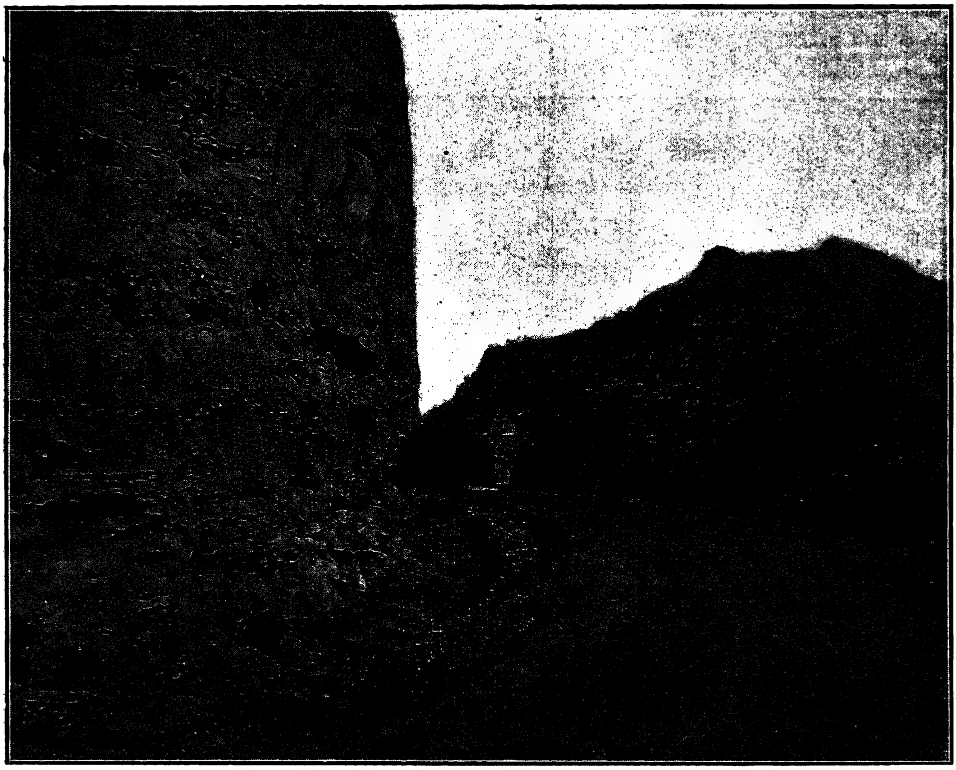
a balance of about a crore and a half, after meeting in full the whole capital expenditure and making decent cash investments too. This is really unique in the history of the State, for the capital expenditure is being met from the general revenues and not by floating a public loan.



A GREAT CUTTING ON THE GHAT ROAD (ELLORA)

Few rulers of Native States in India are able to present an account of their administration so pregnant with possibilities of progress. In coming years, the new areas brought under cultivation by the irrigation works, the new industries that are being started everywhere and the opening up of the country by roads and railways, will all add enormously to the revenues of the State and thereby enable it to devote more attention to the nation-building departments of education, industries and commerce, and medical relief. The resources of the State are almost fabulous, and with a systematic policy of development the State promises to be soon a power in the land. His Exalted Highness has qualities of head possessed by few great men in the world and it is the sincere prayer of all lovers of the country that he may be vouchsafed a long and prosperous career of usefulness to his people and credit to himself as one of the ablest rulers recorded in the history of India in recent times.

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THE OUTPOST OF EMPIRE

THE BRITISH RESIDENTS

BRIEF INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

EXACTLY one hundred and fifty years ago a Madras Civilian named Mr. Hollond, was sent by the Governor and Council of the Fort St. George factory to the Court of the "Subehdar" of the Deccan on a purely diplomatic mission. The successors of this envoy in course of time when the ascendancy of the British nation over the political affairs of the Nizam gradually asserted itself, came to be known as Residents. They were sent, to quote the words of a later Governor-General, "for gaining the Nizam's good will and esteem, and, at the same time, to discover any intrigues that may be meditated," and also "to keep a watchful eye upon his Highness's conduct, and to endeavour by every means in their power to establish a confidential and friendly communication between the two governments."

A few years before the advent of this first envoy, instances had not been wanting of Englishmen attempting to gain favours and trading facilities from the "Subehdar" by every possible means, appealing to him for help against the French and putting up with great inconveniences and sometimes humiliations from the haughty rulers of the Deccan. But now conditions had changed.

THE EARLY EUROPEANS

The founder of the Nizam's dynasty was decidedly a friend of the early British traders. In 1747, we find the latter petitioning him to help them to recover Fort St. George from the hands of the French who had shortly before captured it. As a result, the Nawab of the Carnatic was ordered to take prompt punitive measures and a large army under a son of the Nawab was sent to Madras, to be beaten back by a handful of trained sepoys under French commanders!

The death in 1748 of the great Asaf Jah, who was a steadying factor in the history of those days, threw India into a state of great disorder surcharged with intrigue, and as Macaulay puts it, "scarcely any aggression could be without a pretext, either in old laws or recent practice!"

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his command and get them paid by the assignment of territory. His presence with his handful of Europeans had an awe-inspiring influnce upon the people; but he at last allowed himself to be drawn into the mazes of native intrigue and to do deeds which would not have been even countenanced by sober men however ambitious they might be. His progress was soon cut short suddenly on receipt of peremptory orders of recall from his chief, the Count de Lally; and his nation was thus deprived of the great power and influence he had established, although the Nizam continued to employ French troops for a long time afterwards and to show marked partiality for them.

It is equally well known on the other hand, how the British too under the leadership of the "heaven-born" Clive, Stringer Lawrence and others,



HYDERABAD RESIDENCY MAIN BUILDING.

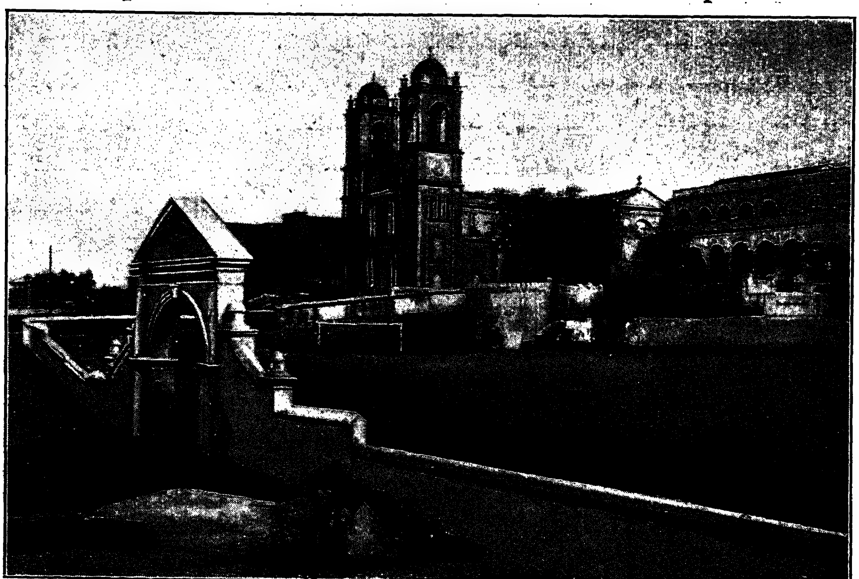
threw themselves into the whirlpool of affairs in the Deccan and emerged victorious in the end, not merely by military prowess but also by a discreet use of clever statesmanship when they were at a disadvantage, and by

sensible moderation when they had the upper hand. Constantly sustained by the proverbial bull-dog pertinacity of the Briton, they soon gained sufficient foot-hold in the country, entered into regular treaties with the Nizam and were eventually recognized by him as a power worthy of being befriended as well as dreaded. Thus arose the occasion for "envoys" and their acceptability became unquestioned. To-day the representative of this long line of "politicals" does not perhaps pay so much attention to gain "the Nizam's good will and esteem," but it is only due to the change in the fortunes of his nation in India; for they are no more a company of traders fighting for their very existence and requiring protection, but they are beyond the shadow of a doubt the Paramount Power in the land.

The Resident is known by the native population as the "Burre Sa'ab" which means the Big Gentleman, and the extensive grounds surrounded by defence works and guarded by smart-looking sentinels of the native Indian Army, are called the "Burre Sa'ab's Koti" or more briefly "Koti" (the Palace).

HOW THE RESIDENCY WAS BUILT

The early envoys used to be accommodated in one of the garden houses of the Nizam's Minister, but Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick, the sixth in order among them and very friendly with the ruler and his nobles, obtained permission for the construction of a permanent building.



St. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, HYDERABAD.

An amusing story is told about how he frightened Nizam Ali Khan when he presented his petition for the purpose. After representing to him the advantages of his proposal, he showed him a plan of the site he had

selected. The Nizam who had till then been listening to him with interest, now suddenly changed his attitude and would not hear him any more! Neither he nor any of the courtiers about him could guess how he had offended and he had to return in great chagrin from the interview. However, Mir Alum who understood his monarch better, came to his rescue. He suggested that the plan of the site might have offended by reason of its size, for it was as big as any map of his Dominions that the Nizam had seen. Accordingly at the next durbar a site-plan of the size of a postage stamp or visiting card, nobody knows which, was presented; and sure as anything the permission was granted and a farman issued immediately!

For more than fifty years the Residency had no defence works nor were the Residents themselves thought to be in need of armed protection, for they were all very much liked by the people. But after the attack made on it during the Great Indian Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, the grounds were protected by walls and gates surmounted by martello towers.

THE EARLY RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAYS

The early Residents too did not always live in the Hyderabad Residency but used it only as a sort of rest-house or cloak-room on their way to the city from Bolarum. Here they had to wait until a guard of honour arrived from the city to accompany them to the palace. They had also to wear special dress, to take off their shoes and not hats when they entered the Nizam's presence and, of course, to squat on the carpeted floor along with the other nobles, as European furniture had not been introduced. It was only after 1857 that some of these inconveniences were removed and in the reign of His Highness Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur the present European modes of reception were adopted.

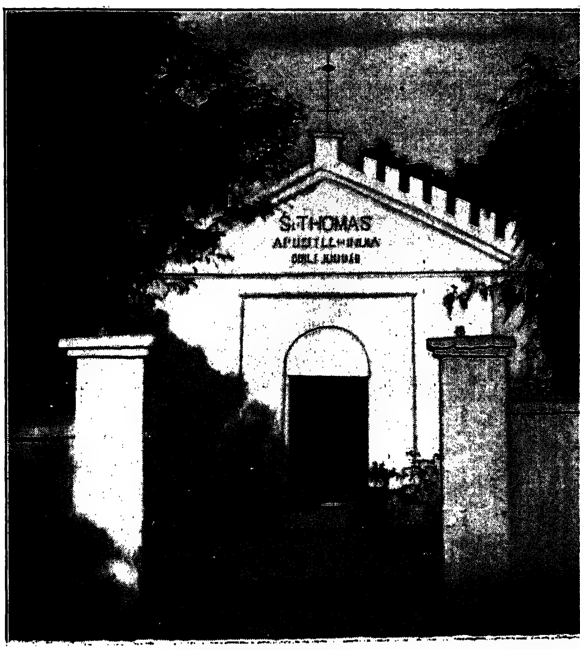
The correspondence between the two governments had some special features too; for, the Nizam subscribed himself as the "Ma ba-Dowlat" (Our Royal Self) and the British Government as "Niazmund" (seeker of Royal audience). In the reign of Nasir-ud-daulah however the terms used came to be changed into those of equal friendship.

The old Nizams used also to bestow titles upon the Residents as well as their own nobles; but it is one of the ironies of history that the practice has now been reversed!

As has been hinted before, the early Residents took great pains to make themselves popular by all possible means. Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick who was the first Resident to be entrusted with powers to represent his own as well as the Nizam's government and thereby discontinue the practice of sending an envoy from the latter to Calcutta, entered into matrimonial alliances with native women. Others are known to have gone to the length of wearing native clothes in order to be able to move more freely in native society. They used to attend the nautches and other social functions at the houses of the nobles and Ministers, dressed like Mohammedan noblemen, and even 'pan' and the hookah do not seem to have been despised by them. Such practices were started by the Frenchmen perhaps and the English too observing the great popularity of those people, were not slow to adopt them. The enlightenment of these days however obviates the need for such deviations.

THE RESIDENCY BAZAARS

The new-comer to Hyderabad cannot help being struck by the marked difference between the native city and the small area surrounding the British Residency called the "Angrezi Ilakha" or English territory.



St. THOMAS'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC) RESIDENCY BAZAARS

BUILT IN 1800, IT IS THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE WHOLE OF HYDERABAD.

Although it is only a part of the same large city, this small suburb presents not only an outward appearance entirely its own but the very morale of the inhabitants has its special features. The roads are good and the houses regular and of uniform proportions, unlike the city proper where the palaces

of the nobles intermingle in romantic confusion with the mean, disease-breeding tenements of the common people. Most of the big sowcars or native bankers, of whom a goodly number are millionaires and multi-millionaires, have their houses here. Many large business firms, theatres, markets, lawyers, doctors, foreign liquor shops—the apparently inevitable accompaniments of British rule—are crowded into this busy corner. The Arms Act is in force and the Arabs and other warlike people who go about in the city armed to the teeth, have no place here; but in compensation for this probable curtailment of " freedom, " the people enjoy greater security of life and property. The policeman is smart and supreme on the road



RESIDENCY HOSPITAL ROAD

whose laws may not be broken with impunity as is often done in the city. The English-educated people, mostly Hindus, and other products of Western civilization may be seen here in large numbers. Everything is matter-of-fact and rigid and the spice of old-time romance is non est.

Inside the sentinel-guarded gate, the main Residency building is an elegant and imposing structure. In front there is a broad and open flight of steps leading up to a very noble portico formed by tall Corinthian pillars, a type of architecture frequently met with in the palaces of the nobles.



ANOTHER VIEW OF RESIDENCY ROAD

This leads into a big hall with an upper storey and large rooms all round, carpeted, glazed and furnished in the handsomest English style. Several large and well-executed portraits, gigantic wall mirrors and some of the finest girandoles and lusters ever made, adorn the walls and ceilings. The rare pieces of mythological statuary mentioned by Briggs on either side of the the grand stairway inside, are now absent but there are two large lions couching on the sides of the steps in front.

In the extensive grounds surrounding this building there are quarters for the First Assistant to the Resident, for the officers of the Resident's Escort and some other minor officials. There are playgrounds, tennis courts, parade ground for the Escort and a beautiful orchard as well as flower and vegetable gardens.

The offices of the Residency now comprise many departments of activity and they are all easily accommodated within the walls, as well as quarters for the troops. There is a cemetery, where a few brave men and braver women as well as some innocent children, have found their last resting place. There is also a Hindu temple just outside the inner works, but the romantic Zenana or ladies quarters called the "Rang Mahal" or Painted Palace, with its queer decorations of fruits, flowers, birds and beasts and built for the Mussalman wife of Achilles Kirkpatrick have been turned into offices, although the garden and well near by are still known as the Begum garden and Begum well!



HYDERABAD RESIDENCY HOSPITAL

LIST OF ALL THE BRITISH RESIDENTS AT HYDERABAD

1.	Mr. Hollond, the first British Envoy	...	16th April 1779
2.	Mr. Grant	...	1780—1784
3.	Mr. R. Johnson	....	1784—1787
4.	Captain Kennaway ...	...	1788—1794
5.	Captain W. A. Kirkpatrick	....	1794—1797
6.	Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick ...	....	1798—1805
7.	Mr. H. Russell	...	1805—1806
8.	Captain T. Sydenham	..	1806—1810
9.	Lieutenant C. Russell ...	...	1810—1811
10.	Sir Henry Russell	...	1811—1820
11.	Sir Charles Metcalfe ...	....	1820—1825
12.	Captain H. C. Barrett	....	Aug. to Sept. 1825
13.	Mr. W. B. Martin	...	1825—1830
14.	Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw	....	Aug. to Nov. 1830
15.	Colonel J. Stewart	....	1830—1838
16.	Major J. C. Cameron	...	Jan. to June 1838
17.	Brigadier J. Waheb, C. B.	...	June to July 1838
18.	Major T. Tomkyns ...	....	July to Sept. 1838
19.	General J. S. Fraser	....	1838—1852
20.	Major Davidson ...	....	1852—1853
21.	General Low, C. B.	....	March to Sept. 1853
22.	Major R. Davidson ...	....	Sept. to Nov. 1853
23.	Mr. G. H. Bushby	...	1853—1856
24.	Captain A. R. Thornhill	....	1856—1857
25.	Colonel R. Davidson	....	1857—1862
26.	Sir George Yule, C. B., K. C. S. I.	....	Jan. to April 1863
27.	Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.	...	1857—1868
28.	Mr. J. G. Cordery	....	Jan. to March 1868
29.	Mr. H. A. Roberts, C. B., C. S. I.	...	March to May 1868
30.	Mr. J. G. Cordery, I. C. S....	...	May to June 1868
31.	Mr. C. B. Saunders, C. B.	...	1868—1872
32.	Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C. S. I.	....	July to Dec. 1872
33.	Mr. C. B. Saunders ...	....	1872—1875
34.	Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I.	...	1875—1881
35.	Sir Stuart Bayley, K. C. S. I.	...	1881—1882
36.	Major G. H. Trevor	...	June 1882
37.	Mr. W. B. Jones I. C. S.	...	1882—1883

38.	Mr. J. G. Cordery, C. S. I.	....	1883—1884
39.	Sir Oliver St. John, K. C. S. I.	...	1884—1886
40.	Colonel E. C. Ross, C. S. I.	....	April to Oct. 1886
41.	Mr. J. G. Cordery	...	Oct. 1886
42.	Mr. D. Robertson	...	1887—1888
43.	Mr. A. P. Howell	....	1888—1889
44.	Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, K. C. S. I.	....	Aug. to Nov. 1889
45.	Sir Trevor Plowden, K. C. S. I.	....	1891—1900
46.	Sir David Barr, K. C. S. I.....	....	1900—1905
47.	Sir Charles Bayley, K. C. S. I.	....	1905—1908
48.	Sir Michael O'Dwyer, K. C. S. I.	...	1908—1911
49.	Sir Alexander Pinhey, K. C. S. I.	...	1911—1916
50.	Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	April 1914
51.	Sir Alexander Pinhey ..	...	1914—1916
52.	Sir Stuart Fraser, K. C. S. I.	...	1916—1919
53.	Mr. C. L. S. Russell, I.C.S.	...	1919—1924
54.	Sir W. P. Barton, K. C. S. I.	...	1924

THE FIRST ENVOYS, 1779—1797

The relations of the British with the rulers of Hyderabad strictly date from the Treaties of 1766 and 1768.

On the 12th November 1766 the Company's Government on condition of a grant of the Northern Circars, agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required and to pay nine lakhs of rupees a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam on his part engaged to assist the British Government with his troops in time of necessity. The aid of the British troops was afforded as promised by the Treaty on several occasions when the Nizam stood in need of it.

On the 1st March 1768 another Treaty was entered into between the Nizam and the East India Company. This is practically a confirmation of the previous treaty of 1766 and in its immediate and ulterior effects, is substantially the groundwork of England's existing relations with the Nizam.

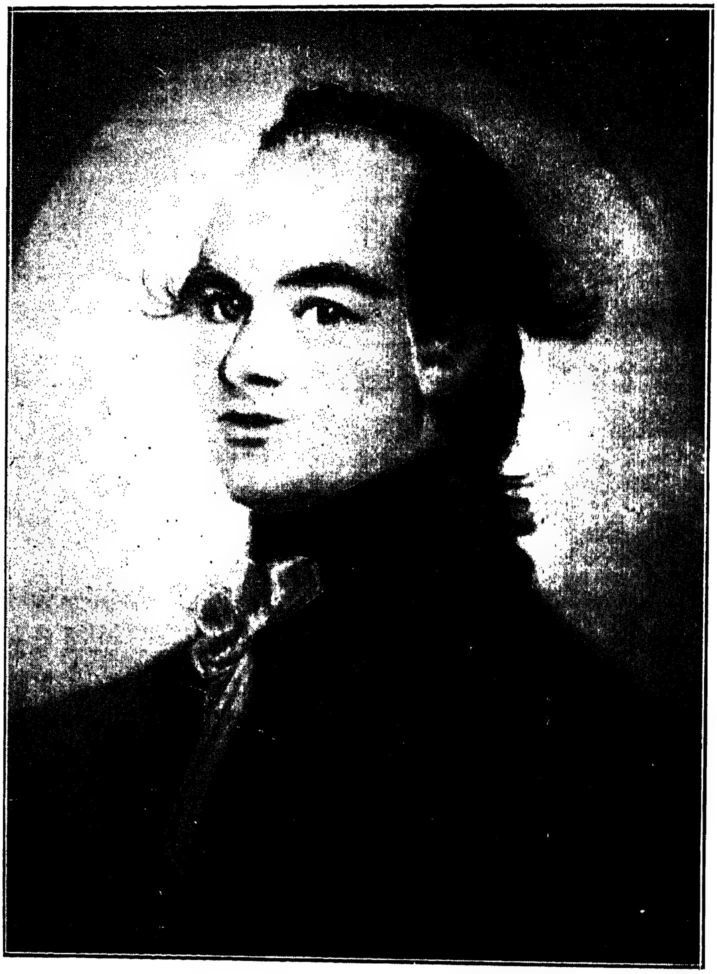
From this time the political relations of the British with the Hyderabad Government appear to have been peaceful and undisturbed and in 1779 the first British envoy, Mr. Hollond, was appointed to the Hyderabad court; but the influence of the Company's Government did not become supreme until after the expulsion of the French many years later.

Mr. Grant was the next envoy, who assumed the reins of office in 1780.

Mr. Johnson succeeded Mr. Grant in 1784, but as he fell into disfavour with the Directors for recommending the restitution of the Northern Circars which had been ceded to the British in 1765 in return for an annual peshkush, he was recalled in 1787 and in the following year (April 28, 1788) Captain John Kennaway, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis and one of the best specimens of British Political officers, was despatched to represent British interests at the court of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderadad.

On the outbreak of war between Tippu Sultan and the British, Captain Kennaway succeeded in bringing about in the year 1790 a treaty of alliance between Hyderadad and Great Britain by which Nizam Ali Khan subsidized a body of British troops and joined Lord Cornwallis in the wars against Tippu.

Captain Kennaway's diplomacy at this critical juncture not only relieved the situation considerably but also materially furthered the successful ending of a tedious campaign in the capitulation of Tippu on the



SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, "DILAWAR JUNG BAHADUR," 1788-94

9th February 1792. The signal event of the period is that the 'Tiger of Mysore' agreed to deliver two of his sons as hostages as a guarantee of his future good faith. The act of delivering them into the hands of the Marquis of Wellesley from elephant back can still be seen engraved underneath the marble statue of Lord Cornwallis kept in the Connemara Library in the Madras Museum. In reward for his invaluable services, Captain Kennaway was created a baronet and his full name was Sir John Kennaway of Hyderabad, East Indies.

Sir John Kennaway was the first Resident to be decorated with a title by His Highness the Nizam. He was called "Dilawar Jung Bahadur."

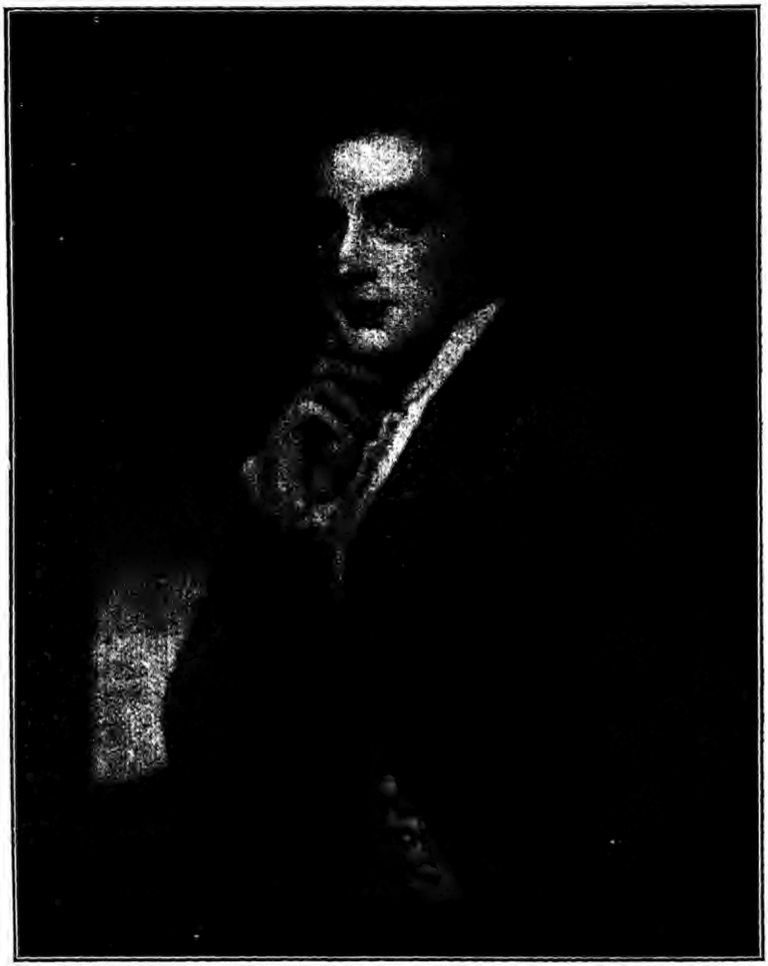
In January 1794 this upright builder of British influence at Hyderabad retired and went back to England. He was succeeded in 1795 by Captain W. A. Kirkpatrick, the officer who in 1793 mediated between the



CAPT. W. A. KIRKPATRICK, 1794-97

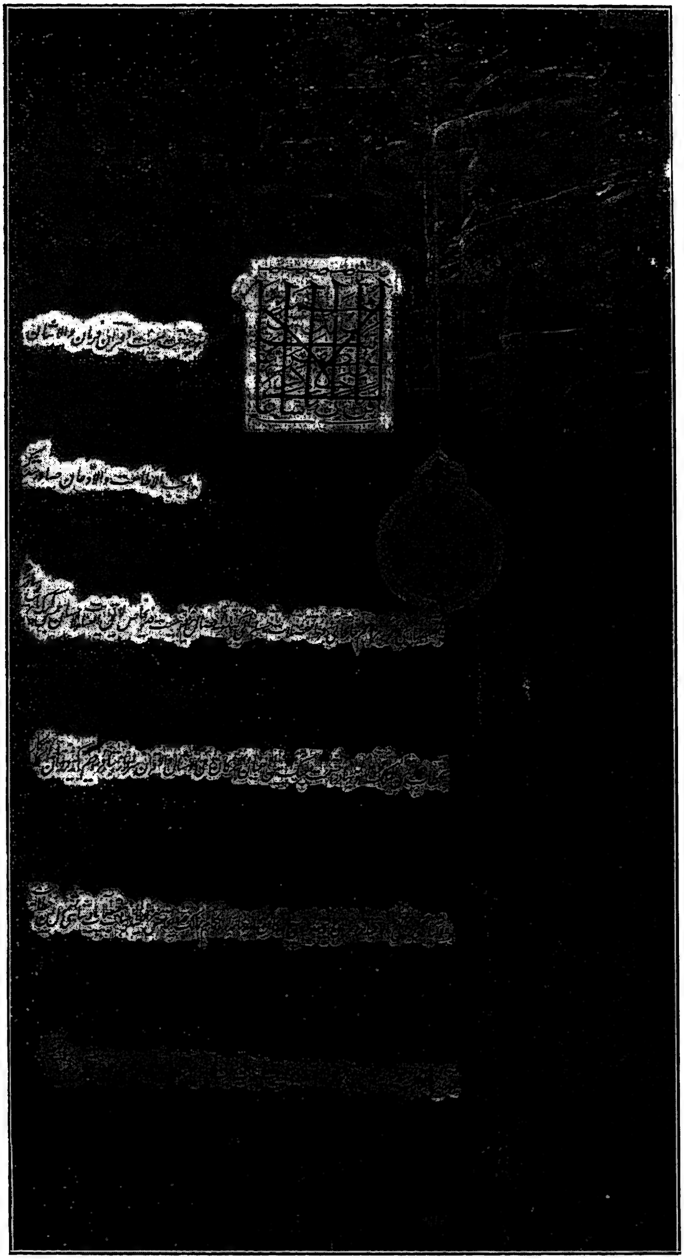
Nepalese and the Chinese in Nepal. His constant occupation as envoy at Hyderabad was to cope with a series of overtures for the co-operation of British troops against the Mahrattas, until the Nizam's ambition in that direction received a disastrous check at Kurdla in March 1795. In the year 1797, Captain William Kirkpatrick retired from the embassy and was succeeded by his brother, the famous Achilles, who was practically the first regularly constituted Resident, in that he represented both his own Government and that of the Nizam.

One of the most distinguished of the Political officers who shaped the fortunes of the East India Company in the early stages of its development, Achilles Kirkpatrick during his tenure of office between the years 1797 and 1805 negotiated several important treaties on behalf of the Governor-General with the Nizam, on the conclusion of which he received valuable presents from the latter.



CAPT. J. A. KIRKPATRICK, "HASHMUTH JUNG," 1797-1805

In 1799 he concluded his first treaty, under the terms of which all the Frenchmen in the Nizam's service were dismissed, and the subsidiary force was augmented to six thousand sepoys with a due proportion of field pieces for the protection of the Nizam's territories. This was subsequently



REPRODUCTION OF FIRMAN ISSUED BY H. H. THE NIZAM SEKUNDER JAH BAHADUR
CONFERRING THE TITLE OF NAWAB HASMAT JUNG BAHADUR
ON CAPT. JOHN KIRKPATRICK, BRITISH RESIDENT.
1798 to 1805

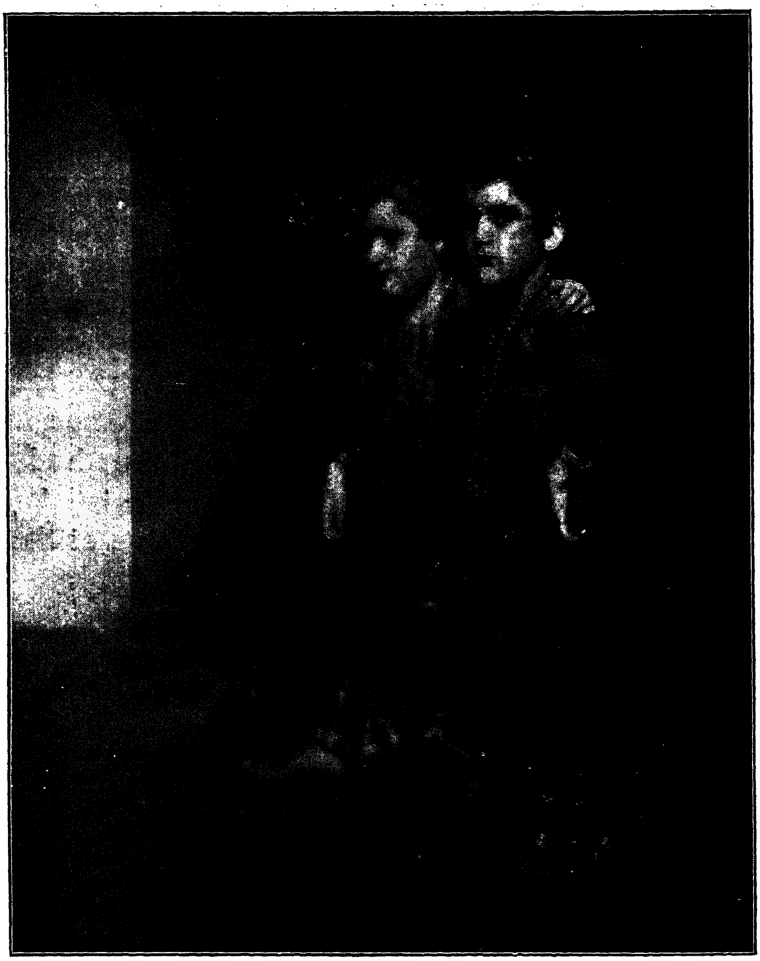
engaged by the Marquis of Wellesley when the famous league between the English, the Nizam and the Mahrattas was formed against the formidable Tippu. The partition treaty signed on July 3, 1799 added much to the possessions of the Nizam.

In October 1800 Capt. Kirkpatrick who lived upon terms of personal friendship with both His Highness Nizam Ali Khan and his Minister, Arastu Jah, concluded another treaty by which the ties that connected the Company's Government with the Hyderabad State were drawn closer than before, and the subsidiary force was further augmented by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. It was stipulated at the same time that these troops were to be subject to the ordinary course of relief but that their total number should never be diminished. This was fixed at eight battalions of sepoys and two regiments of cavalry with the requisite complement European artillery, stores and ammunition. To secure payment for the maintenance of this force, the Nizam ceded in return all the territories he had acquired by both the Mysore treaties of 1792 and 1799. These consisted of the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary and are known at the present time under the name of the Ceded districts.

Achilles Kirkpatrick exercised very great personal influence in Hyderabad during the nine years that he was Resident and formed a romantic attachment to a young Muhammadan lady of good extraction and related to the great family of Mir Alum. It is said that the young lady was about to be forced into a marriage which was distasteful to her and that rather than submit to it she took refuge in the Resident's house or rather Zenana, for in those days it was considered no reproach for a European official to conform in this respect to the customs of the country. This naturally led to an intimate friendship between the lady and the Resident. He brought her openly to the Residency, built specially for her the "Rangmahal," and there made the usual public acknowledgment of marriage according to Muhammadan ritual by allowing garlands etc. to be bound about his head.

There was of course a good deal of stir in Eupropean as well as Indian society regarding this alliance. It was also said on the other hand that the mother of this damsel, being a woman of rather questionable character, actually contrived the whole affair and sent her daughter to the Resident with the avowed purpose of gaining his friendship for her family.

How far this version of the incident can be accepted must be left to the reader's conjecture; for, in a society so full of intrigue and backdoor influences as that of Hyderabad is and has been, nothing can be said with certainty and the student of history is bewildered by proofs and counter-proofs galore.

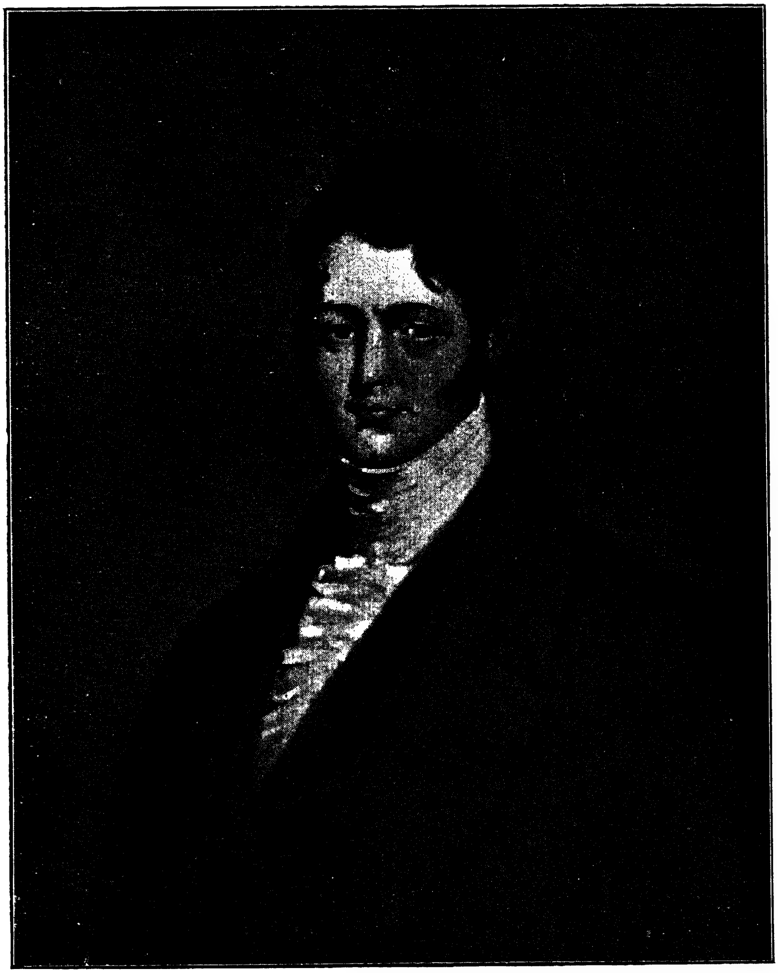


THE CHILDREN OF ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK AND KHAIRUNNISSA BEGUM

The Nizam called him "Farzand Mohabat Paivand" or "affectionate son." His Highness also conferred upon him the title of "Hashmuth Jung," and a portion of the Residency Bazaars, viz., Hashmuth Ganj, is named after him.

While holding the office of Resident, Col. Kirkpatrick went to Calcutta to confer with the Governor-General on certain political affairs. There he was suddenly taken ill and died on the 15th October 1805, aged only forty-one years. He was succeeded by Captain T. Sydenham.

In May 1810, Captain Sydenham who was Resident between the years 1806 and 1810 left Hyderabad, placing on record his opinion that the disorders of His Highness's Government were too deeply rooted, and too

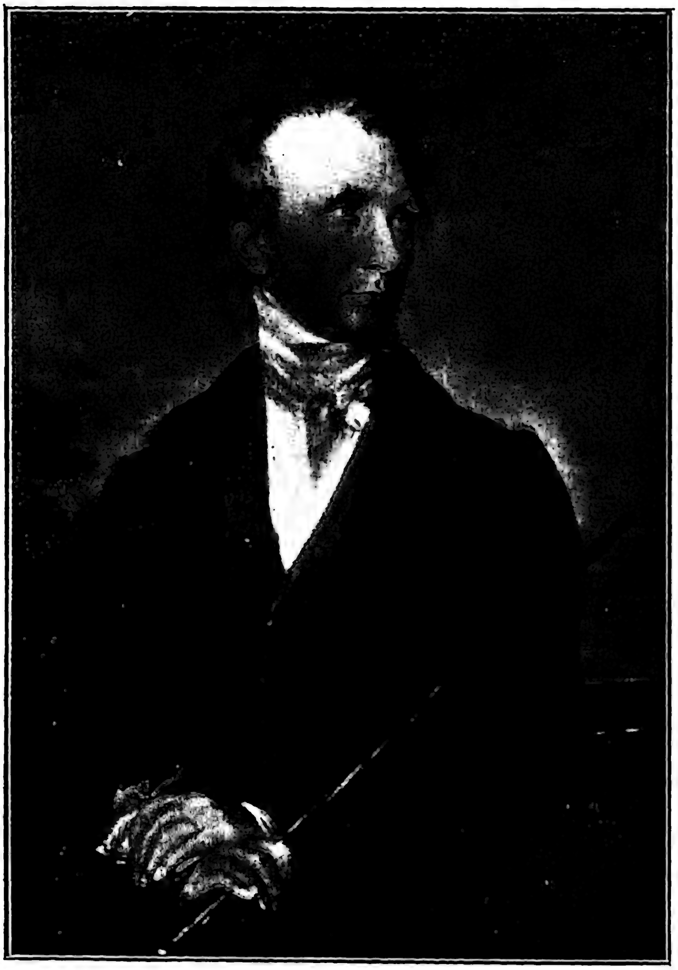


CAPT. T. SYDENHAM, 1806-10

widely extended to admit of any remedy short of placing the administration of the country under the control of the Resident. He was succeeded by Captain Charles Russell who remained in office till April 1811.

In 1811 Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Russell succeeded as Resident and under his guidance some important measures of administrative reform were introduced in His Highness's Dominions. British Residents up to the time of Sir Henry Russell had acted upon the principle of interfering as little as possible with the native Government. Advice was

freely given on every important matter, but in questions of detail there was no meddling at all. For the first eight years of his Residentship, Sir Henry was ordered to abstain from all interference in the administrative matters of the State. His dispatches during this period are full of comments upon the inefficiency of the administration, the extortion and



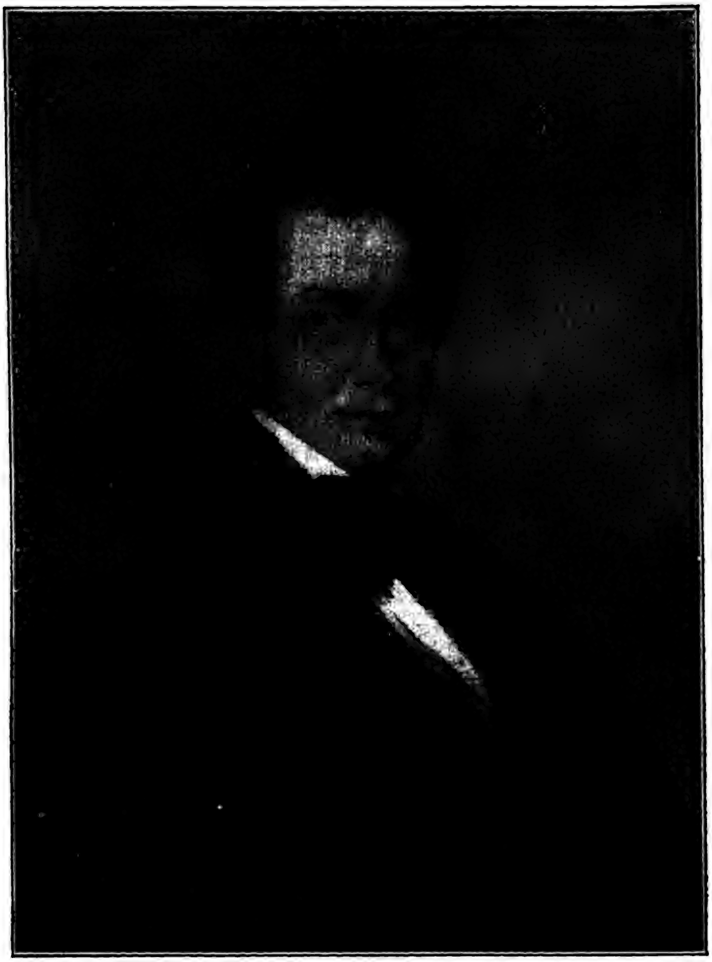
SIR HENRY RUSSELL, 1811-30

oppression practised by the powerful classes and the ruin and devastation which prevailed throughout the Dominions. Regarding the policy of non-interference in Native State administrations so rigidly practised at this period, Sir Henry writing to the Court of Directors in 1824, four years after his departure from Hyderabad, said: "It was a fundamental rule of our policy, repeatedly insisted upon in the orders both of your Honourable Court and of your Government in India to abstain from all interference

in the internal concerns of our native allies * * * * in the management of his country, the collection and distribution of his revenues, the control of his local affairs, and the command, payment, and employment of his whole army, with the exception of that part to which English officers were attached, no influence whatever was exercised by the Resident."

It was during the administration of Sir Henry Russell that the Nizam's Contingent, called Russell's Brigade in honour of the Resident, and subsequently known as the "Hyderabad Contingent" grew to considerable proportions.

Sir Henry Russell retired from the Residency in December 1820, and Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, then an eminent public servant who as Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, was of course fully acquainted with Hyderabad affairs, succeeded him as Resident at Hyderabad.



SIR CHARLES METCALFE, 1820 to 1825

During his earlier years he had formed one of that gallant band of mere lads who worked under the immediate superintendence of Lord Wellesley, writing to his dictation; and later when still in his teens he had resigned his appointment at the court of Scindia on account of a difference of opinion with Colonel Collins, an esteemed friend of his own father.

Soon after his arrival in Hyderabad he visited the Nizam, His Highness Secunder Jah Bahadur, and the visit is thus described by himself: "On the 17th January 1821, I had a private audience of the Nizam in which no third person was present. My object was to give him confidence as to the view of our Government and my personal disposition. The manner in which he received me and replied to my communications was gratifying, and he seemed to derive pleasure from the meeting. On the whole I was much satisfied with the result of my visit."

After a prolonged tour throughout the Dominions and especially in those parts which had chiefly suffered in former wars, Sir Charles having discovered the total disorganisation into which every department of the State and particularly the Revenue had fallen, applied in conjunction with Maharajah Chandu Lal, the prompt and efficient remedy of making a village settlement throughout the country, by placing British officers belonging to the Contingent in charge of different districts, and entrusted them with the general supervision of the revenue assessment and also of what was very much blended with it, viz., the administration of Justice. The system was that of a native agency under the supervision of competent European Superintendents. These Superintendents were prohibited from interfering with executive affairs and were directed to limit their activities to matters of Revenue and Justice.

The village settlement established by Sir Charles Metcalfe in place of the "Farming system" under which payment was enforced by the employment of mercenaries who sucked the life-blood of the people, gave peace and prosperity to the ryot, and gradually spread its influence over the whole country. The settlement aimed at the fixing of the amount of revenue which each village had to pay to Government and this was done only after full enquiry into the existing productivity of each village, the average amount of revenue which it had paid in the previous five years, and the means of the people to increase cultivation, etc. Wherever introduced and carried into effect the system furnished means of checking extortion. It gave knowledge of a demand beyond which the Government had no right to exact. It worked well for a term of years, and as long as it lasted all orders to the Europeans in the service of the Nizam were conveyed through the Resident. All communications from the European Superintendents to His Highness's Government, were sent through native agents specially selected and appointed by the Minister. The native Managers employed in the districts were nominated by the Minister without reference to the Resident.

Before these and other reforms were resolutely set on foot by Sir Charles Metcalfe, at a time when the Nizam's resources and credit were extremety low, the Minister had taken a heavy loan from the house of William Palmer & Co. This was a large Banking House started at Hyderabad in the year 1814 by one William Palmer who had retired from the Nizam's service in the year 1810. This firm which had soon become the possessor of a large amount of capital undertook to advance money to Maharajah Chandu Lal at the rate of two and a half lakhs of rupees per mensem for the payment of the Contingent forces. The sums so advanced were secured by assignments from the land revenue of the Dominions, the rate of interest charged by the firm being twenty-five per cent!

Three years after the Firm had been established, it was joined by Sir William Rumbold, a grandson of a former Governor of Madras, who had married a ward of Lord Hastings. His intimate relationship with the Governor-General proved of much advantage to the firm. When Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived in Hyderabad, the house of William Palmer & Co. was in the zenith of its prosperity. The partners were profuse in their hospitality. The receptions and entertainments given by Sir William Rumbold and his accomplished wife in their house known as "Rumbold Koti," a huge building with extensive gardens opposite the Bank of Bengal which still exists, are said to have outshone those of the Residency and to have occasioned no small annoyance to Sir Charles while politically, owing to their financial relations with the Minister and the Nizam, they probably enjoyed more influence than the Resident himself, whose business connections were chiefly confined to the Minister. These financial relations did not merely stop with the advancing of money, for the firm also acted as "General Agent" for the supply of European goods of alldescriptions not only to the Nizam but also to the different noblemen who vied with one another in their pomp and ostentation.

Metcalfe thus came to see that the influence of Palmer & Co. was likely to form a dangerous element in Hyderabad politics. The very connection of one of the partners with the Governor-General led the people of Hyderabad to suppose that his private influence with Lord Hastings was supreme, while the indebtedness of the Government to the firm which could only be temporarily met by continued assignments of land revenue, threatened to make them the paramount power in Hyderabad. Again, it also became apparent that many of the officers connected with the Residency

were pecuniarily interested in the firm's transactions either by receiving an unduly high rate of interest on their deposits or else by receiving a share of profits in return for investment. Thus Metcalfe came to the conclusion that even at the sacrifice of his prospects, this overshadowing influence of the firm must be crushed.

History goes on to record that the Nizam entered into the scheme with the greatest readiness and being convinced of its expediency fully acquiesced in the arrangement of Sir Charles to relieve his Government from the weight of the pecuniary obligations which rested on it, the most pressing among them being the demand of Messrs. William Palmer & Company.

Accordingly Sir Charles made the East India Company take the place of the firm and by effecting the final redemption of the annual peshkush of seven lakhs of rupees which the Company was paying to the Nizam's Government on account of the Northern Circars for the ready sum of Rs. 1,66,66,666— a sum equivalent to twenty years' payment—he enabled the Nizam to discharge his heavy debts.

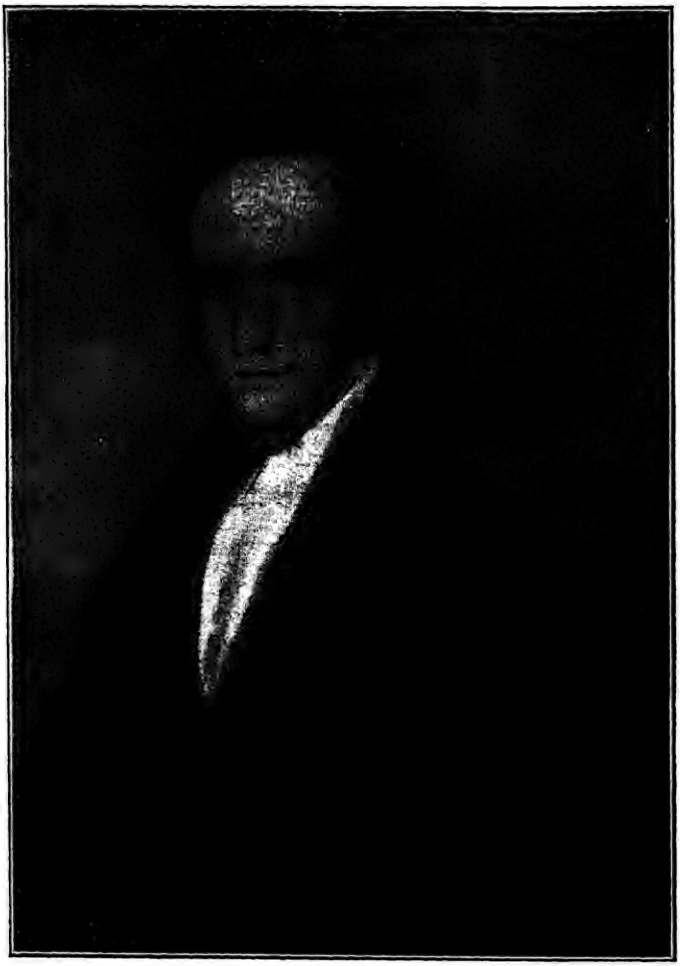
Sir Charles Metcalfe during his tenure of office as Resident between the years 1820 and 1825 introduced many other important reforms and by his firmness and judgment saved the State from being entirely ruined by debt.

He was created a Peer in 1845 and died in September 1846. His epitaph was written by Lord Macaulay from which the following is an extract:— "A statesman tried in many high posts and different conjunctions and found equal to all. The three great dependencies of the British Crown were successively entrusted to his care. In India his fortitude, his wisdom, his probity and his moderation were held in honourable remembrance by men of many races, languages and religions."

In September 1825, Sir Charles Metcalfe was succeeded by Mr. Martin of the Bengal Civil Service. The new Resident disapproved of many of the acts of his predecessor, and gave his early attention to the improvement of the Russell Brigade. A code of regulations for the guidance of the Nizam's Army was published under his authority.

In August 1830, Mr. Martin resigned his office and was succeeded by Colonel Stewart who remained in office for a period of eight years.

The reforms introduced by Sir Charles Metcalfe, which were largely beneficial to the State and which brought the country into a comparatively flourishing condition, continued for a period of eight years until the death of His Highness Secunder Jah. But on the accession of His Highness Nasir-ud-Daula in 1829, the new Government preferred a request to the Governor-General to discontinue the system introduced by Sir Charles. Lord William Bentinck who was always actuated by a policy of absolute non-interference in the administrave affairs of Native Governments readily



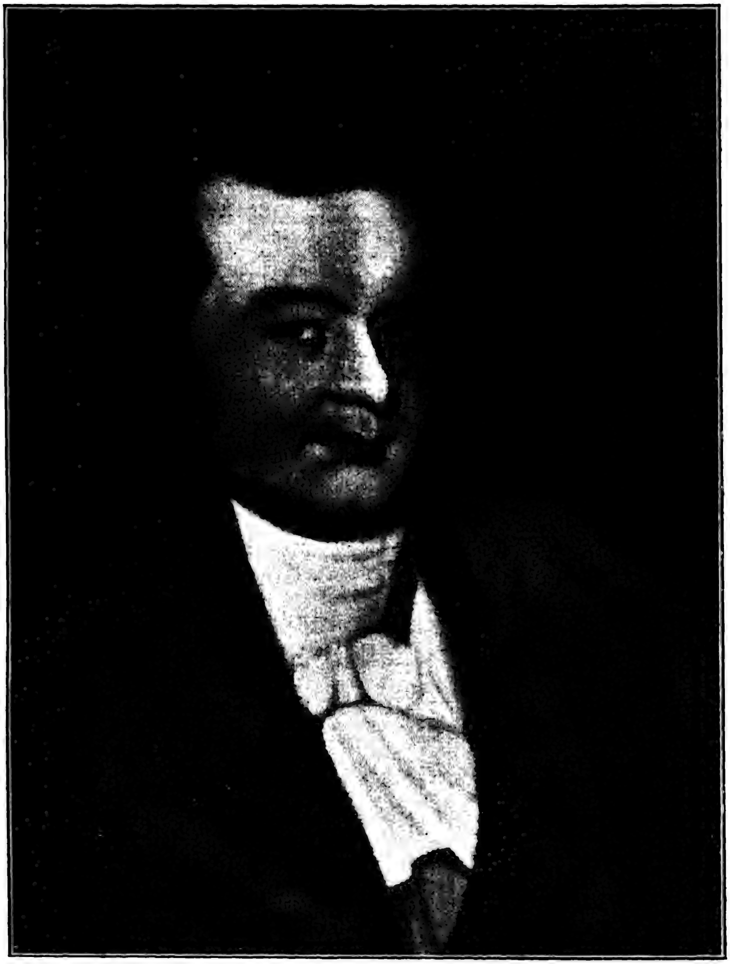
Mr. MARTIN, 1825 to 1830

complied with the request of His Highness Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur, and the European Superintendents engaged in the districts were removed. The reversion to the old administration produced no good and the condition of matters became so bad that by the year 1835, after repeated warnings

the Court of Directors, in a despatch dated the 3rd September 1835, sent instructions to the Government of India for communication to the Nizam that they could not remain indifferent spectators to the disorder and mismanagement which had so long prevailed in his territories, and that, if sufficient arrangements were not made for the proper and efficient administration of the country, it would be the duty of the British Government to urge upon His Highness the necessity of adopting such other arrangements as might appear to be advisable for the purpose of securing good government. His Highness and his advisors attempted to administer the country by a commission of Native Officers to rectify provincial abuses. This also proved a disastrous failure.

In the year 1837, the Resident made a tour through the country, which extended through parts of the Nizam's territories seldom traversed by Europeans in those days. After the tour of inspection was over, Colonel Stewart submitted an elaborate report to the Directors of the East India Company on the general administration of the Dominions which almost entirely coincided with the views expressed by Sir John Kaye regarding the administrative anarchy that prevailed in those days all over the Dominions.

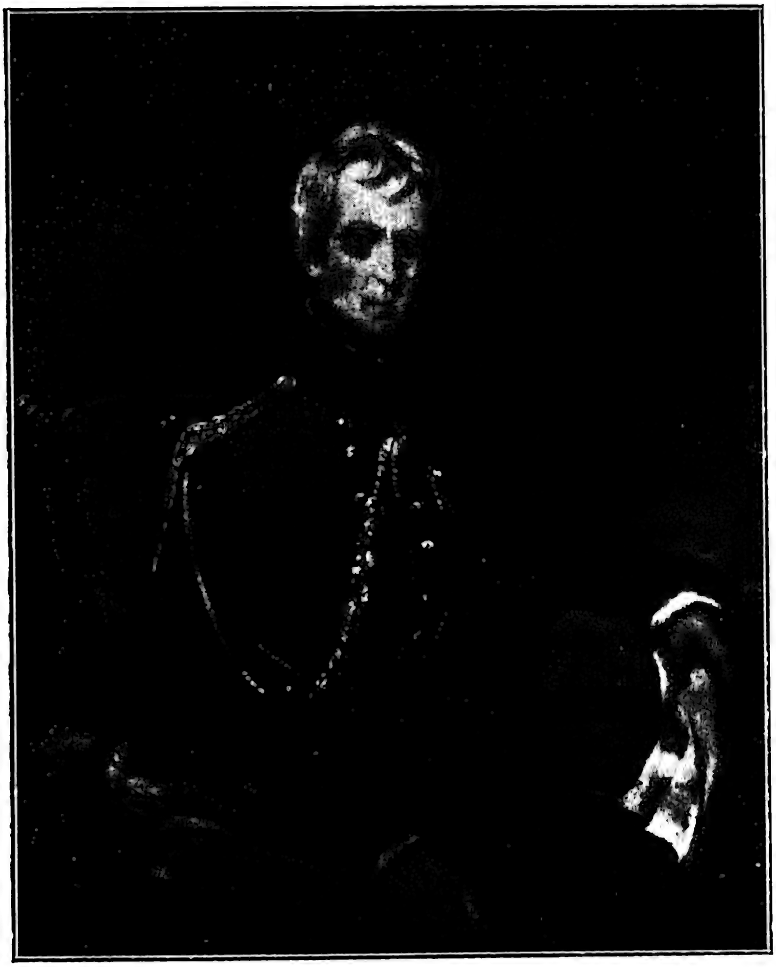
In September 1838, General Fraser, who had already attained the age of fifty-five years, was appointed Resident at Hyderabad in succession to Colonel Stewart. From the moment he assumed charge of the office, new life was infused into the Nizam's service. He wrote and



COLONEL STEWART 1830 to 1838

directed with singular force and facility, and his scientific attainments were great. Proficient and well read in several languages, he had conversational powers of a high order which made him an attractive companion. He brought to his appointment as Resident a clear intellect, wide experience of Oriental life and Indian politics and a firm determination to do his duty.

Appointed in 1807 as Assistant to the Officer who escorted the Mysore princes to Calcutta, he subsequently served in every Military appointment under the Governor of Madras and on the personal staff of Sir George Barlow. He accompanied the expeditions to the Isle of France, was made Joint Commissioner in 1815 for the settlement of French disputes



GENERAL FRASER 1838 to 1852

on the Coromandel Coast, and residing in that capacity for many years at Pondicherry acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. He was then selected as Commissioner for settling Danish disputes. In 1835 he became Military Commandant and Commissioner of Coorg and afterwards Resident in Mysore. In 1836 he went to Travancore and to Hyderabad two years afterwards.

It is an accepted fact of history that the policy which was pursued during the next thirty years by Sir Salar Jung's Ministry was originally sketched out between the uncle of that Minister, Siraiul Mulk, and General Fraser. To preserve the Nizam's independence was the General's aim and doubtless his work made this apparent.

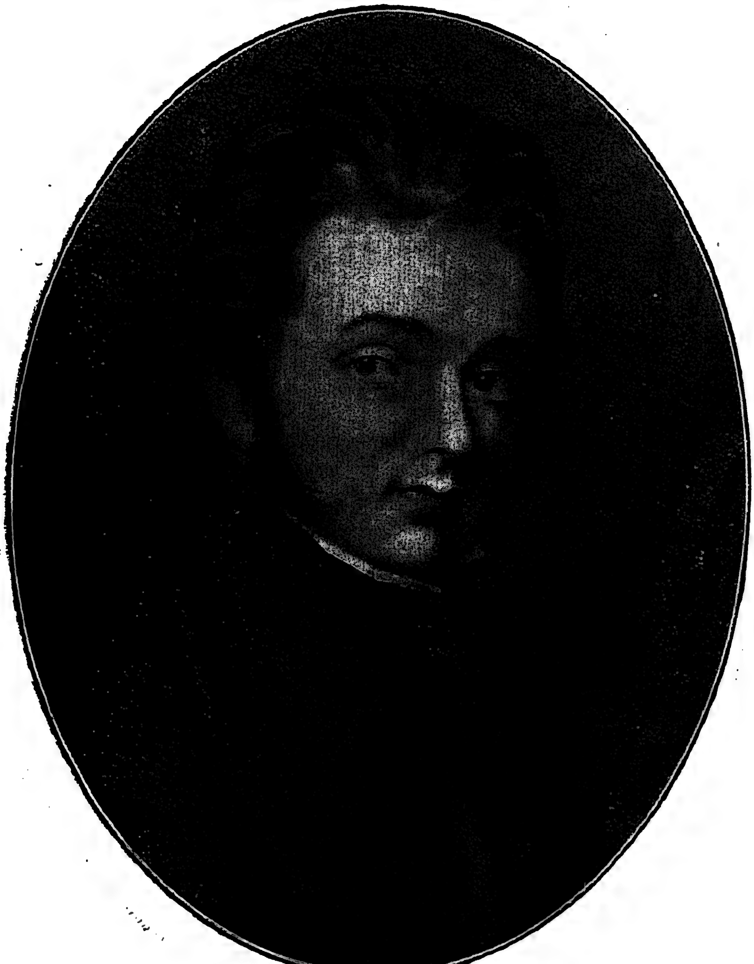
General Fraser, as is shown by the correspondence published by his son, was a man of independent judgment, and was keenly alive to the need for morality in political relations. General Fraser died sixteen years after his retirement at the ripe age of eighty-six.

He belonged to that class of Indian officials of whom Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Mark Cubbon, belonged. In common with them all, he held that justice and the strictest fidelity to engagements are the only trustworthy foundations of British power in India. In December 1852 General Fraser left Hyderabad and there was an interregnum for a few weeks under his assistant, Major Davidson, until the arrival of General Low in March 1853.

In March 1853, General Low succeeded General Fraser as Resident. On the 21st May 1853, he concluded a new Treaty by which the strength of the Contingent Force was settled, and to provide for its payment, the Nizam ceded to the British Government the Province of Berar and the border districts down to Sholapur with the Doab between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, yielding a gross annual revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees. By this treaty the Nizam while retaining the full use of the subsidiary Force and the Contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war, and the Contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's Army and became an auxiliary forcc kept up by the British Government for the benefit of the Hyderabad State.

General Low, though the agent for making a treaty, obnoxious to the Nizam, was nevertheless popular throughout the Province, and his after conduct quite reconciled him to the Nizam and the earnestness and sincerity with which he sought to do service to the Nizam's Government were appreciated by the sovereign himself. General Low left Hyderabad in September 1853.

In December 1853, Mr. Bushby became Resident. As Resident, Mr. Bushby was decidedly popular. He discharged his duties without favour or prejudice. His course of action was even. There was no intermeddling with affairs out of the path of his duty, and no encroaching upon the authority or province of the Nizam's Government. Though the



Mr. G- A. BUSHBY 1853 to 1856

British Resident has, by law and treaty, the power to advice, to admonish and to protect, yet Mr. Bushby considered it inexpedient that he should exercise the power of direct interference in the internal administration of the State. Both General Low and Mr. Bushby did the work of their Government quietly and in a manner conciliatory to the Nizam's Government.

In December 1856 Mr. Bushby died at Bolarum after a short illness, and Colonel Davidson, an officer intimately acquainted with Muhammadan thought and feeling, and who had at a previous period held the office temporarily, suceeeded him in the following April. Within a month of his appointment to the Residency, the famous Sepoy Mutiny broke out.



COLONEL DAVIDSON 1857 to 1862

At this critical juncture the Nizam himself died (May 16, 1857). Great fears were, therefore, entertained by the Company's Government regarding Hyderabad, with its new Ruler and its young Minister, the great Salar Jung, who had only been in office for four or five years.

The Resident, on returning from the installation ceremony of His Highness Afzal-ud-Daula, found a telegram from the Governor-General which had arrived during his absence, announcing the fall of Delhi. He sent for Salar Jung and communicated the news to him. The Minister replied that the news had been known in the city three days previously. How delicate was the situation and how imminent the peril might be judged from the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay to the Resident at the time "If the Nizam goes, all is lost." There was certainly a touch of panic in the above phrase, but a keen sense of relief was felt when it was found that the Nizam did not and would not go. All the military men at the time expressed the decided opinion that if Hyderabad rises a very great impulse would be given to the rebellion. But the Nizam remained a "Faithful Ally" and kept clear of all temptation and evil counsel.

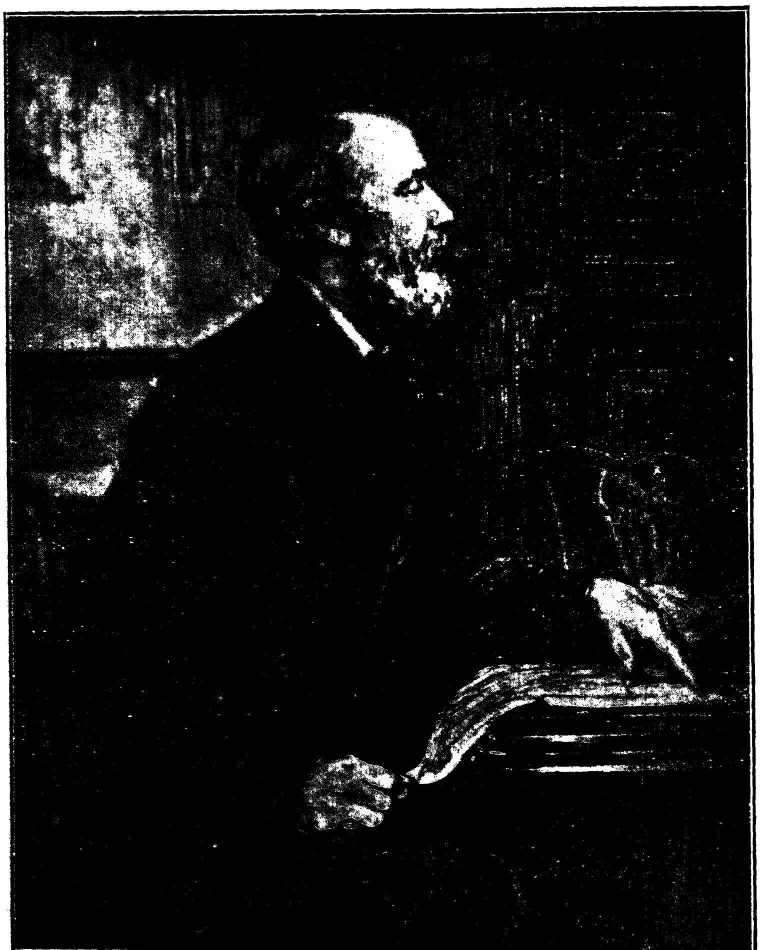
A little before five o'clock on the morning of July 17, a body of five hundred Rohillas with four thousand disaffected people led by two leaders, Jamedar Torabaz Khan and Moulvi Allahauddin, attacked the British Residency, which was then surrounded by a brick wall but totally devoid of fortifications. The Resident, Colonel Davidson, was advised by some of his friends to leave the Residency and go to Secunderbad, to which the Colonel, who was distinguished for his courage, composure and resolution, replied. "I have taken a fancy to lay my bones in Hyderabad. If open force be used I will fight to the very last." It is strange that the words he let fall, under stress of intense excitement and peril, did come to pass, though under totally different circumstances; for, he died four years afterwards and his bones were actually buried in the Bolarum Residency compound.

When the revolt was at its height, Colonel Davidson with proper foresight and judgment obtained a reinforcement of two companies of Europeans, three artillery guns and some cavalry from Secunderabad. These troops together with some Arabs sent by the Minister under the command of Major Briggs gradually repulsed the insurgents. One of the ringleaders, Jamedar Torabaz Khan, was shot dead while trying to escape, and the other, Moulvi Allahauddin, was captured by a party sent by the Minister at a village called Mullagapalli, eighteen miles from Hyderabad, and was immediately accommodated with a free passage to the Andaman Islands. The rest of the deserters were then taken by the Minister and sent to the Resident. The Residency was then made as defensible as time and means permitted; and at the close of 1857 the force at Secunderabad

was increased by a regiment of Dragoons, one of European infantry and another of European artillery.

On the 15th March 1859 as Colonel Davidson was leaving the Nizam's darbar arm in arm with Nawab Salar Jung, a Rohilla, named Jehangir Khan, discharged a carbine loaded with slugs at one of them. The assassin was almost immediately cut down by the Nizam's guards. As he was killed on the spot his secret perished with him.

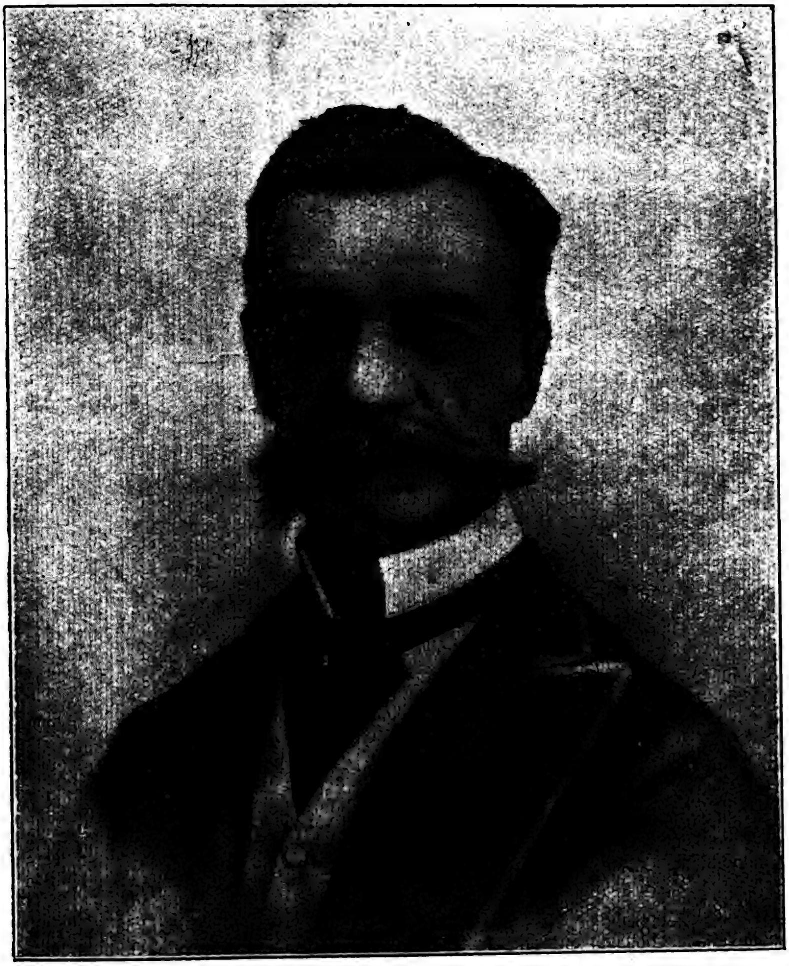
After the Mutiny was over, the Government of India presented His Highness the Nizam, as a token of their esteem towards His Highness for the cordial help given them during the time of the Mutiny, with British manufacturers to the extent of one lakh of rupees and delivered the same in full Darbar on the 1st January 1861.



SIR GEORGE YULE, January to April 1863

In August 1862, Colonel Davidson, one of the Political Officers who filled the Hyderabad Residency with credit for several years, died after a short illness and Sir George Yule was appointed to succeed him in January 1863.

In the following year, His Highness' Government made over to the Resident in a regular and formal manner certain judicial powers to be exercised over European British subjects dwelling within his own jurisdiction and thus removed the difficulties which arose in the way of exercising them by Courts subordinate to him.



SIR RICHARD TEMPLE 1867 to 1868

Sir George Yule retired from the Residency in 1867 and was succeeded by Sir Richard Temple who in turn was succeeded by Mr A. M. Saunders in 1868. He continued in office till 1875.

In 1872 when Mr. Saunders went on three months' leave Colonel (afterwards Sir) Peter Lumsden, the Adjutant General of the Indian Army, was temporarily drafted into the diplomatic service and sent down from Simla as Resident at Hyderabad.



Mr. H. A. ROBERTS March to May 1868

In the month of July 1875, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King and Emperor Edward VII) was officially announced. To give the Prince a fitting reception, His Excellency the Viceroy issued invitations to all the Ruling Princes and Chiefs to meet His Royal Highness in Bombay. Under the Viceroy's instructions Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, after a short personal conversation, officially enquired of Sir Salar Jung, for communication to the Government of India, whether it would be more convenient to the young Nizam to visit His

Royal Highness at Bombay early in November or at Calcutta at the end of December to take the foremost position among the Ruling Princes of India in welcoming His Royal Highness to Indian shores.



Mr. C. B. SAUNDERS 1868 to 1872

Having taken a few days' time to think over the matter, the regent, while acknowledging the honour of the invitation, came to the conclusion, basing his opinion on the advice of the medical men who had been in professional attendance on His Highness, that the proposed journey of the young Nizam, a weak and excitable child of eight years of age, should not be undertaken, and suggested that instead of a personal visit from him a deputation of Hyderabad Sirdars headed by the Regents, Sir Salar Jung and Ameer-i-Kabir, should be accepted on behalf of the young Nizam to do homage to the royal visitor on his arrival in Bombay.

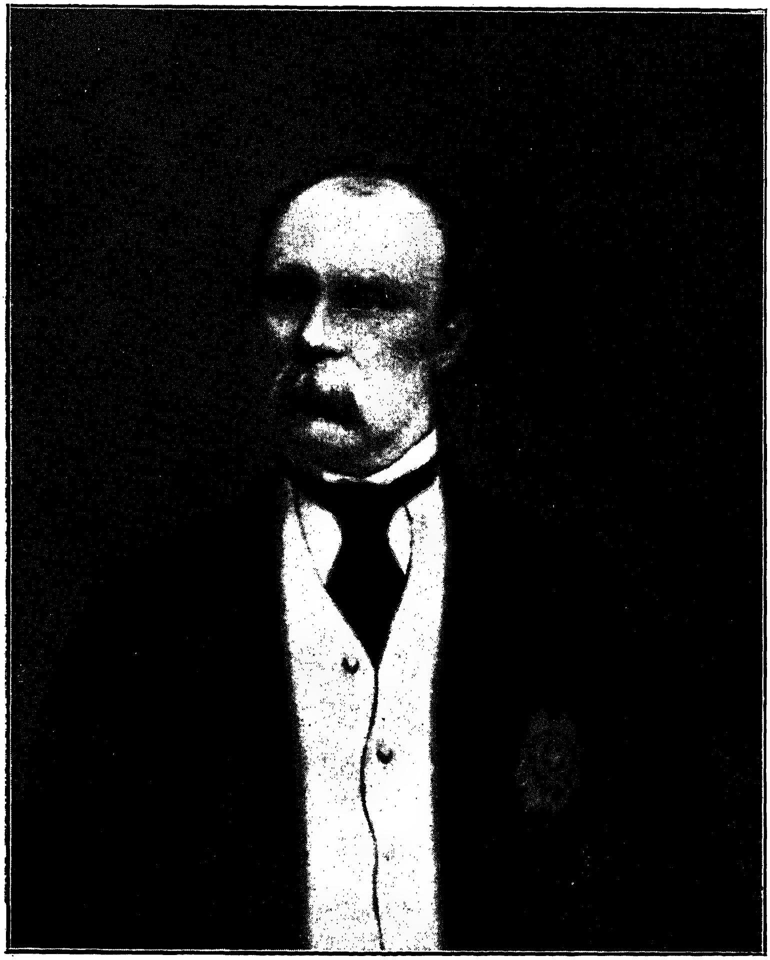
This reply necessitated a lengthy correspondence between the Resident and the Minister during which many letters passed to and fro in the course of which the Resident desired Sir Salar Jung to reconsider the matter. Sir Salar Jung then submitted a friendly explanation of the delicate situation which brought the diplomatic warfare to a happy and satisfactory conclusion. The Resident then acknowledged the delicacy of the situation in which the Minister was placed and wrote a few hurried lines to Lord Northbrook and intimated that he acknowledged the difficult position in which Sir Salar Jung was placed with reference to "court influence", and also the Minister's anxiety at all times to meet the wishes of the Supreme Government. The Government of India having been satisfied with the reasons assigned by the great Minister, consented to the Nizam's absence, and agreed to a deputation of the Ameers to supply His Highness' place at Bombay.

The royal visit produced many beneficent results which were not foreseen by even the most sagacious observers in India and England It has left an indelible landmark in the history of the relations between England and India. It stirred up the loyalty and devotion of the people of India to the British Throne to a degree which was scarcely credited in Europe and paved the way for the great Imperial Proclamation at Delhi.

In December 1875, Mr. A. M. Saunders retired from the Hyderabad Residency and Sir Richard Meade, who from a Native Infantry Cadet rose to political power and filled several important and lucrative positions during a service of forty three years of which, it is said, he had only spent six months in England, was appointed Resident at Hyderabad and held that appointment for five years.

Sir Richard Meade first landed in Madras in 1837 and left Bombay in 1881. He commenced life as a Cadet in the Bengal Army, and during the earlier years of his stay in India, saw little active service though several important campaigns were in progress during that persod. He took part, however, in the Second Burmese War in 1853-54 and at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, he was Brigade-Major to the Gwalior Contingent. He took part in the defence of the Fort at Agra and also in the action under its walls. He subsequently raised a regiment of Cavalry known as "Meade's Horse" which now forms a portion of the present "Central India Horse". With his regiment he took part in Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India and was present at the assault and capture of

Gwalior where his local knowledge was of the greatest value. Captain Meade had also the good fortune to capture the notorious Tantia Topee, the instigator and abettor of Nana Saheb in the atrocities at Cawnpore. This outlaw, after being pursued backwards and forwards all over Central India and Central Provinces, fell at last into Captain Meade's hands by whom he was tried and executed. Subsequently Major Meade was em-



SIR RICHARD MEADE 1875 to 1881

ployed in trying and punishing the mutineers who had murdered English women and children at Gwalior and it was chiefly through his exertions that not one of those actually engaged in these murders eventually escaped the fate they deserved. To this point Sir Richard Meade's career had been purely military. The post of Resident at Gwalior, however, becoming vacant soon after the final suppression of the Mutiny, Lord Canning appointed him to fill it and shortly afterwards Meade

was sent to Indore as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Here he remained till the close of 1869 when, on his return from a hurried visit to England, he was sent to Mysore as Chief Commissioner. This appointment he held till the end of 1875 and during his tenure of it was twice employed at Baroda, first on a Commission which in 1873 enquired into the charges of mis-government and oppression against the late Gaekwar Mulhar Rao and subsequently in 1875 as a member of the Council by which the Gaekwar was deposed. Sir Richard was afterwards for a time Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda; afterwards in 1876 he was sent to Hyderabad.

While Resident at Hyderabad he had been made the object of certain charges brought against him in a London magazine called the "Statesman." The case created a sensation at the time and greatly affected his reputation which necessitated the Marquis of Hartingdon to declare in the House of Commons that there was no truth whatever in the allegations of the "Statesman" and that Sir Richard Meade acted while at Hyderabad entirely in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

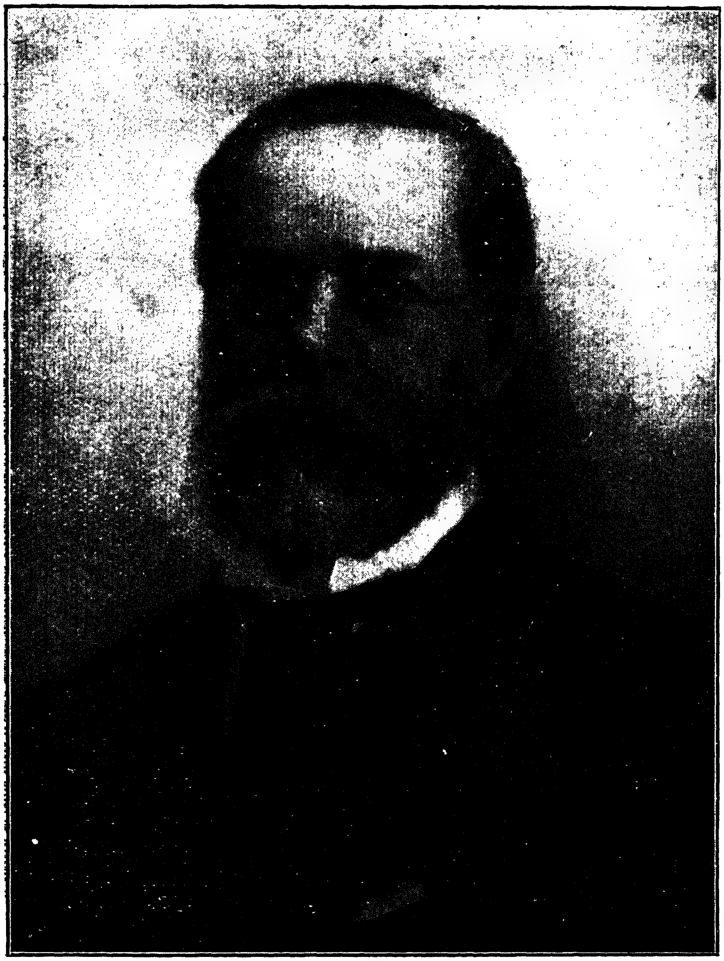
Though this soldier-statesman served for forty three years in India as the representative of the Paramount Power at the Courts of nearly all the leading Native Princes of India, he is chiefly known and remembered for the work that he did at Hyderabad during the ministry of Sir Salar Jung at a most critical and troublous period in the history of the State.

During the last five years of his career, though he had to contend with many difficulties at the Court of His Highness the Nizam, he achieved very great results, all of which received the approval of the Government of India. Lord Northbrooke, who was Viceroy of India between the years 1870-1875, thought no one in the political service was equal to Sir Richard Meade, after his labours at Baroda, and it had been the Colonel's good fortune to be smiled on by another Viceroy.

It is to be regretted that during the time that Sir Richard Meade was Resident at Hyderabad the relations between the Resident and Sir Salar Jung were not of a pleasant kind, though Sir Richard always exerted his kindly influence in endeavouring to reconcile differences and make matters smooth for the welfare of the State.

After an honourable career, Sir Richard Meade retired in March 1881, and Sir Stuart Bayley, who was Personal Assistant to the Viceroy

Lord Lytton, and Chief Commissioner of Assam, between the years 1878 and 1880, and who had just then returned from England, took up the reins of office at the Residency.



SIR STUART BAYLEY 1881 to 1882

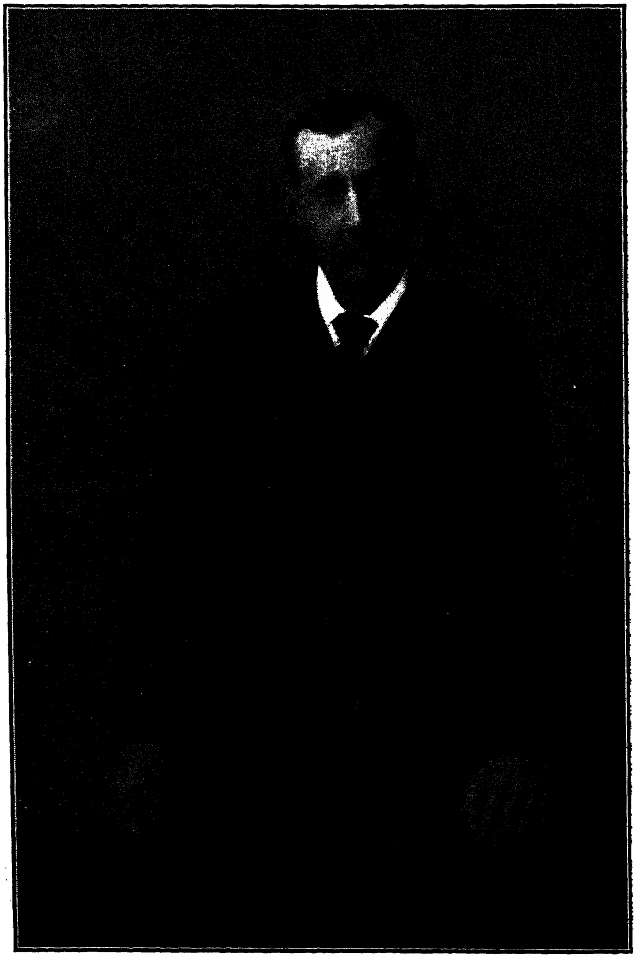
In the beginning of the year 1882 he went carefully and closely into an elaborate plan for certain reforms in the organisation of almost every department of the State, communicated by the great Salar Jung for his information and for the benefit of his advice, and gave to all the details of the plan his cordial approbation.

In June 1882, Sir Stuart Bayley, having become a member of the Supreme Council, was succeeded as Resident at Hyderabad by Mr. W. B. Jones. Mr. Jones, though by nature and training an exceptionally able administrator, was not born to shine in the diplomatic sphere.

Socially, he won golden opinions and his open-hearted hospitality and genuine kindness were not forgotten and are still remembered by the older generation of the Hyderabad public.

In February 1883, the sudden death of Sir Salar Jung left the kingdom without a minister and threw the responsibility of the administration during the remaining period of His late Highness' minority into the reluctant hands of the Government of India who then began to learn more of the actual condition of the State which confirmed the suspicions they had before felt.

Sir Stuart Bayley, member of the Supreme Council and an officer of ripe experience, whose chivalrous nature and generous qualities, had



Mr. W. B. JONES 1832 to 1883

already won him general affection and respect, was again sent to Hyderabad in February 1883. Sir Stuart and Mr. Jones took counsel together,

and the outcome of this consultation was that a Council of Regency consisting of three persons, with the youthful Nizam as president, was established with the approval of the Government of India to bridge over the interval of a year which had yet to elapse before the young Nizam attained his majority of eighteen years fixed by the law and customs of the State.

The executive administration of the country was entrusted to Peshkar Maharaja Narender Bahadur who, for a period of thirty years had been Sir Salar Jung's trusted colleague, and with him was associated Sir Salar's eldest son, Mir Laik Ali Khan, then a boy of nineteen years. It was expressly laid down that the Peshkar, who had obtained considerable experience in administration under Sir Salar Jung, should give the major portion of the actual work to his young colleague and himself supply the guidance which official experience qualified him to give.

The other two members of the Council of Regency were Nawab Sir Kurshed Jah, more familiarly known as the Ameer-i-Kabir, and Sir Asman Jah, both of whom were noblemen with long experience, and occupied a distinguished position in Hyderabad society.

In April 1883 Mr. Jones retired, with a well earned C. S. I., to the more congenial and less exciting occupation of a Central Provinces Chief Commissionership, and

Mr. J. G. CORDERY

was appointed as Resident to succeed him. This intelligence was received with great gratification by all those who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Cordery at Hyderabad fourteen years before, when in 1869 he held the appointment of First Assistant Resident, and on two other occasions acted as Resident. Mr. Cordery, thus, came to the scene of his earlier labours and assumed charge of his office. The Viceroy's selection of Mr Cordery to fill the post of Resident at Hyderabad at this particular juncture during the minority of His late Highness was a very wise one for, setting aside other facts, the ripe scholar who in his earlier years rendered the "Illiad" into English, was specially suited to Hyderabad not only on account of his extraordinary abilities, but also on account of his previous familiarity with Hyderabad affairs.

Mr. Cordery when he was Resident gave his cordial support and assistance to the Nizam's Government and gave sound friendly advice to the young Minister in all matters. Mr. Cordery's experienced advice,

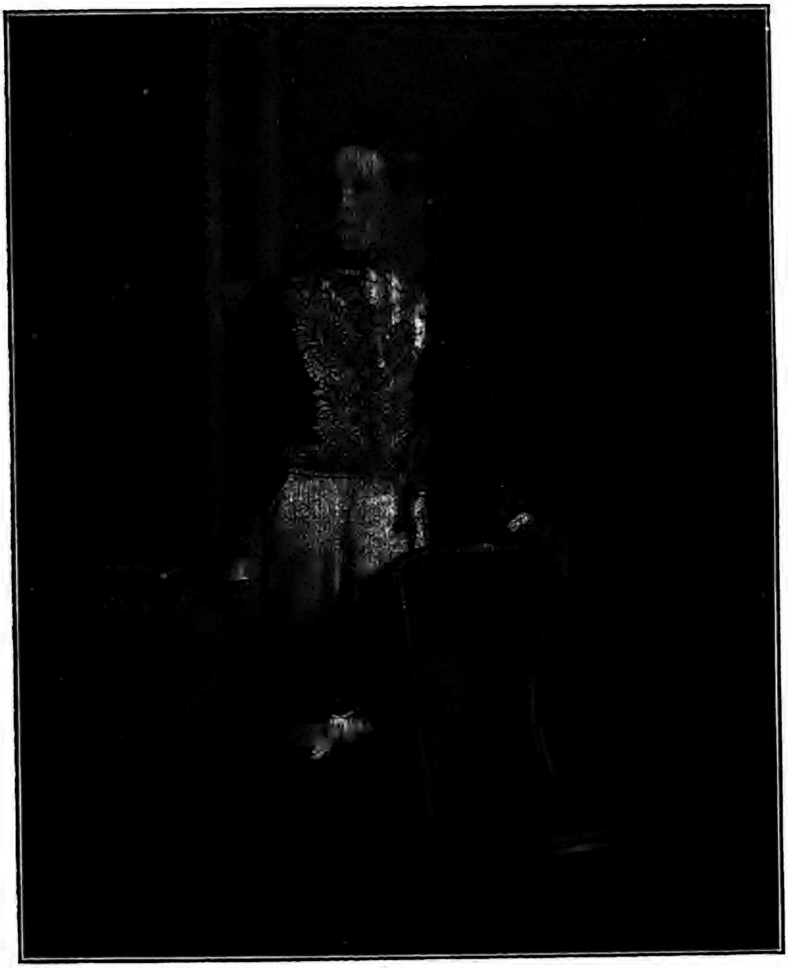
his wise counsel, his invaluable suggestions not only strengthened the position of His Highness and of His Highness' Government, but materially benefited the country at large. To His Highness' Government, Mr. Cordery's advice had been of the greatest assistance. The credit of the successful administration of the State until His Highness attained his majority was due as much to the Resident at Hyderabad as to His Highness' Government.



Mr. J. G. CORDERY 1883 to 1884

Socially, he met his Indian friends on the same terms as he did his European. His genuine courtesy and genial disposition which entitled him to the respect of all as the best type of a thorough English gentleman had, during the short period he was at Hyderabad, destroyed the barriers which owing to circumstances of race, cast and creed, naturally existed between the European and the Indian community and drew all hearts towards him as needles are drawn to a magnet.

The installation of His Highness the late Nizam took place on the 5th February 1884 when Mr. Cordery was Resident. Mr. Cordery occupied his exalted position as the representative of the Government of India until April 1884, when Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, an officer of high character and distinguished service, succeeded him. He was a fine horseman and fond of sport and was in the prime of life. He entered upon his work with single-mindedness and sincerity of purpose and was precisely the sort of resident that Hyderabad required at that time as he was likely to exercise his influence for good.



SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK 1889 to 1891

Sir Oliver St. John was well fitted in another important respect to represent the Government of India at the Court of this great Muhammadan State. We refer to his residence for some years in Persia, and to his subsequent incumbency of the post of Resident at Khandahar where he had

seen much of the Shiahs and Sunnis, both of which sects are thoroughly represented at Hyderabad. Sir Oliver was intimately acquainted with Muhammadan thought and feeling, and this knowledge was greatly appreciated by the Muhammadans, especially by the Muhammadans of the higher classes. Sir Oliver retired from the Hyderabad Residency in April 1886.

For the next three years, from April 1886 to August 1889, the Hyderabad Residency was in charge of three or four persons who were here only for short periods.



SIR TREVOR PLOWDEN 1891 to 1900

In August 1889 Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, who was held in high esteem by all classes of society, became Resident. He had held a succession of important posts, from the Legislative Secretaryship to the Home Secretaryship and from the Home Secretaryship to the Central Provinces Chief

Commissionership where after officiating for several months and giving every promise of making an excellent Chief Commissioner, he had to make way for a successor and was posted off to Mysore. A few months in Mysore and he was again shifted to Assam and he had hardly got the Commissionership of that province in permanence when he was taken out of the appointment and sent as Resident at Hyderabad which office he continued to hold for two years until November 1891 when Mr. (afterwards Sir) Trevor Plowden, a man of fearless courage, who had been Resident in Kashmere between the years 1886-1888 and Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, became Resident and remained in office for a period of nearly ten years.



COLONEL MACKENZIE 1899

Mr. Plowden's connection with Hyderabad as Resident has a peculiar interest for those who have closely followed the political affairs of the State during his regime. A man of enterprise and energy, he exhibited

characteristics which were not pleasantly looked upon. The relations between the Paramount Power and this Native State were less cordial during the time he was Resident at Hyderabad than during previous years. He was made a K. C. S. I. in the year 1898.

Sir Trevor Plowden went on six months leave in 1899 and Colonel Mackenzie, an officer of the Berar Administration, who on previous occasions acted as Resident and had won the confidence, affection and esteem of all classes of the community, was appointed to officiate. During the time he occupied the Residency, the Colonel did all in his power to correct and arrest the evils that had heen brought into existence, but the time at his disposal made it impossible for him to initiate measures to relieve the tension that existed between the Nizam and his Minister, Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur.

In February 1900 Sir Trevor retired from service and Colonel William David Barr, one of the wisest and most sympathetic of Residents who had ever come to Hyderabad, succeeded him. During his regime the sympathy that the Colonel had shown with the people greatly added to the friendly feeling he had exhibited towards His Highness the Nizam. It is stated that the relations of the Government of India and His Highness the Nizam in the accomplished hands of Colonel Barr were extremely cordial. For his distinguished services extending over a period of forty years Colonel Barr was made a K. C. S. I. in the year 1903.

In the beginning of the same year Sir David Barr's term of office being over, as an instance of the Viceroy's sympathy, the Government of India readily responded to the request of His Highness the Nizam to extend the services of Sir David Barr for two years more. It was a happy circumstance that Hyderabad had an extension for two more years of the valuable services of Sir David whose one anxious desire was to see the real progress and prosperity of Hyderabad.

Sir David enjoyed the particular confidence of His Highness on the one hand and of the Government of India on the other. His Highness' open acknowledgment of his services was handsome in the extreme. "I take this opportunity" said His Highness during the Darbar held in con-

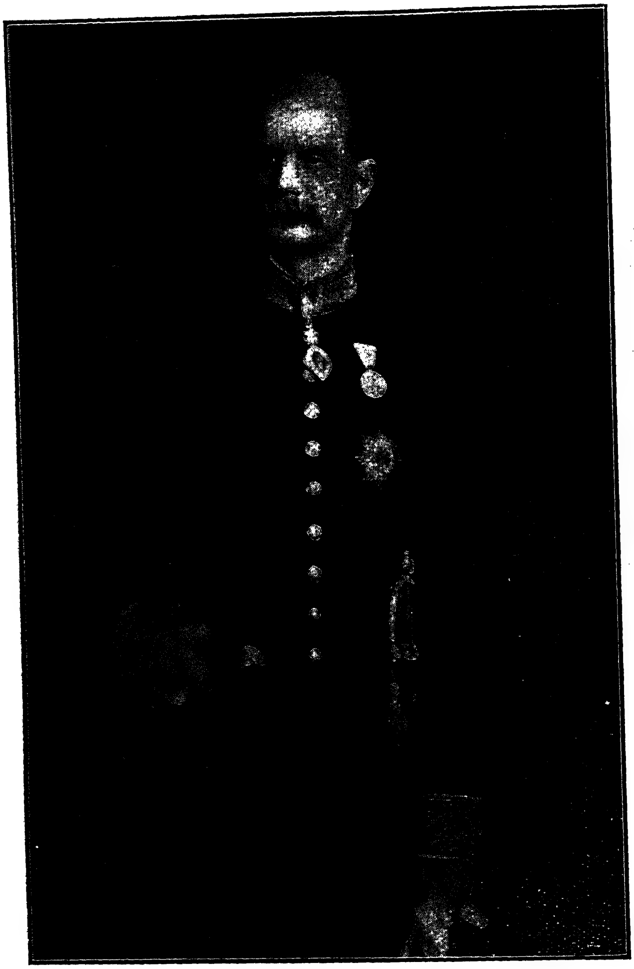
nection with the birthday celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII in 1902, "to publicly acknowledge the kind assistance that Colonel Barr has always rendered both as the representative of His Excellency the Viceroy and privately as the sincere friend and well-wisher of the State. He has said he has my friendship and confidence, and I trust he will allow me to add, he has my esteem and gratitude as well. It is, therefore, with no small pleasure that I have received the welcome news that he will remain as Resident at my Court for two more years."



SIR DAVID BARR 1900 to 1905

In March 1905 Sir David Barr retired from service and was made a member of the India Office in London, and Sir Charles Bayley, K. C. S. I. the representative of a great family of English administrators in India, and

an officer of particularly high attainments, who had already served the Government of India with conspicuous success in several important political appointments, became Resident. The name of Bayley is intimately associa-



SIR CHARLES BAYLEY 1995 to 1908

ted with Hyderabad, as one of his predecessors, Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, a man of stainless honour, undaunted courage and most generous nature, did much for Hyderabad. Sir Charles Bayley remained in office till 1908, when Mr. Michael O'Dwyer succeeded him and remained in office until 1911 when

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (AFTERWARDS SIR) ALEXANDER PINHEY, K. C. S. I.

one of the political officers who was in sympathetic touch with several Durbars of the various Native States to which he was accredited, succeeded

him as Resident at Hyderabad. Shortly after his arrival the installation of His Highness Mir Sir Oosman Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Nizam, took place in 1911. Colonel Pinhey took an enlightened interest in local affairs,

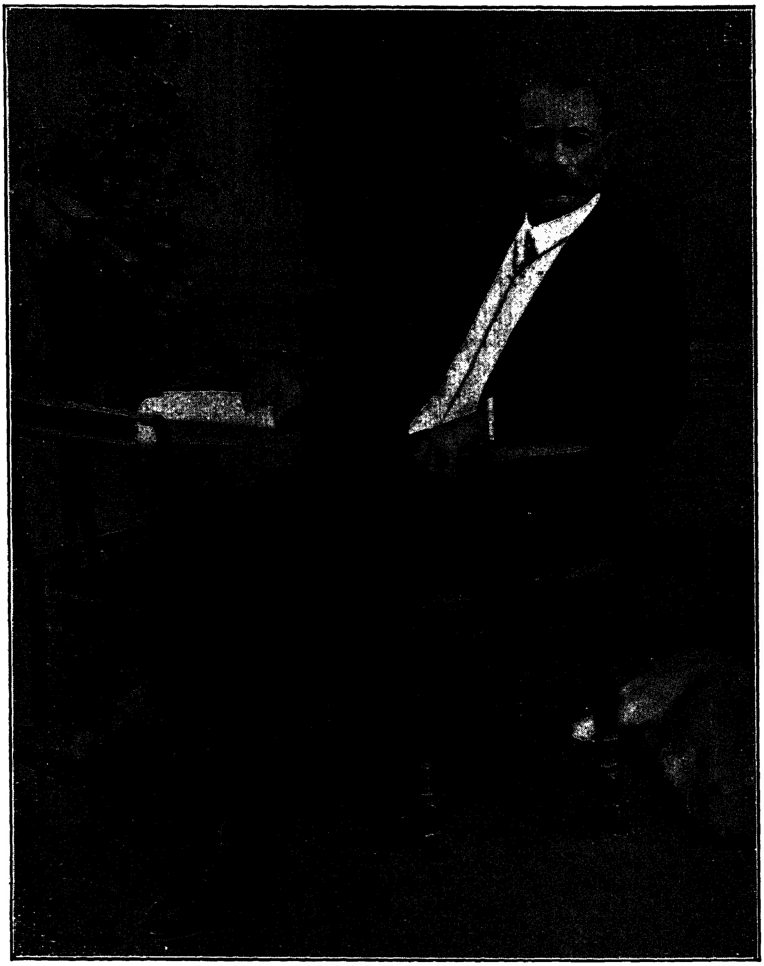


SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER 1908 to 1911

and a few months later, he invested His Highness with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King Emperor, as a special mark of his goodwill towards His Highness.

Ever since he assumed charge of the high office of Resident, this distinguished soldier-statesman, whose knowledge of Native States made him incomparably one of the best political officers, had shown himself to be possessed of exceptional administrative and organising powers, of sound judgment and discrimination and a high sense of duty.

In recognition of his meritorious work, the Government of India conferred upon him in the year 1914 the coveted distinction of Knight Commander of the Star of India.



SIR ALEXANDER PINHEY 1911 to 1916

In the beginning of April 1916 Sir Alexander Pinhey died of enteric fever to the great grief of all, especially the Nizam who had always looked upon him as a friend.

SIR STUART FRASER.

Sir Stuart Fraser, an officer of high literary attainments and of an exceptionally honourable character, who had in the latter half of the year 1914 (when the country was in a state of intense excitement owing to the

entrance of Turkey into the list of belligerents) officiated with marked ability and distinction, taking an enlightened interest in the affairs of the State, and in the welfare of its Ruler, came as Resident in July 1916.

From the moment of his arrival till he left Hyderabad his relations with His Exalted Highness' Government had been most friendly and cordial. His experienced advice, his wise counsel, and his invaluable suggestions during the whole period of the Great War not only strengthened the position of His Exalted Highness and of his Government, but materially benefitted the country at large.



SIR STUART FRASER 1916 to 1919

During the anxious years of the Great War, which convulsed the whole of Europe and threatened its civilization, it had been of the greatest comfort to the Imperial Government that they had in the largest Native

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, K. C. S. I., I. C. S.

Mr. Russell was an officer of real nobility of Character and came here with a stainless reputation. During his official career, extending over a quarter of a century, he had served the Government of India in many and diverse capacities, and exhibited rare ability in the numerous offices he had filled, which made him unquestionably one of India's most accomplished political officers. He assumed charge on the 1st January 1920.



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Mr. Charles Russell was born on the 10th July 1872. He is the second son of the late Captain Stuart Russell, a gentleman of fine character and

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benevolence and Louisa, a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Bloomfield. To his mother, a truly pious and sagacious lady of maternal excellence, he is chiefly indebted for his shining gifts, for she exercised no inconsiderable influence over him in the earliest of those years when human nature so easily takes impressions.

After a brilliant school and college career at Rugby and at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the final examination of the year 1891, but he arrived in India two years afterwards on the 1st December 1893, and entered on his career of success first as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Behar, which post he held for a period of five years untill 1898, when he was posted as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department, which post he held until 1902 when his services were transferred to the Political Department and he was posted as first Assistant Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

He then held the position of Under Secretary and then Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for a period of four years until 1907, when he was appointed Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, which post he held for a few months until November 1907. He travelled thence to Baluchistan, Persia and Central Asia overland to Europe.

After this, he held the office of Divisional Judge for a couple of years successively at Dehra Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat and later he was on special duty in the Foreign Department of the Government of India during the years 1908-09.

Having served with credit and exhibited rare capacity in the numerous offices he had filled, he was appointed Resident at Indore in July 1909. He held this important post continuously for a period of seven years conscientiously discharging its responsible functions until March 1916, when in appreciation of his great merit and eminent services he was appointed Resident at Udaipur where he was for a couple of years until 1918 when he was appointed Resident at Baroda. In 1920 he was appointed as Resident at Hyderabad, relieving Sir Stuart Fraser.

After serving for nearly two years as Resident, during which time he established very cordial official and personal relations with the Hyderabad Court, the Government and leading members of the nobility, Sir Charles, who was knighted on the 1st January 1921, took one year's leave and proceeded to England. He was compelled to do so on account of ill-health, and he left Hyderabad with Lady Russell amidst innumerable good wishes for a safe voyage and a restful and recuperative stay at home.

He was succeeded in his post, as officiating Resident, by Lt.-Colonel Stuart George Knox C. I. E., who came from Baroda where he had been Resident, having formerly been officiating Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Colonel Knox occupied the position for one full year—from 1st November 1921 to 31st October 1922—and during the time carrried on his duties with thoroughness and ability.

Sir Charles Russell returned in October 1922 and officially resumed charge of his high office on the 1st of November 1922. His return in good health, it is needless to say, was hailed with general delight.

Mr. Russell, with his innate nobility of character, polished manners, and high family connections was an ideal Political Officer for Hyderabad and it is indeed very pleasant to place on record the fact that during his stay here the relations between the Nizam's Government and the British Government were extremely cordial and the personal relations between the Ruler of Hyderabad and the representative of the Viceroy were equally cordial. He retired in August 1926, having gone on long leave in 1925. He was succeeded in July 1925 by Mr. W. P. (now Sir William) Barton, who was then Resident at Mysore.

SIR WILLIAM BARTON K. C. I. E, C. S. I; I. C. S.,

Mr. W. P. Barton, who was Resident at Mysore, whither he had been transferred from Baroda, succeeded Sir Charles Lennox Russell on the 1st of July 1925. Mr. Barton's regime at the British Residency here has become more than ordinarily noteworthy and of outstanding interest on account of the climax to which the question of the retrocession of the Berars was pushed by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the answer which the Marquess of Reading, the then Viceroy, gave, summing up the situation, as it were, and conveying the British Cabinet's decision on the questions raised and the demand put forward. It will be outside the place of this sketch to enter upon any evaluation of the principles and questions of policy, equity and other matters involved in the Nizam's demand, and it is always unwise to mix up personalities where pure matters of law and other points are concerned.

Mr. W. P. Barton came to Hyderabad with a reputation second to that of no other officer serving the Government of India in the Political

Department. We agree with the comment passed at that time by "The Hyderabad Bulletin" that Mr. Barton had rendered special services to the people of Mysore, semi-administratively and in the sphere of civic Government, notably in the latter. The paper wrote :—

"The Hon'ble Mr. Barton brings with him a reputation for ability and quiet firmness of character that have left its stamp wherever he has been and more particularly in Mysore and Coorg where he solved many a difficult and long-standing problem which his predecessors had tackled in vain. He also took a prominent part in the municipal administration of Bangalore and contributed not a little towards the amelioration of the wretched condition of the lower classes during times of storm and strain. The depressed classes of the Mysore State owe a good deal to the far-sighted benificence of Mr. Barton, especially during the severe days of the plague epidemic. Mrs Barton, too, shares the hospitable and generous instincts of her husband and fully maintained the fair name of the Residency at Bangalore and Mysore for its hospitality. Her social work made her popular among all classes of people, the rich and the poor alike, and Mr. and Mrs. Barton were not characterized by that air of reserve that prevents people from approaching high officials. They could be easily approached by all, Europeans and Indians alike, and their charming manners won the praise and admiration of many among both communities."

Sir William Barton was educated at Bedford and then at Worcester College, Oxford, and University College, London. It was in 1894 that he was appointed to the Indian Civil Service and placed in the Punjab cadre of civil servants. During his long and strenuous career as a civilian he held many appointments, a good many of them carrying heavy responsibilities on account of the proximity of the Afghan frontier to the territory in which he worked. Among other appointments, he held those of Political Agent, Kurram and Malakhand, Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan and Kohat, and Revenue Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner. He served during the Afghan War of 1919, unwisely launched on eivil advice by the present illustrious ruler of Afghanistan, King Amanullah.

In 1919, he was appointed Resident at Baroda and the very next year was appointed in a similar capacity in Mysore. In July 1925 he came to Hyderabad as Resident, succeeding Sir Charles Lennox Russell.

Sir William Barton has now been in our midst for the last three years and more and it is a generally accepted fact that he is an officer entirely devoted to duty, a rigid disciplinarian, and yet affable and easy of access. In Lady Barton he has a partner who is a charming hostess and a lady who has an abiding interest in the well-being of India's women and children. It is to Sir William and Lady Barton's personal endeavour and unflagging interest that we must attribute the splendid work now being done in the Secunderabad Cantonment by the Red Cross Association, the Child Welfare Centres, and other associations for charitable purposes. During his incumbency Sir William went on short leave to England and his place was filled by Mr. L. M. Crump C. I. E,, I. C. S.,

THE PRIME MINISTERS

MINISTERS OF HYDERABAD

AN INTRODUCTION AND APPRECIATION

WE now come to the lives of the Prime Ministers of the State from the time of Diyanat Khan to that of young Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, a scion of the great house of Salar Jung, the statesman who has won a world-reputation for himself.

The main point which arrests our attention, when attempting to review the history and lives of the Ministers of State, is the fact that the Rulers of Hyderabad, contrary to modern conceptions, have relied more on the work of their Ministers and their advice and suggestions than on themselves as rulers, possessing and capable of exercising autocratic powers.



Drawing Room of the Falaknuma Palace, decorated by Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur.

The supreme authority was undoubtedly the Sovereign, and the ultimate authority undoubtedly always rested in his hands, but, the fact stands out,

from a history covering two hundred years, that the system of rule in Hyderabad was exactly that which prevailed during the height of the Moghul Rule, and during the great reigns of the monarchs of Arabia and Persia, the Abbasides, Omyyads and Pehlavis. The king was paramount, supreme, the ultimate and final authority but his chief minister was the man on whom he relied for advice, through whom he transacted most of his business, and by whom he conducted the affairs of his kingdom and his empire.

It must be attributed to the star of fortune of the house of Asaf Jah that among the long line of Ministers who served its members, from time to time, there were men who were giants in learning, scholars, soldiers and statesmen, and most, if not all of them, though wielding immence power were absolutely loyal to their sovereign and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, trying, difficult and delicate though they often were. Some of them might have been spendthrifts, some of them steeped in partisan feeling, some of them adepts in the art of intrigue, but all of them were steadfastly loyal to their sovereign and never betrayed his cause nor worked against his house and dynasty. Individually they might have been defective, but collectivelly they were splendid.

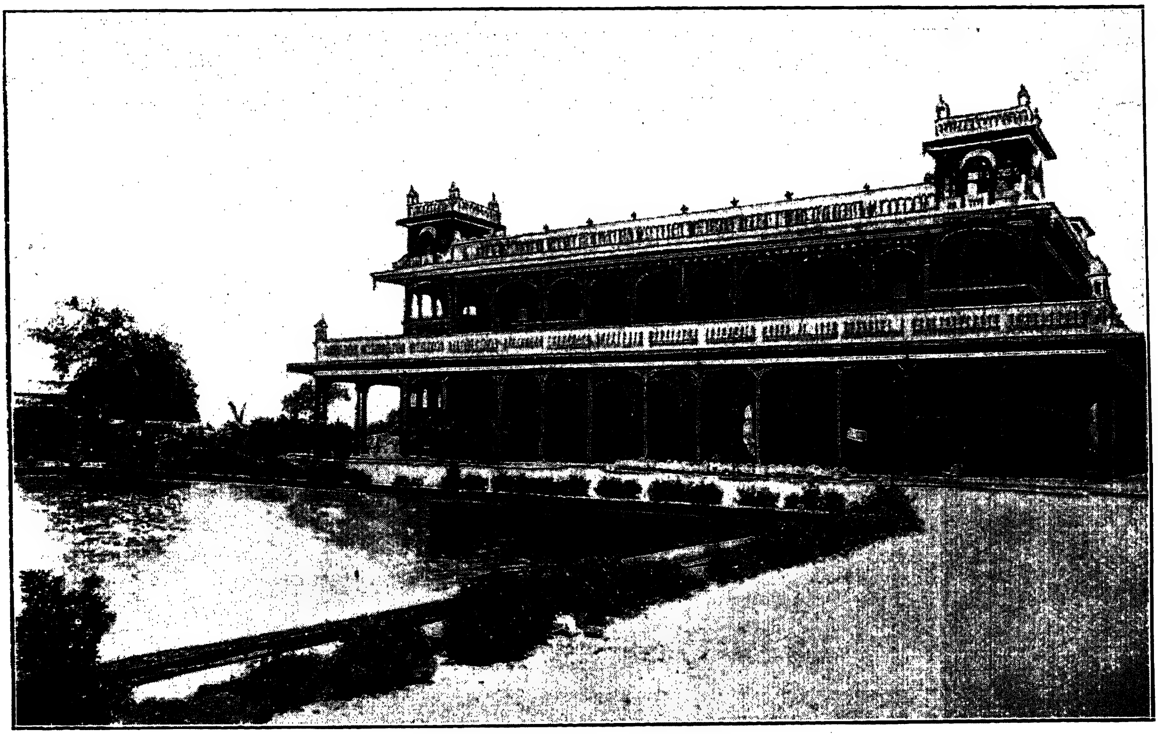
Another most remarkable feature of the history of the Ministers of Hyderabad is that the Rulers of the State made no distinction between a co-religionist or one who belonged to another religion. There have been Mohammedan Prime Ministers; and there have been Hindu Prime Ministers. The house of Salar Jung represents the zenithal height of the glory of the one; and the house of Chandulal the glory of the other. It need scarcely be said that representatives of both houses, by favour of Heaven, are still in our midst, Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan, Salar Jung Bahadur, representing the one, and Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, representing the other.

We have mentioned but two families; there are other Hindu and Mohammedan houses which have a long lineage behind them, the forbears of each having served the State in one high position and another of trust and responsibility.

Religion, therefore, played no part whatsoever in the selection and appointment of Prime Ministers. Party feeling there was, and partisanship as strong here as in any other quarter of the globe, but the Ruler invariably chose whom he liked, irrespective as much of court influence as of the candidate's religion. In any case, religion never entered into any of the party whirlpools or maelstroms. Mohammedans supported Hindus, and

Hindus supported Mohammedans, and Mohammedans went against Mohammedans and Hindus went against Hindus.

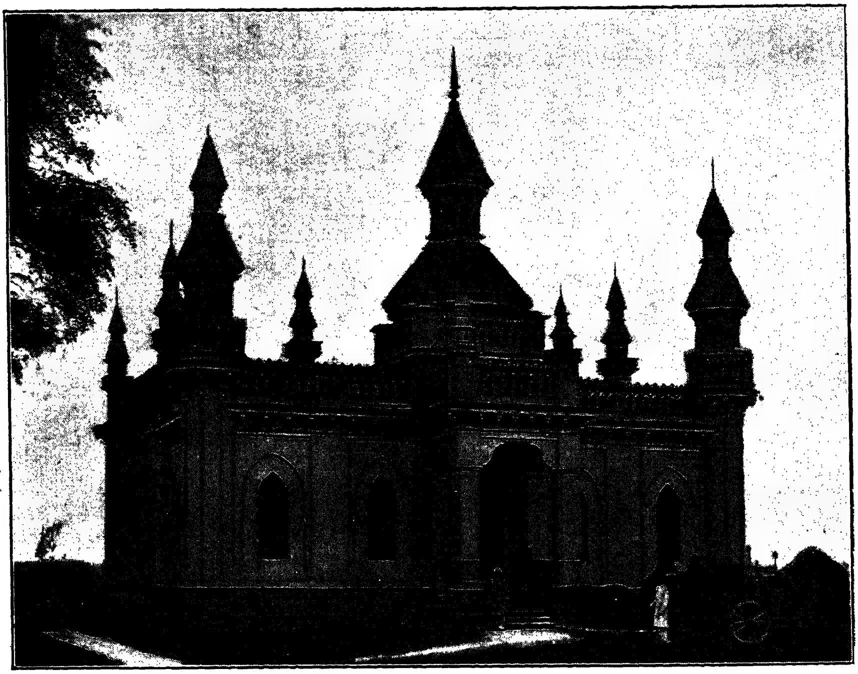
The feeling and spirit, outlook and sentiments which prevailed then are exactly similar to those which prevail in advanced and enlightened England to-day. Scotsmen do not support Scotsmen, nor Englishmen, Englishmen, on account of creed or class or race. Their political support is based on political creeds, which knows no other creed.



Nawab Salar Jung's Baradari constructed by the late Mir Alam.

But, in one respect, England, at least at one time, fell in the scales compared with the so-called primitive system of rule in Hyderabad. Here we had no such unjust, unfair and altogether irreligious divisions as Protestant and Catholic. The gulf between a Mohammedan and a Hindu, as far as religion and religious observances are concerned, is as wide apart as the poles, but that between the Catholic and the Protestant was, and is, very small in width, and yet the antagonism which prevailed in England has oft-times blackened the pages of its history. Hyderabad State was free from such religious antagonism. It was absent in the court; it was absent in commercial intercourse; it was absent in public life; and altogether entirely absent in the cottages and hamlets of the countryside.

The same feeling and relationship of harmony and inter-communal concord has come down to us, as a rich and priceless legacy from the past and, it will not be out of place here, to ardently echo the earnest and heart-felt sentiments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, as expressed in his speech at the Address Hall on the 24th of November 1928, when a Municipal address of welcome was presented to him on his return from Delhi, and pray that Heaven may foster this spirit of concord and abundantly bless its growth.

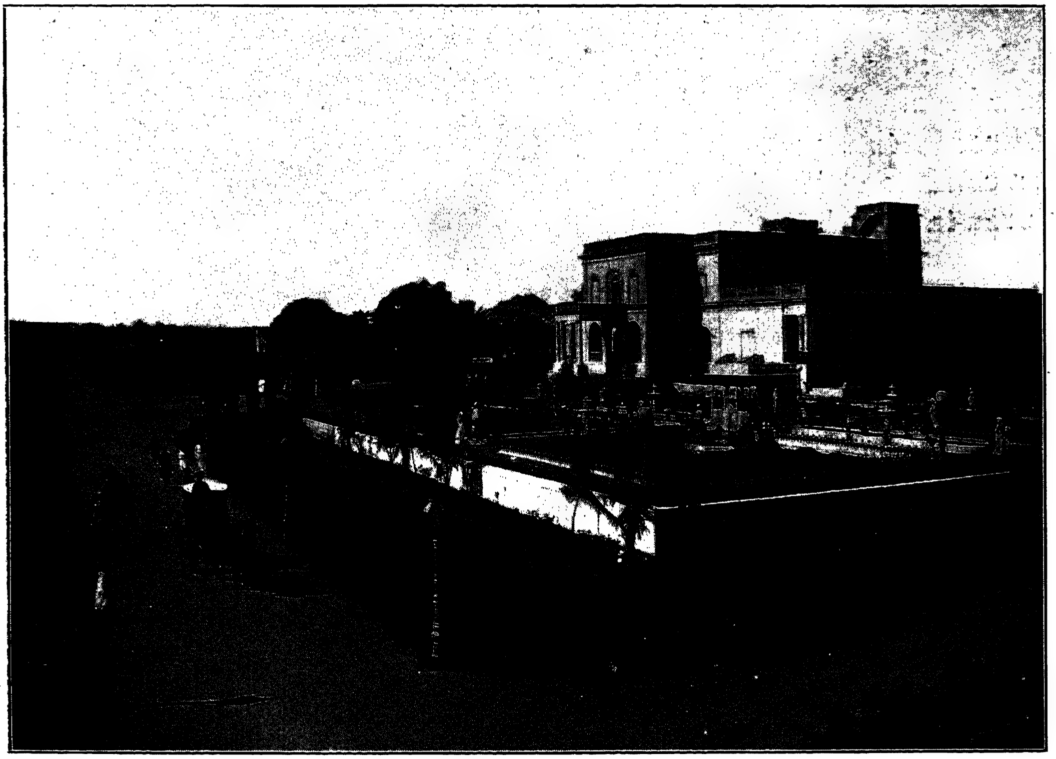


This mosque copied from a mosque in Spain is the only mosque of its kind in India, situated in Begumpet Palace. Its Sarasanic architecture is noteworthy. It was coustructed by the late Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur in the year 1906 (1316 Hijri.)

If communal all ill-feeling, ill-will and misunderstanding are a serious menace to law, order, tranquility and civic and political development in a British province, they are a far greater menace when they exist in a Native State, involving as they do possibilities of internal revolt and internecine strife, the severest sufferer being the ruler himself and worse than him the agriculturists who, when the ruler suffers, cannot but suffer untold miseries.

It must be said to the eternal credit of Hyderabad, and of its Rulers and Prime Ministers, that communial feelings and religious prejudices were never once thought of by them and much less did these sway their actions at any time and the current of affairs was never stirred by them.

Let us trust and pray that Heaven may prosper this feeling and shower its blessings on it and at the same time prosper and bless the loyalty of the people for their ruler whose first practical religion, as Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur has himself very wisely and felicitously said, is the pursuit of the path of righteousness while the first practical religion of the people is loyalty to their sovereign, followed by consistant support to all measures undertaken or projected for their well-being and the well-being of their children and children's children.



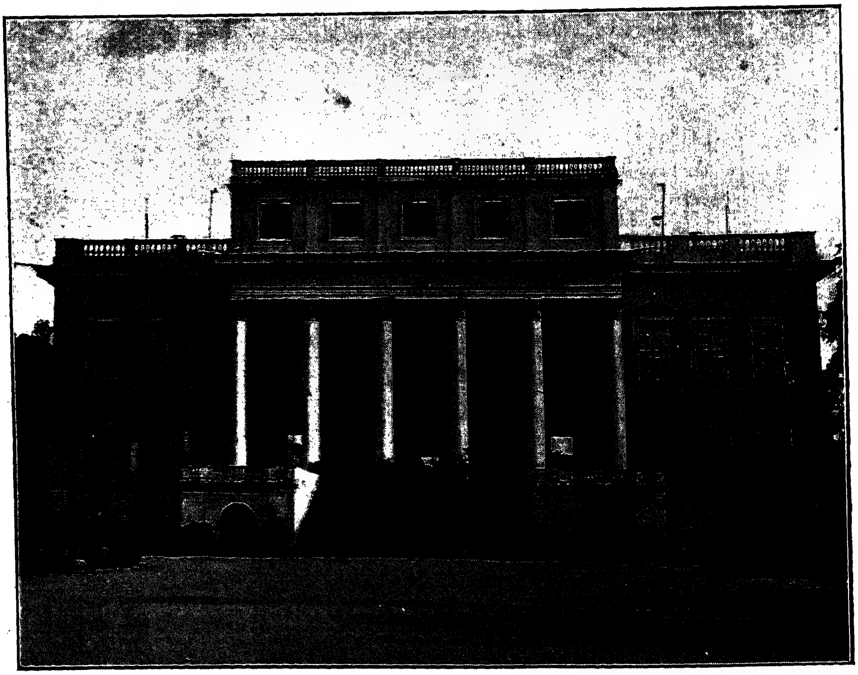
Bashir Bag Palace, constructed by the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur in 1868 (1297 Hijri). Costing four lacks. It is one of the most magnificent of palaces. It contains a beautiful garden and a labyrinth inside.

It is not possible for us to sum up the lives of the several Ministers, estimate their historic worth, individually or collectively, and pass a verdict on them. The task might be attempted, but it would demand far greater space than we could conveniently spare. We must, therefore, in the alternative, leave the lives to speak for themselves.

There is, however, one point on which we feel we should touch. Duty demands that reference should be made to it and, we might add, that it is a reference which gives us immense pleasure to make.

Few Indian States, we can boldly venture to say, were so seriously and gravely embarassed by financial troubles as our State at one time and another in its history from the very founding of it as an independent unit. The assaults of the Maharattas, the inroads of Tippu Sultan, the designs of the French, the maintenance of British subsidized contingents, all contributed to keep the treasury in an almost perpetually bankrupt condition, so much so indeed that while one Nizam was forced to pawn his personal jewels, another was forced to sign away a large slice out of the richest and most fertile portion of his territory.

The tide turned only in very recent times. It is only during the reign of Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, our present illustrious Ruler, that the Treasury has ceased to be a sad apology for one and, on the other hand brought into such a condition. It has been sedulously nurtured into such a condition of health and strength as to challenge comparrison with any, even in British India.



Baradari of Nawab Sir Khursheed Jah Bahadur's City Palace constructed by Nawab Rasheed-ud-din Khan Bahadur, Shamshul-Umra IV, Amir-a-Kabir III.

Now, the reader can easily imagine to himself what burdens the Ministers of State bore. Power, comfort, even luxury, they might have enjoyed—did they real enjoy them ?—but what was their mental condition, the condition of their inner life? It is a marvel to us that they did what they did with so terrible a burden for ever on their shoulders.

Even Sir Salar Jung, one of the greatest administrators, India has ever seen, was beset with this tremendous difficulty and we marvel at the manner in which his brethren carried on their work. We marvel at him much more, in fact, stand aghast, at the extraordinary reforms he achieved, the financial improvements he effected, and the new tone he gave to the whole administraton, with an empty treasury always staring him in the face, like a grim skeleton facing one from a cup-board. It is one thing to administer a state or a province when the Treasury is full, or fairly full, and an entirely different thing to administer it with a Treasury empty, or almost empty.

The Ministers of Hyderabad, therefore, deserve the very greatest credit for their work under such almost heart-rending circumstances. It is a legitimate matter for speculation as to what could not some of them, if not all of them, have done if they were freed from financial embarassment. What, for instance, could not the great Sir Salar Jung have done if finances permitted him? We must indeed be profoundly grateful to providence that we the subjects of the State at present are freed from all financial embarassments and are under the guidance and direction of a ruler who knows how to use money in order that it may produce the best fruits—fruits which would refresh not the few, not the handful, not even the hundred, but veritably millions.

One other point and we shall bring this introductory note to a conclusion. If the Ministers of the State, as we have said before, were intensely loyal to their sovereigns and masters, so were their Rulers intensely loyal to them. Their appreciation, their gratitude and friendly affection went so far indeed that as often as not they allowed the Prime Ministership to become a position with the monarchical privilege of hereditary succession attached to it. Nawab Salar Jung and Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad are two living examples of the personal loyalty and sense of gratitude of the house of Asaf Jah.

Ministerial rule came to an end in 1914 when, on the resignation by Nawab Salar Jung III from his august office of Prime Minister, on account of reasons of health, His Exalted Highness the Nizam assumed the reins of administration entirely in his own hands acting as his own Prime Minister till he formed an Executive Council in 1919.

PRIME MINISTERS OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

1.	Diyanat Khan	...	....	1724—1736
2.	Anwar-Ullah Khan	....	...	1736—1742
3,	Kudabandah Khan	...	...	1742—1748
4.	Shah Nawaz Khan	...	....	1748—1750
5.	Ram Dass alias Raghunath Dass		...	1750—1752
6.	Syed Lashker Khan	...	....	1752—1755
7.	Shah Nawaz Khan Shams-ud-Dowla re-appointed.			1755—1758
8.	Nawab Basalat Jung	...	....	1758—1760
9.	Vithan Sundar alias Raja Pratabwant		....	1761—1763
10.	Syed Lashker Khan reappointed under the name of Nawab Ruknud-Dowla		....	1765—1775
11.	Nawab Shams-ul-Mulk and Nawab Vikar-ud-Dowla			1775—1778
12.	Nawab Azim-ul-Umrah Arastu Jah		...	1778—1795
13.	Sham Raj Raja Rai Rayan	...	....	1795—1797
14.	Nawab Arastu Jah	....	...	1797—1804
15.	Meer Alum	...	...	1804—1808
16.	Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk	...	....	1809—1832
17.	Maharaja Chandoo Lal	....	...	1832—1842
18.	Raja Ram Buksh	...	....	1843—1846
19.	Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk	....	....	1846—1848
20.	Saif Jung son of Amjad-ul-Mulk		Nov. & Decr.	—1848
21.	Nawab Shams-ul-Umrah	...	Jan. to May	—1849
22.	Raja Ram Buksh	...	....	1849—1851
23.	Raja Ganesh Rao	....	April to June	—1851
24.	Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk	...	....	1851—1853
25.	Nawab Salar Jung I	....	...	1853—1883
26.	Council of Regency	....	....	1883—1884
27.	Sir Salar Jung II	....	....	1884—1887
28.	Sir Asman Jah	....	...	1888—1894
29.	Sir Vikar-ul-Umrah	....	....	1894—1900
30.	Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad	....	....	1900—1912
31.	Salar Jung III	....	...	1912—1914
32.	His Exalted Highness' direct administration			1914—1919
33.	Council of State with Sir Ali Imam as President			1919—1922
34.	Nawab Sir Faridoon Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E.		Septr.	1922—1925
35.	Nawab Wali-ud-Doula	...	...	1923—1925
36.	Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the present President of the Executive Council	....	...	1925

SUCCESSIVE MINISTERS OF HYDERABAD

IN the year 1724 a battle was fought near the town of Shaker Kherah in Berar, about eight miles from Aurangabad. A dozen or so of the principal elephants in the army of Mubariz Daula turned tail and most of the troops of Mubariz Daula were routed. There was a commotion and the rear guard was on the point of giving way when one, Deanath Khan, who being ill that day was stationed in the rear with fifty or sixty horsemen, prevented them from dispersing. Deanath Khan, being a man of benevolent disposition, assisted many who had been plundered with medicines, money and provisions. As soon as Asaf Jah had settled Aurangabad and the adjacent districts he moved on to Hyderabad, whence he sent for

DEANATH KHAN 1724 to 1736

and in consideration of the help he had rendered, appointed him as Dewan of the Deccan. After working as Dewan for a period of twelve years Deanath Khan resigned in the year 1736.

ANWARULLAH KHAN 1736 to 1742

Anwarullah Khan was then appointed Dewan. As repeated summons came from the Emperor asking the Nizam to come to Delhi, he left Hyderabad in the year 1736 appointing his son Nasir Jung to act for him till his return. In 1739 while Asaf Jah was still at Delhi, Nadir Shah invaded India, entered and plundered Delhi killing about 1,20,000 persons and carried from Delhi priceless jewels, including the Peacock Throne, studded with inestimable jewels and diamonds, on the adornment of which the former kings of India had spent an amount equal to two millions sterling (according to prevent purchasing power of money equal to something like six millions.)

At Hyderabad, Naser Jung, intoxicated by power and youth, withdrew himself from obedience to his venerable father and without consulting him removed various officers and appointed others in their stead. Anwarullah Khan, the Dewan, saw no alternative but to obey and arranged matters according to the will of his master's son till by degrees affairs reached such a high pitch that through the corrupt advice of certain companions, Naser Jung gave away the Jaghirs which belonged to the Nizam to any one he pleased. Anwarullah Khan having become ill took leave of absence and went to Burhanpore where, all remedies having failed, he died in the year 1742 and was buried at the shrine of Shah Burhanuddin. After his death Naser Jung is said to have conferred the office of Dewan on one

KHUDA BANDA KHAN 1742 to 1748

a grandson of Shaishta Khan Ameerul Umrah who was the maternal uncle of the Emperor Aurangazeb. After the death of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1748 when Nasir Jung succeeded him he sent for

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN 1748 to 1750

from the Berars and appointed him as his Dewan and left him in charge of the Dekhan. In 1748 for very valuable services rendered to the State, the Emperor of Delhi is said to have conferred on Shah Nawaz Khan the Mahi and Mantab, honours which were usually conferred only on high personages. Naser Jung was killed after a reign of two and a half years in an affray with the Afghans near the fort of Ginjee in December 1750 whereupon Muzaffar Jung, grandson of Asaf Jah, was placed on the Musnad by the Pathan chiefs and he chose a man named Ramdass as his Dewan giving him the title Raja Raghunath Dass.

RAJAH RAGHUNATH DASS 1750 to 1752

Rajah Raghunath Dass was a Brahmin of Chicacole who was in the service of Naser Jung but as he attached himself strongly to the interests of Muzaffar Jung, he thought it proper to advance him to this eminent position. But Muzaffar Jung was not destined to enjoy his power long. He was wounded by an arrow which pierced the pupil of one eye in an affray with some Pathan chiefs and died on the 2nd February 1751. It is said that when Muzaffar Jung was wounded with the arrow in the eye and expired, Rajah Raghunath Dass, who sat behind him on an elephant, executed a wonderful strategem for he laid hold of the two arms of the corpse and made it appear that it had still life, and by moving its head every now and then and asking for water and beetle and making the arms of the dead man move as if directing the soldiers to kill their enemies, he inspired every one with the belief that Muzaffar Jung was still alive and to the end of the battle no one knew that the body ot Muzaffar Jung was lifeless until the Afghans were defeated and the leaders of Muzaffar Jung's army had cut off the heads of the Afghan chiefs and placed them on spears. Then the body was buried near the shrine of Burhanuddin.

Salabat Jung, the third son of Asaf Jah, then ascended the throne. In 1752 an Imperial rescript reached Salabat Jung conferring upon him the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. When Salabat Jung was firmly seated on the throne he conferred on Rajah Raghunath Dass the title of "Bahadur"

and as in the reign of Muzaffar Jung made him minister with full powers. The Rajah took into the service of the State all the French who had followed Muzaffar Jung and most of the officers of the time of Muzaffar Jung were also retained. But Rajah Raghunath Dass, with Seetharam his nephew, whose title was Raja Rai Rayan, with five Europeans were slain on the plain of Bhaka by some refractory soldiers demanding arrears of pay.

SYED LASHKAR KHAN 1752 to 1755

After the death of Raja Raghunath Dass Salabat Jung sent a letter to Syed Lashkar Khan who was at Karmalah and he in accordance with the order left Karmalah and set out for the Court of Salabat Jung and on arrival was appointed as Dewan. Syed Lashkar Khan retained the office for a period of three years from 1752 to 1755.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN 1755 to 1758

Shah Nawaz Khan was then appointed as Prime Minister and Jagirs worth several lakhs of rupees were bestowed upon him. It is recorded that Shah Nawaz Khan held the office of Dewan for four years, and by his judgment and foresight brought matters into admirable order, as when he succeeded to the office the affairs of Salabat Jung were in such a deplorable state that it came to selling his household furniture. So excellent was Shah Nawaz Khan's administration that order was restored where disorder prevailed, rebels became obedient and people reposed under the shade of justice. In the very first year of his administration he equalized the expenditure with the revenue.

In the third year of his ministry, the Mahratta chiefs according to their annual custom, offered battle in the province of Bidar and in the vicinity of Nanded, but they were chastised. The French elated with their success in the Northern Circars, now asked for the fort of Bidar and when it was refused, they marched on Hyderabad, captured the City and took up their abode at Char Minar, and placed cannons on the four minarets. Salabat Jung and Shah Nawaz Khan on receiving this intelligence came to the spot with the utmost expedition and beseiged the city. Some fighting ensued and at last the matter ended in peace.

In the fourth year of his ministry Shah Nawaz Khan went from Hyderabad to Aurangabad in attendance on Salabat Jung, and he then sent a force to besiege Daulatabad. During the investment, two or three commandants of the fort were slain and the rest were induced by gifts of

office and estates to surrender. Just at this time the monthly pay of the soldiers was two years in arrears and there was a revolt in the army. On the day of breaking the fast of the Muhammadan lent, they came tumultously to the Idgah, or place of assemblage for prayer, so that Shah Nawaz Khan did not alight from his elephant but escaped out of their hands. On the 7th Zikedah 1171 H. (1757), there was a prodigious disturbance, and the mob of the city desired to pillage the house of Shah Nawaz Khan and he closed the gate of his residence. At midnight on the 8th Zikedah he packed such things as were absolutely required on elephants, left his house for Daulatabad leaving behind in his house goods of great value. He reached Daulatabad and entered the fort, killing the guards at the gate. On the occasion of the birth of a grandson, he invited the French and Hyder Jung, minister of M. Bussey, to a grand banquet and presented them with robes of honour and valuable jewels and was unsuspicious of the foul treachery they nursed within their hearts.

At the suggestion of Hyder Jung, the French, with a great show of friendship, asked Shah Nawaz Khan permission to view the fort of Daulatabad and after rising from the party, they sent a message to Basalat Jung to invite Shah Nawaz Khan to take a walk in the Begum garden which is outside the city. On the report of a cannon in the fort, he was to be imprisoned. The instant that the report was heard Shah Nawaz Khan was imprisoned with his two sons in a tent where he was sitting with all dignity. Then a follower of the French came and shot him in that attitude. He and his two sons were laid in the ancestral tomb towards the south of the city near the shrine of Shah Nur. The house of Shams-ud-Dowla was then plundered a second time and the Sayyid ladies of the family were cruelly turned out of doors.

Shah Nawaz Khan was acquainted with several sciences and was skilled in and showed a great love for poetry. He had no rival in literary skill or in knowledge of history and he was a living record of the families of the nobles and princes of the Timurian dynasty in India. The truth of this is proved by the work called Maasir-ul-Umrah which we owe to him. In was in 1758, the fourth year of his ministry, that Shah Nawab Khan was assassinated. Salabat Jung then appointed Basalat Jung as his Dewan.

BASALAT JUNG 1758 TO 1761

Basalat Jung who was Governor of the province of Burhanpur held office until the year 1761, when Nizam Ali Khan, fourth son of Asaf Jah, who was

Governor of the Berars, dethroned his brother, Salabat Jung, and ascended the masnad. He imprisoned his brother in the fort of Bidar where, after fifteen months of incarceration, he died in the year 1763. The author of Khizanah-i-Amirah writes that when His Highness Nizam Ali Khan was firmly seated on the throne, he made one Vithal Sundar, a Brahmin of the Yajurvedi tribe, dwelling at Sangamnar, his Prime Minister giving him the title of Raja Pratab Want.

RAJA PRATAB WANT

The Nizam made Aurangabad his headquarters and while residing there the Mahrattas attacked it. A sanguinary conflict ensued in which the Moghuls were routed with immense slaughter. Raja Pratab Want, who proved himself to be a warrior as well as a statesman and stood high in the estimation of His Highness Nizam Ali Khan, was shot dead in the encounter and was among the slain. Raja Pratab Want held office for four years.

NAWAB RUKHNUD DAULA (PILLAR OF THE STATE) 1765 to 1775

Twenty days after Raja Pratab Want was killed His Highness Nizam Ali Khan appointed Mir Moosa Khan, a Syed of agreeable manners and one of his intimate associates, who was well acquainted with all matters of government and was on good terms with all leaders of the army, as his Prime Minister. Mir Moosa Khan arrived in Court and was honoured with the titles of Nawab Rukhnud Daula I and Shah Jung Bahadur and was invested with the robes of office of Prime Minister consisting of four garments and a jewelled ornament for the head and a pearl necklace. He held office from 1765 to 1775. An agreement was made with Mir Moosa Khan that he should carry on the affairs of government in conjunction with Sher Jung, a local servant of the State, on his return from Poona. At first Rukhnud Dowla transacted the business of the State with the concurrence of that enlightened nobleman. Afterwards, when Sher Jung on account of his great age and the decay of his physical powers became desirous of seclusion, he at the earnest request of the Nizam, accepted the office of Governor of Aurangabad where, after passing a few years of his life in administering justice, he died at the advanced age of 78 years. The chronogram of his death was framed by many. He was a nobleman and ministeis considered themselves small before him. Thus Nawab Rukhnud Daula during his prime ministership called him his father's brother and in writing to him used the word "Arzi", petition, and that high personage treated the noble as great men treated inferiors. Rukhnud Daula was now solely managing the affairs of the State.



NAWAB RUKNUD-DOWLA 1765 to 1775

Nawab Rukhnud Daula had three brothers who were (1) Nawab Arsalam Jung (2) Hashmuth Jung and (3) Sharfud Daula. Nawab Arsalam

Jung was appointed in 1771 (1185 H.) as commander of the Fort of Bidar and fouzdar of Gulburga. He died on the 28th Safar (1187 H.) 1773 and His Highness Nizam Ali Khan went to the house of Nawab Rukhnud Daula to condole with him.

After the flight of Raghunath, the Nizam, at the suggestion of Rukhnud Daula, marched to chastise Mudaji who was creating some disburbance. On reaching the territory of Ellichpur, His Highness encamped near the fort of Amber, and Sharfud Daula, as commander, laid seige to the fort. The garrison implored for mercy and surrendered in three days. It was at this time that Rakhnud Daula died through the dagger of an assassin.

It is recorded that Rukhnud Daula's relations with His Highness Nizam Ali Khan were not of a friendly nature. During his ministry, he so established his power as to confine His Highness Nizam Ali Khan to a fixed monthly allowance for his immediate expenses. He was probably assassinated for his failure to show respect towards the Nizam. On the eve of his death in the year 1775 and while on his death-bed he took the opportunity of explaining and satisfying His Highness that the stigma of disloyalty that rested on him was the result of his loyalty to his country, in contradistinction to the simulated loyalty of others to the person of His Highness whose interest he felt was served best by his discharging his duties and obligations to the State and to the people as the official head of His Highness' Government. He then reminded His Highness Nizam Ali Khan of the extremely weak and critical position in which he was placed with regard to his army. His Highness after carefully thinking over the matter finally decided to organise a small army under the designation of Paigah, or household troops, as a counterbalancing military strength between himself and his troops so that in the event of a claimant to the Masnad arising with the support of the minister under whose orders, the state troops would probably act, there would be a counteracting force to maintain the rights of the sovereign; and for the maintenance of this armed force he alienated large tracts of country comprising twenty three talukas or one hundred and twenty seven villages, dispersed over the districts of Bidar, Nander, Usmanabad, Gulburga, Medak, Atraf-i-Balda and Nizamabad and a few scattered villages in Warangal, Aurangabad. Mahbubnagar and Nalgunda yielding an annual revenue of fifty two lakhs of rupees.

As His Highness Nizam Ali Khan was determined not to entrust the functions of this important office to any single person, Nawabs Shams-ul-Mulk and Vikar-ud-Daula held office for a period of three years until the



NAWAB SHAMS-UL-MULK 1775 to 1778

year 1778. On the 9th Shawal 1193 H. (1779) Nawab Vikar-ud-Daula wounded himself with a knife and after an interval his madness increased and ended in confirmed insanity which continued till his death.



NAWAB AZIM-UL-UMRAH ARASTU JAH 1778 to 1795

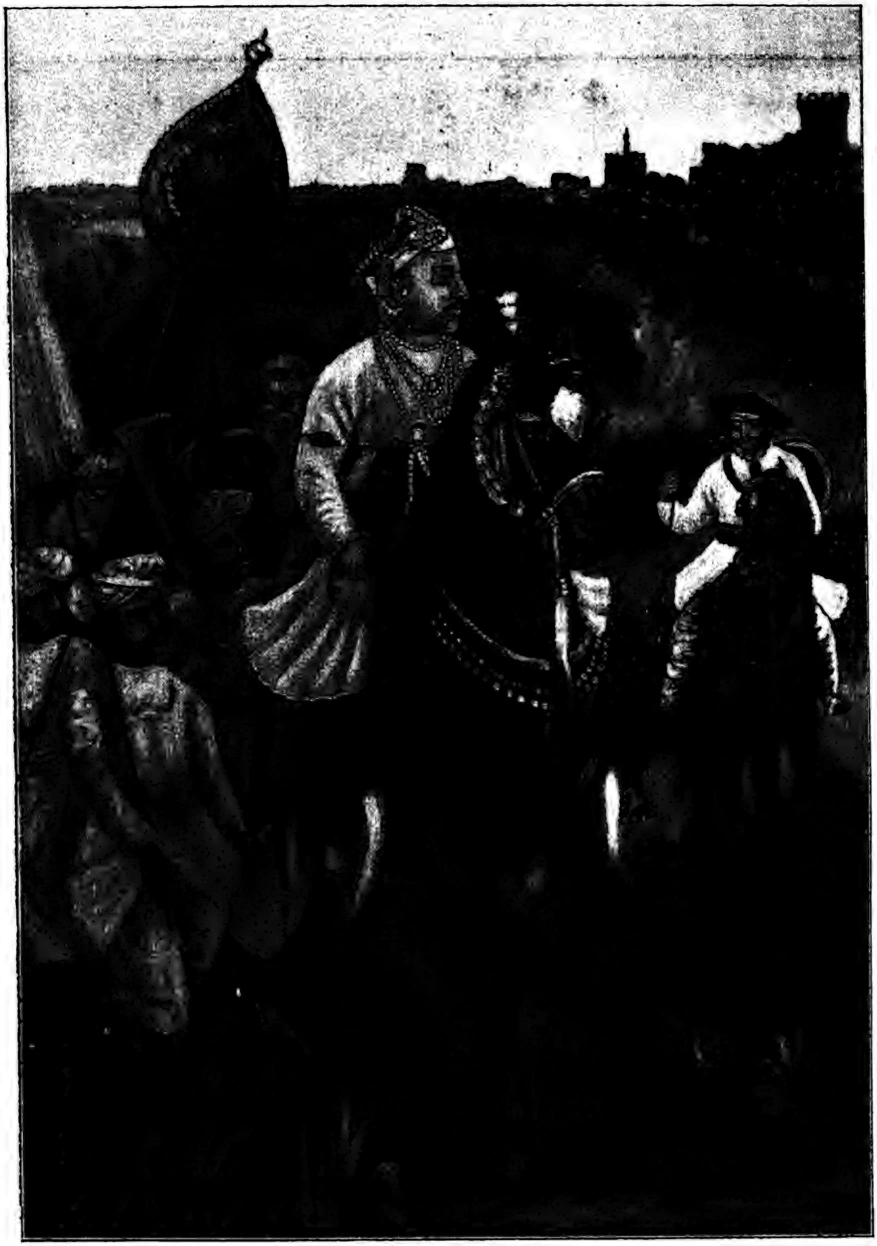
NAWAB AZIM-UL-UMRAH ARASTU JAH

The only person outside His Highness' family on whom the title of Jah was conferred was the next Minister of a respectable Persian family and bright talents. He soon came under the notice of His Highness though he displeased the Sunni sect to which he belonged at first by turning Shiah afterwards when Dewan. Nawab Azim-ul-Umrah Arusta Jah even in the most trivial instances never failed in his respect to the Nizam or presumed to act without first consulting his pleasure. He sought to obtain sanction for every act of his public life.

In the battle of Kurdla, which took place on the 11th March 1795, being defeated by the Mahrattas, under Daulat Rao Scindia, Nizam Ali Khan was obliged to make a disastrous peace. He was forced to cede territories, including Daulatabad, yielding an annual revenue of fifteen lakhs, and pledge himself to liquidate the whole of the Mahratta claims amounting to three crores of rupees. The Minister was also given in hostage to the Mahrattas and was detained in Poona until June 1797 when he succeeded in getting the treaty cancelled.

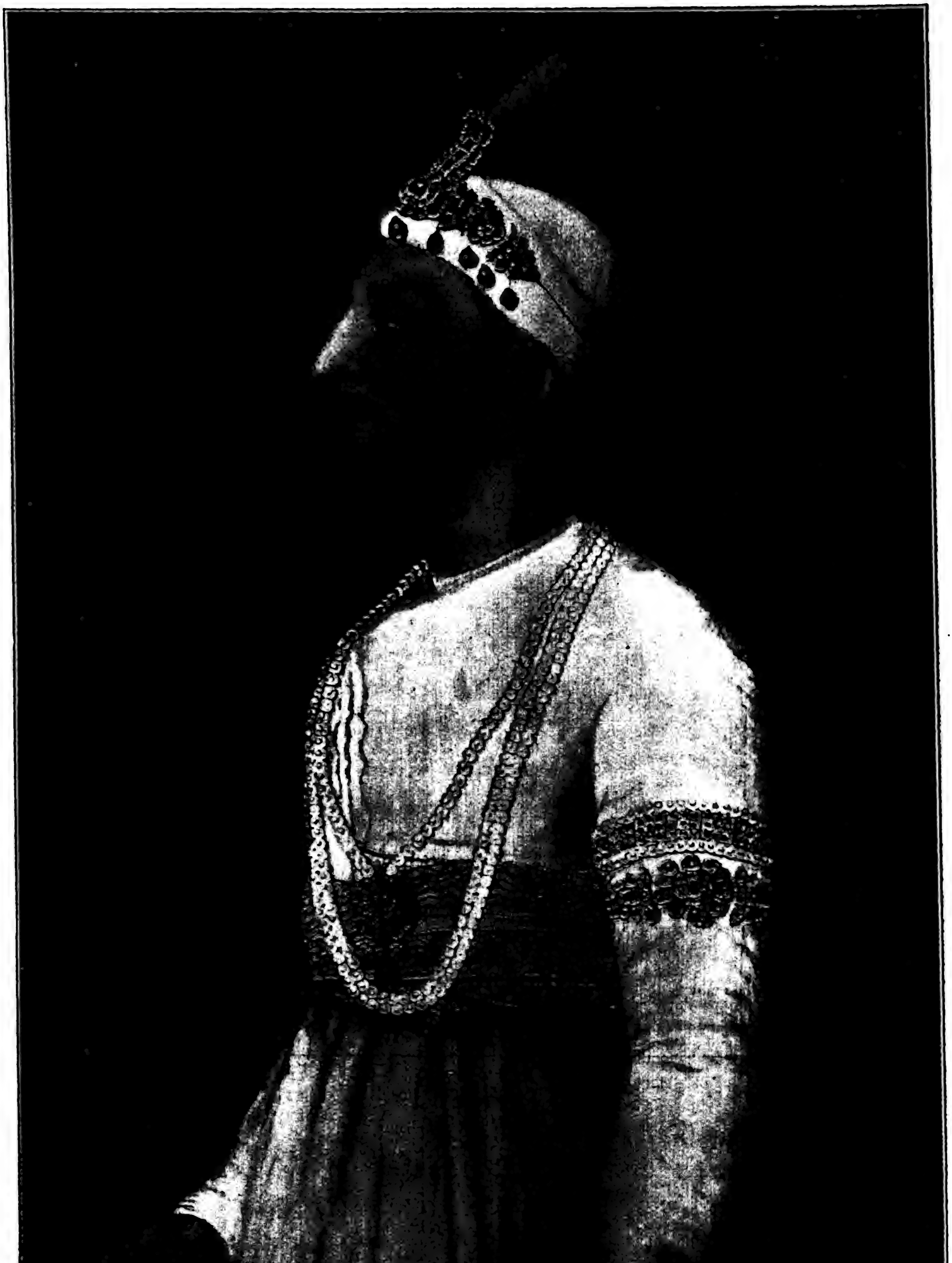
The sudden termination of Arastu Jah's administration by his captivity at the Mahratta court deprived His Highness' Government of the services of an able Minister. The situation of affairs until his return from captivity was very critical. Raja Sham Raj Rai Rayan discharged the duties of Minister in the presence of His Highness Nizam Ali Khan from the time Arastu Jah went to Poona until his return to Hyderabad in July 1797. Nawab Arastu Jah during his captivity at Poona obtained much influence with the Mahrattas so that before his return and reappointment as Minister which took place in July 1797 he obtained the restoration of the territory ceded by the Nizam after the battle of Kurdla, the abandonment of the claim for chauth on Bidar, recession of the fort of Daulatabad and the extinction of all pecuniary claims on the part of the Mahrattas. One of the first acts of Arastu Jah on his return to Hyderabad and reinstatement in the Ministry was to induce the Nizam to allow Prince Secunder Jah to sign all public documents and sanads.

During the last Mysore War in 1799 Arastu Jah having distinguished himself in the attack on Tippu Sultan at Seringapatam, Lord Wellesley, who was the Company's Governor-General at the time, was pleased to assign Arusta Jah a pension of a lakh of rupees.



RAJAH SHAM RAJ RAJA RAI RAYAN 1795 to 1797

In August 1805 Nizam Ali Khan died and his eldest son Secunder Jah succeeded him. The sudden death at Hyderabad in May 1803 of Arusta Jah made the ministry vacant. Numerous were the candidates who were in competition and Colonel Kirkpatrick, the Resident at His Highness' Court, managed to keep the appointment in suspense until he received the instructions of the Governor-General on the subject. In the end the appointment was conferred on Meer Alum.



SYED ABDUL KASIM MEER ALUM BAHADUR 1804 to 1808

MEER ALUM 1804 to 1808

Meer Alum was a nobleman of the Court who, during the war with Tippu Sultan, had commanded with great credit the auxiliary troops of the Nizam. This old servant of the State, who was distinguished beyond any other for his political sagacity and experience, took charge of the administration in the year 1804. Meer Alum was then far advanced in years, and little able to sustain the pressure of public business. In may 1808 this upright and able Minister died. He was a very sincere friend of the British and for many years was mainly instrumental in preserving amicable relations between the two powers. His Highness Secunder Jah expressed a determination for carrying on the administration of the country himself which he did till June 1809 when he appointed Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk as Prime Minister.

NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK 1809 to 1832

Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, son-in-law of Meer Alum, was appointed as Minister under the express provision that he was to be Minister only in name and that all the authority and responsibility of the office to be vested in Raja Chandoo Lal, the Deputy Minister, a man of great abilities. His method of administration, however, was extremely primitive in theory as well as in practice.

Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, who was appointed nominal Minister was compelled to sign a written agreement to take no part in the administration but to content himself in the enjoyment of a stipend of six lakhs of rupees per annum. The authority of the Government was at the same time vested in Raja Chandoo Lal who possessed great acuteness and was intimately conversant with all the intricacies of the Hyderabad Government and, therefore, best fitted to guide the policy of the Government. Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk held the office of nominal Minister until the year 1832 when he died and



NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK 1809 to 1832



MAHARAJA CHANDOO LAL BAHADUR 1832 to 1842.

Succeeded him as Prime Minister. The guiding principle which directed Raja Chandoo Lal's policy during the long period of more than three decades during which he controlled its destiny uninterruptedly was close alliance with the British as the safest and the best means of securing the advancement and peace of the Deccan. During the whole of this period he continued to be a staunch supporter of the British alliance, remaining a steadfast friend of England and a devoted and loyal servant of His Highness the Nizam.

Under the vigorous administration of this able man who was mainly instrumental in preserving amicable relations between the two powers, the State recovered from the effects of incessant wars and bloodshed.

Raja Chandoo Lal, who had the repute in British circles of having in concert with Sir Henry Russell the Resident established and disciplined the force known as "Russell's Brigade," which eventually became the Contingent, knew full well that the clamours of the unpaid, half-starving servants of the State, mostly with arms in their hands roaming around his palace and about the city would soon develope into a riot.

The arrears due to the Contingent, were growing beyond the extreme point of endurance and would compel action on the part of the Company. In the year 1843 the Contingent was six months in arrears. After much vascillation on the part of the Nizam and many changes in the terms of the proposal, in April 1843 Maharaja Chandoo Lal applied to the Company's Government for a loan of a crore of rupees to clear off the debts of the Hyderabad State and offering an assignment of territory yielding seventeen lakhs of rupees in annual revenue.

Matters were at this stage when Maharaja Chandoo Lal retired on the 6th September 1843 owing to old age and infirmity and in March 1845, just eighteen months after his retirement, died.

Raja Chandoo Lal was paid for his official duties a commission of one anna in the rupee on the revenues of the State. When he retired from the service in consideration of the great and valuable services he had rendered to the State, he was granted large jagirs and a handsome bonus of one crore of rupees besides a monthly pension of Rs. 5,000 by His Highness the Nizam. Apart from his political astuteness Maharaja Chandoo Lal is better remembered for his princely charities. The people of the Deccan still speak of him as the " Hatheem Tai of India."

RAJA RAM BUKSH 1843 to 1846

Rajah Ram Buksh was the next Minister. He succeeded Raja Chandoo Lal as Dewan in September 1843. In April 1846, one Hasan-ud-deen Khan, took possession of Raja Ram Buksh's house with a company of about 500 Rohillas in order to enforce the payment of his debt amounting to two lakhs of rupees upon His Highness' Government and ten lakhs upon His Highness' subjects, but on the Nizam undertaking to give him assignments upon the revenue, the bulk of his followers were withdrawn. The Raja held the office of Dewan till August 1846.

NAWAB SIRAJ-UL-MULK BAHADUR 1846 to 1849

A grandson of Meer Alum was then appointed to succeed him. When Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk became Minister, we have further accounts of the pecuniary embarrassments which environed the Hyderabad State. He is said to have asked the bankers for a loan of nine lakhs of rupees. Had they received anything on account of the debts due to them by former administrations, these capitalists might have been more complaisant. One banker made the sensible observation that Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk's refusal to admit the obligation of the debt incurred by Raja Ram Buksh to Sultan Ghalib for the pay of the Khas Risala had established a precedent which had affected his credit.

Besides all this he had borrowed money without repaying it and yet the finances were in so miserable a condition that unless more money was forthcoming there would be mutinous outbreaks. Another pecuniary embarrassment during Siraj-ul-Mulk's ministry is worth mentioning. Kamruddin Khan, a person of the Mundozie family who had proved a debit against theGovernment amounting to twelve lakhs of rupees, having in vain solicited payment from the Minister, at length posted himself about the end of October 1847 at Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk's residence declaring his resolve not to depart thence without his money. He was then joined by two other Pathans, Naseeb Khan and Bundan Khan, who made common cause with him. On this the Minister sent for the son of Husain Khan Mundozi, the head of the tribe and uncle of Kamruddin Khan, with a view to induce the latter to accept certain terms through his mediation.

In November 1847 there was a commotion at the palace of Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk. Sultan Ghalib, an Arab Jamadar who claimed a debt against Raja Ram Buksh, entered the palace accompanied by an Arab party

of his and possessed himself of the first enclosure. At length a truce was effected on the minister promising to pay within fifteen days. Besides the above the Nizam's Government remained in debt to the Company's Government for money advanced to the contingent in the sum of fifty four lakhs of rupees. In November 1848 Nawab Siraj-ul-Nulk having resigned, His Highness Nasir-ud-Doula Bahadur appointed

NAWAB AMJAD-UL-MULK BAHADUR

This Minister held office for the short period of only two months during which time he sent a series of proposals for retrenchment in expense, including one for reduction in the number of troops. In December 1848 the financial affairs of Hyderabad having become very critical, Nawab Amjadul Mulk resigned the office of minister.

NAWAB SHAMSUL-UMRAH BAHADUR

Nawab Shamsul-Umrah Bahadur, a near relative of His Highness, was induced to accept the office of Diwan and restore order in the state. Nawab Shamsul-Umrah II, who by reason of blood-relationship had the welfare of His Highness always at heart, readily accepted the offer and his reasons for answering the call of duty are clearly set forth in the following letter to the Resident:—

"His Highness is my nephew by marriage and in the hope of restoring order in his Dominions I accepted the offer of Diwanship at the close of my life though I was not otherwise anxious of such an arduous and responsible office."

His vigorous and able administration during the short period of five months he held office, helped to a great extent by his personal character and dignity, not only restored temporarily the credit of the Government but it is remarkable to observe that the current monthly pay due to the contingent was paid off punctually during this period. During his short tenure of office he sent a series of proposals for retrenchment in expenses including one for reduction in the number of troops. After an administration of only five months Nawab Shamsul-Umrah gave it up of his own accord declaring that it was impossible to control the extravagance of the inmates of the palace. This was in May 1849. The sincere attachment of the Shamsul-Umrah family to the British Government was testified to in high terms on several occasions by General Low who was then Resident.

In September 1849 Raja Ram Buksh became Minister a second time when the financial credit of the Government was completely broken down and was utterly hopeless. The Mundozi pathans, about thirty in number, then placed their bedding in Raja Ram Buksh's public hall of audience saying they would reside there till they got some of their arrears paid to them. The Minister's house was deserted.

An Arab, named Sultan Ghalib, to whom the Minister had become bound for the payment of several lakhs, took up his station at the door of Raja Ram Buksh's residence, from which he would not be dislodged otherwise than by the payment of the debt. Finding himself thus perplexed Raja Ram Buksh sought the aid of Abdulla bin Ali and was eventually rid of the Arab's importunity, but upon what conditions it is not known. Raja Ram Buksh resigned in April 1851 when

RAJAH GANESH RAO

A man totally unaccustomod to the management of public affairs was nominated as Dewan and he resigned in June 1851 after holding office for a period of only about three months.

NAWAB SIRAJ-UL-MULK BAHADUR

Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur was then appointed Minister a second time. When Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk assumed the office of Minister, the financial affairs of the State were most distressing. The revenue was low and the collection irregular; the system of taxation was wrongful and unproductive. The State owed two crores and seventy lakhs of rupees to Arab creditors. There was also a debt of fifty lakhs of rupees to the Company's Government. On every side the State was beseiged by creditors clamouring for money. To such a push had things come that the State jewels had had to be pawned and sent to England for sale in charge of one Mr. Dighton who served the country for some time as Revenue Superintendent. It was at this critical time that "the Berar agreement," was concluded by which the Berars and the border districts down to Sholapur with the doab between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, yielding a gross annual revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees, were assigned to British management for the purpose of maintaining out of the revenue of the Assigned Districts an armed force of 5000 foot and 2000 horse and four companies of field batteries known as the Hyderabad Contingent. This treaty was concluded on the 21st May 1853 and signed and sealed by His Highness in open

Darbar on the 18th June following. On the 27th May 1853 after the conclusion of the Treaty, Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who had been for some time in bad health, died and His Highness Nasir-ud-Dowla Bahadur, appointed his nephew Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur. His life is given in a separate sketch on account of its great importance.

The year 1853 ushers us into a period in the history of Hyderabad about which the more one thinks the more one is irresistibly led on to the conclusion that if as the classic Assyrian saying goes "the stars in their courses, fought against Hyderabad hitherto, Providence in its benevolent graciousness had now willed that the same stars should look upon Hyderabad with a kindly and beneficent eye. In the history of nations and peoples, in the history of great dynasties and empires, it is invariably found that at the most critical, desperate moment has arisen a man whom destiny had equipped and armoured to face the storm, to bear the stress, to combat the strain and lead his nation and his people to the haven of calm and tranquility. Such of the citizens of Hyderabad, and these are, happily, by the million, who see the hand of God in all things curbing and controlling the wayward will of man, will undoubtedly feel profoundly grateful to Providence for raising in its midst, in one of its blackest hours of its history, a man who proved himself a genius and exemplary servant of the State, a devoted servant of the sovereign and a passionately zealous guide and friend of the people—his fellow subjects and fellow men.

The man was Mir Turab Ali Khan, Nawab Sir Salar Jung, a man who, for statesmanship, sagacity, foresight and true nobility of character with no less a personage than the famous Nizam-ul-Mulk, the first independent ruler of Hyderabad and the Deccan, and the founder of the dynasty of Asaf Jah—the present ruling house—and a man to whom the empire of India was offerred (and refused in deference to counsels of exalted loyalty) by that terrible invader, Nadir Shah of Persia.

Neither in the history of pre-British India nor in the history of modern times, can we find a man, excepting such notable figures as Abul Fazal and that great Emperor, Aurangazeb himself, (taking him as his own first Minister), who—let the point be noted—discharged his duties with such consummate tact, deep wisdom, unshakeable loyalty, and such liberalism, as Sir Salar Jung, despite heavy and continued handicaps, an atmosphere often surcharged with partisan feelings, a sovereign who was bewildered by the very weight and variety of his difficulties, an administrative machine which was in a dilapidated and dislocated condition and, worse than all, expenditure continuously out-running income and debts piling up as "Pelion upon Ossa and Ossa upon Pelion."

If we are to judge the manner of a man's work, estimate his character or pass a verdict on the importance of his services, we must, in obedience to the historic spirit and method, first take into consideration the circumstances in which the man worked, the difficulties he was confronted with, the encouragement or support that happened to come his way, the material that was near to his hands wherewith to work, the opportunities that he was favoured with, the nature and character of the times in which he worked and the circumstances in which he worked, the attitude of his friends and the extent of their assistance, the attitude of his foes and the extent of their residence. Thus, therefore, if we are to pass any verdict on the work of Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur we must be guided to that verdict by the nature and character of the times in which he worked and the circumstances in which he worked. And, then, there are the other points we have indicated. Judged from the point of view of the times and the bewildering variety and immensity of the difficulties which confronted him, surrounded him, beset him, and hampered and harassed him, Sir Salar's name deserves to be remembered and honoured as that of one of the greatest sons not merely of Hyderabad and these Dominions, but also of India. He stands in the very forefront in first rank of the country's prime ministers, statesmen and administrators and—in our opinion—even among her thinkers. He stands also well in advance among her nation builders.

A careful study of Sir Salar's life reveals to us the fact that throughout his career from his youth up to past the meridien of life three influences, three spiritual influences, if we may so term them, guided him, directed him and inspired him. God and his conscience on one side ; an exalted sense of loyalty to his sovereign ; and an ever-present consciousness of the divinely laden burden, the divinely bidden duty of fulfilling his responsibility to the uttermost extent of his abilities, having one supreme, superb goal, the stability of the government of his sovereign and the prosperity of the many million people whom God had been pleased to place under him as his subjects. We have more than once speculated on the extraordinary part which Sir Salar Jung would have played in shaping the great destinies of this great country had he been in our midst this day and the Governor of a British province or as a great public leader. Had it been so willed posterity would come to think of him, as we think now of a Lawrence of the Punjab or a Ripon of Calcutta. A man of his moral courage, wisdom and nobility of character would have shone in any sphere of life, anywhere and thrown lustre on his position and office.

BOYHOOD

Mir Turab Ali Khan was born in Hyderabad on the 2nd of January 1829, the son of Mir Mohammad Ali Khan Bahadur, Shuja-ud-Dowla, the eldest son of Munir-ul-Mulk (Prime Minister 1809 to 1832). He was brought up according to the best requirements and standards of the age and given a thorough education in Arabic and Persian along with courses in physical culture. At a very early age he acquired considerable proficiency in Arabic and Persian and at the same time he managed to pick up English in which language, it is recorded, a few years later, he was, to the astonishment of many, found to discourse without any embarassment with the British Resident and other European officers. From his work and achievements one is led to the inevitable conclusion that it must have been during these early years of his life that he laid by a store of knowledge by extensive reading, hard study and deep thinking. Had Mir Turab Ali Khan, in his young days been a perfunctory reader and a superficial thinker he would not have blossomed into the man he did even before he was well out of the middle of his twenties. Statecraft and administrative skill doubtless came through experience and what Walter Baghehot styled "experiencing nature" in alluding to Shakespeare, but the requisite wisdom, the requisite powers of discrimination, the requisite sagacity, powers of discrimination, the requisite sagacity to advance when the world's opinion is adverse to advance and to halt or recede when the world's opinion is in favour of advancement and of halting when the world's opinion is in favour of hastening, came, not merely or solely, through experience and contact with the hard and rough surface of the affairs of the world, but through study and meditation in earlier years. When our principles are right, correct, we triumph over circumstances; when our principles are incorrect and crooked, circumstances triumph over us.

PRIME MINISTER 1853 to 1883

When his uncle, Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk, passed away in May of 1853, four years before the Mutiny, Nawab Nasir-ud-Dowla, the Nizam, installed him in the office of Prime Minister. Although, owing to considerations of hereditary rights, this high and responsible office was offered, we have no warrant to think that the Nizam, Nawab Nasir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, a man of sound understanding, had no other consideration whereon to base his selection. The young man's attainments and accomplishments were known to him and, fortunately for himself, and happily, for his people, he selected the right man, though young, and though his own troubles were varied and

harassing and needing or their successful handling the ripe wisdom and experience of old age.

THE CONDITION OF THE STATE

When Salar Jung entered upon his office, the general condition of the State was worse than bad, so far as finances and good government were concerned. The civic life of the people was also far from statisfactory. The revenue was low. The expenditure was excessive ; the Treasury was empty and the unfortunate ruler was himsclf in debt. Worse than this, was not the wherewithal to meet even the salaries of the officials. The revenue administration of the country during this period was in a deplorale state as it was entirely in the hands of wealthy " farmers."

ABOLITION OF THE FARMING SYSTEM

The most glaring abuse that first required attention and thorough reformation was the much abused system of farming the revenue of the State. It might have helped the Government to tide over its present difficulties, but it shrank the State revenues with the result that the Treasury was ever empty and the sovereign ever embarassed. Salar Jung with a super-human effort abolished this system and appointed district officers to collect the revenue. Under the new system as the Government began to deal directly with the ryot and attend to their agricultural wants and wishes mutual confidence began to grow and, cultivation which had been distasteful to the peasantry as they got but little from it, now became an object of eager pursuit and effort. This must be considered as one of the first great strokes of statesmanship of the young Minister.

TACKLING THE TALUQDARS

Having abolished the system, Salar Jung now turned his attention to the big farming Taluqdars—Arabs, Rohillas, Pathans and other influential and powerful people who held large areas in mortgage. The difficulty he had to contend with in this connection were gigantic, but the man who contended with them was himself a giant. With patience, courage, tact he redeemed the farmed out areas and thus placed the revenue system of the State on a sound and sensible basis and removed one great and perennial cause of financial embarassment. Simultaneously with the redemption of farmed areas, he abolished the system of payment of revenue in kind and not in cash which was distasteful to Government and cultivator alike.

COURTS OF JUSTICE

No regular tribunals of justice appear to have existed in the early periods of Hyderabad history and those established before the year 1823 had only a nominal existence. Salar Jung now founded in the metropolis three courts having separate jurisdiction besides such courts of justice as were already in existence. The courts were given full powers to dispose of all civil and criminal matters and people were no longer allowed to disregard with impunity any summons of the court but were compelled to put in an appearance without the intervention of the Government. He also Introduced other reforms, as the times and circumstances permitted, tending to the amelioration of the condition of the people and the betterment of the state of the finances of the dominions.

A CENTRAL TREASURY

By the year 1856, that is to say within three years of Salar Jung's appointment, the State revenue having increased owing to the abolition of the farming system, the Minister established in the City a eentral Treasury, while in the districts he still allowed Hindu bankers to discharge the functions af the State Treasuries, a system full of inconvenience and no small irregularities, he deliberately tolerated and allowed to continue as he had no instrument at hand to take their place.

LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT

It will be considered rather surprising, in fact incredible, that the measures of reform introduced by his sagacious minister, were not appreciated as they should have been by the sovereign himself, so that the minister had to tread the winepress alone, especially as neither the nobles nor the officials and the wealthier classes were on his side. His only grateful but powerless admirers and friends were the agriculturists and the trading classes. The reason for the sovereign's inappeeciative attitude was that for one thing innovation of a radical type was considered a breach of conservative governmental rules and traditions, and therefore, looked upon with disfavour, even if eminently in the right, and the nobles and courtiers were there to undervalue and under-estimate all work of reform, as reform did not suit them, but the minister had invincible faith in himself and faith in the intrinsic value and importance of his labours and stood as firm as rock and despite disfavour, discouragement and even active disparagement and intrigue, he calmly pursued his path, content if the State was benifitted and the people prosperous.

At this stage in the career of our young minister, the terrible storm of 1857 burst over tranquil India and shook the very foundations of the rule of Great Britain which Clive laid and Hastings strengthened. We refer, of course, to the great Indian Mutiny. It spread like wild-fire throughout Hindusthan reaching up to Calcutta and the flag of revolt required but the standard of Hyderabad to be unfurled in unison to gather around it the people of the Deccan and the whole of Southern India. At this time, in May 1857, the Nizam died.

Great fears were entertained by the Company's Government regarding Hyderabad and its young minister who had been in office for only four years. The Resident, on returning from the installation of His Highness Afzal-ud-Dowla Bahadur found waiting for him a telegram from the Governor-General announcing the fall of Delhi. With commendable wisdom on his part, the Resident then sent for Salar Jung and communicated the news to him, To his intense surprise, the Minister calmly told him that the news had been known in the City three days before. The fact that the ancient imperial city, not merely of the Moghuls but of the Hindus as well, had fallen and its control had passed from the hands of the British to that of the partisans of the Moghul dynasty and the haters of the British, was enough to stir the heart of any man and impel him to conjure up visions of a restoration to power of a fallen dynasty and the disappearance of a power which was alien in its midst—no matter whether that power had brought in peace and tranquility and established a reign of assured and steady progress. Salar Jung, already a statesman young though he was, and a staunch Mussalman owning, though not direct yet certainly indirect allegiance to the imperial Moghul dynasty of Delhi, knew as well as anyone else what the portent meant—meant to Mussalman power in India—visions of a restoration of his race to power certainly passed before his eyes, else, he would have been less than human. But—to his everlasting credit be it said—that with this vision, he saw also another vision. And this stamps him out as one of the greatest statesmen of his country and of his age. The vision we allude to was nothing more than a realization that if the insurgents triumphed, the country would be plunged into chaos and such a catastrophe as the country had never witnessed would befall her and instead of peace and tranquility holding their protective pavilion over the people under the aegis of the re-enthroned Moghul Emperor, the very controlling powers of all imaginable horrors and terrors would sit in Delhi and issue their mandates from them. It was a terrible, revolting vision and

well was it for the State of Hyderabad, more so for the future of India, that the young Minister saw the vision. Was it, we respectfully wonder, Heaven granted?

When the men of the city rose on the morning of June 12th, they found the walls of all prominent and and conspicuous buildings covered with placards inciting to sedition and revolt, and signed, or purporting to be signed, by orthodox Muslims. These posters called upon the Faithful to fight the unbeliever and infidel and even fixed a day for a general rising. Friday the 13th June, the Mohammedan Sabbath, was the day fixed. And a seditiously inclined gathering did assemble on the day in the Mecca Musjid and the flag of Islam was unfurled. Fortunately for Hyderabad—and, we should say, even for India—the assembly consisted of only of members of the lower orders.

How exceedingly delicate—critical—the position and how imminent the peril was may be judged from the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay to the Resident at Hyderabad. "If the Nizam goes, all is lost" "Had the Nizam" says Briggs " untried as then he was, headed the movement or even openly averred his sympathy with the mutineers, there can be no doubt that the whole of Southern India would have been in a blaze. It was Salar Jung that made the Nizam not to go. Guided by the counsels of this enlightend statesman His Highness steered a right course through the cyclone of the mutiny."

BRITISH RESIDENCY ATTACKED

A little before 5 o'clock on the evening of July 17th, a body of 500 Rohillas with 4000 disaffected people, led by two men, Jamadar Turrah Baz Khan and Alauddin, attacked the British Residency which was only surrounded by a brick wall and totally devoid of fortifications. The Resident, Colonel Davidson, with proper foresight immediately obtained a reinforcement of some troops from Secunderabad. These troops, together with some Arabs sent by Salar Jung, under the command of Major Briggs, gradually repulsed the insurgents. One of the ringleaders, Jamadar Turrah Baz Khan, was shot dead while trying to escape and the other Moulvi Alauddin Khan, was captured at a village 18 miles from Hyderabad two years afterwards and deported to the Andamans.

THE CLOUDS PASS AWAY

Salar Jung knew his mind; he knew the meaning of events; much more so the consequences thereof. Into the course of events, and their ultimate end, we need not enter here. What remains for us to do is to

place on record the fact that it was on Sir Salar Jung's earnest and strong advice that the Nizam maintained a neutral attitude and had nothing whatever to do with the insurgents. The result was that the Deccan and Southern India remained tranquil; the British were able to concentrate their attention on Hindusthan and Northern India and, in a word, India was saved for the British. It is no idle or boastful claim that the House of Salar Jung saved India from chaos and centuries of unmentionable woe, and that with it was associated, as the final and ultimate authority, the House of Asaf Jah. These Houses saved India not merely for Great Britain, but saved her for herself; yet how many of us ever think of these great and signal services rendered at a time when the country was in the very vortex of a tremendous maelstrom?

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE

On account of the attitude he adopted during the Mutiny and the counsel he gave to his sovereign, a most determined attack was made on his life on the 15th of March 1859, by a Rohilla named Jehangir Khan, who point blank discharged at him a carbine loaded with slugs but providentially without effect. The assassin was almost immediately cut down by the Nizam's guards.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S THANKS

With the establishment of peace and tranquility in the land, came the time for Government recognition of the valuable services rendered by Salar Jung. The Supreme Government, in a formal letter dated February 1839, acknowledged his services and intimated that the fidelity, courage and fairness with which he had discharged his duty to the Nizam and the British Government, and opposed the counsels of those who would have brought disgrace and ruin upon His Highness, were highly appreciated and entitled him to the most cordial thanks of the Government of India. As a token of their high regard, the Government presented him with British manufactures valued at Rs. 30,000 at a special durbar held on the 5th October 1861.

DEATH OF THE NIZAM

In February 1869, His Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah died after a reign of twelve years. The infant prince, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, who was then under three years, was at once placed on the masnad, the formal ceremony of installation taking place on the 16th March 1869. As His Highness was

but a child, a Council of Regency was created consisting of Salar Jung and Shams-ul-Umrah Ameer-i-Kabir for conducting the affairs of the State and for training the child ruler. The last word in all executive matters was with Salar Jung as the Prime Minister of the State.

CREATED A KNIGHT.

In recognition of his great services to the British Government and in appreciation of the markedly able administration of the State, he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by Her Imperial Majesty the late Queen Victoria. On the 6th of January 1871 he was invested with the insignia of the Order.

STAUNCH LOYALTY.

We have already referred to Sir Salar Jung's devotion to the person of his sovereign and his undeviating attachment to the glorious virtues of loyalty and respect. Mr Princep relates an anecdote to illustrate this. When the Nizam, he writes, was paying a visit to Golconda he, boylike, ran into Sir Salar Jung's room and found the Minister taking his siesta. The Minister had taken off his girdle. Now, to be in the Nizam's company without a girdle is a breach of etiquette and the Minister at once handed over to the little Nizam fifteen gold mohurs. The next morning he paid Rs. 1500 to complete the self-imposed fine.

THE BERAR QUESTION.

In the year 1872, while at the very height of administrative vigour, Sir Salar Jung, having reconstructed the State finances and with a sufficient balance of ready money on hand, opened the Berar question, and the Regents, after careful consideration, submitted to the Government of India a proposal substituting a cash security for the territorial assignment of the Berars. This was refused by the Government of India who wrote to say that "the maintenance of the treaties of the year 1833 and 1860 did not rest, as the Regents appear to contend, upon the pleasure of the Nizam" and pointed out that the provision of a territorial guarantee "is one of the fundamental principles of both the treaties". Here the matter, for the time being, rested.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In July 1875 the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King and Emperor Edward VII) was announced. To give the

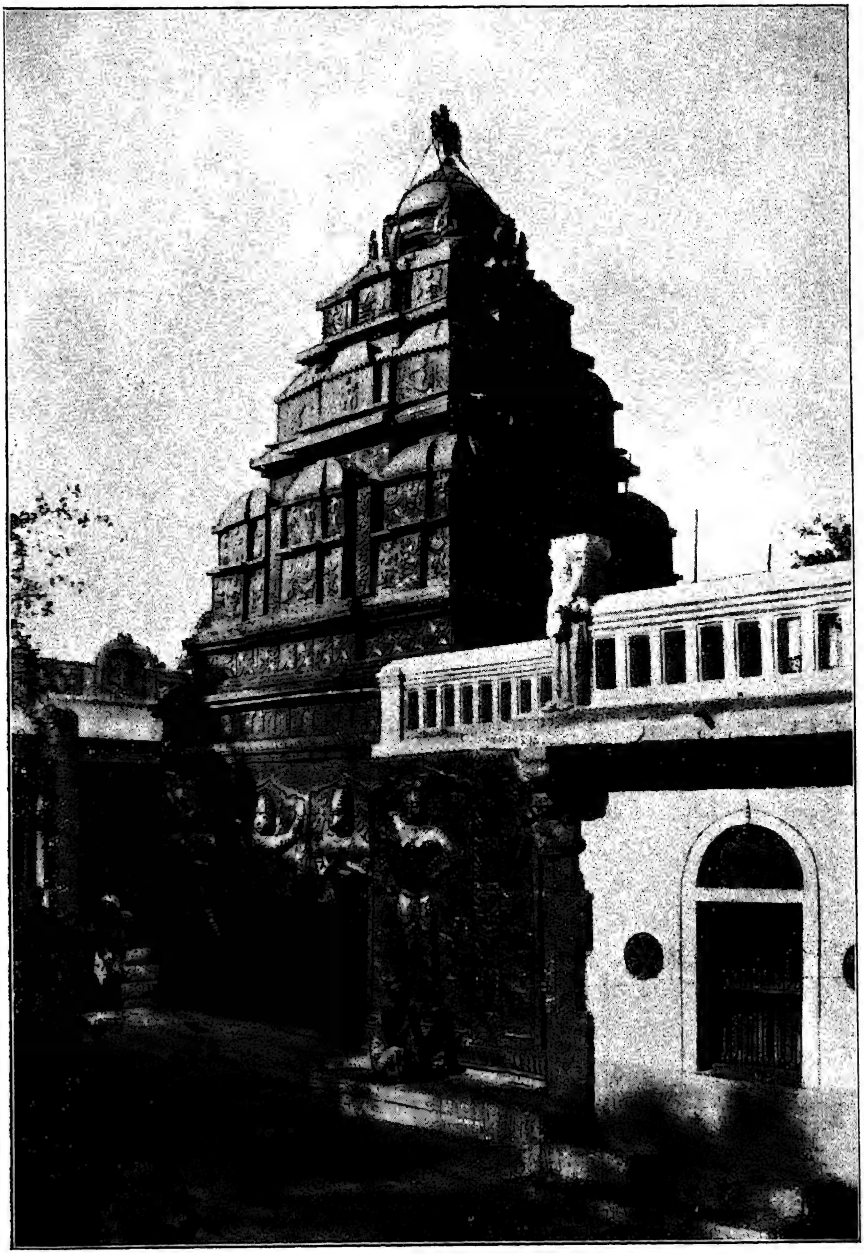
Prince a ftting reception, His Excellency the Viceroy issued invitations to all the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India to meet His Royal Highness at Bombay. Under the Viceroy's instructions, Mr. Saunders, then Resident at Hyderabad, officially enquired of Sir Salar Jung whether it would be convenient to the young Nizam to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay and take the foremost place among the Ruling Princes of India in welcoming His Royal Highness to Indian shores. Sir Salar Jung acknowledged the honour of the invitation and courteously suggested that instead of a personal visit from the child, a deputation from the nobles of Hyderabad should go to Bombay. The Government agreed to the Minister's suggestion. Accordingly a deputation consisting of the Regents, Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer-i-Kabir, proceeded to Bombay and welcomed His Royal Highness on the 8th November 1875, having been presented to him by His Excellency the Viceroy. A week after this, the deputation left Bombay for Calcutta to be present at the Grand Durbar which took place on the 1st January 1876.

SIR SALAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

In the middle of April 1876, Sir Salar Jung left Hyderabad on a visit to Europe, taking with him a following of more than fifty persons. On alighting from the train at Bombay, Sir Salar and staff drove direct to Apollo Bunder where, after stopping for some time to receive Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy, he proceeded to the steamship "Asia of the Rubatino Company which had been especially engaged for the trip.

Naples was the first spot on European ground on which he planted his foot. On landing there he was most agreeably surprised and gratified to receive a very complimentary reception from the Government at Naples. His fame had deservedly preceded him. From Naples he proceeded to Rome where he had the honour of a private audience with King Victor Emanuel of Italy, the Queen and also the Crown Prince and Princess. Sir Salar conversed with the King through Col. Neville, his interpreter, and it is stated that both the King and Queen were considerably impressed by Sir Salar Jung's distinguished appearance and polished courtly bearing.

It is very interesting to note that while in Rome Sir Salar had an interview with the great Count von Moltke, the maker of the German army and the directing brain of the German offensive against France which ended with the French rout at Sedan, the treaty of Versailles and the



MAHARAJA CHANDOO LAL'S TEMPLE AT ALWAL.

declaration of the German Empire with the King of Prussia, Wilhelm Hohenzollern, as the German Emperor. (The ex-Kaiser of Germany, now living at Doorn in Holland after abdicating his throne as a result of the defeat of the German armies, is the eldest son of the Emperor mentioned, whose elevation to the exalted rank of German Emperor was due to the policy and concerted action of Prince von Bismarck, the Prussian Minister, and Count von Moltke, who won the Franco-German war for Germany and Prussia). Moltke, when Sir Salar Jung saw him, was aged and shrunken and was by no means the Moltke who stood by Bismarck in the Palace of Versailles and amidst a flashing of swords greeted Bismarck's proclamation of Wilhelm of Prussia as the German Emperor. The Count, however, was in the full possession of his senses, but, unfortunately, as his knowledge of English was extremely limited, and, Sir Salar Jung, on his side knew nothing of German, the conversation proved uninteresting. Sir Salar, it may be mentioned, called on Moltke as both he and Moltke were staying in the same hotel and would have proved themselves highly interesting neighbours but for the language difficulty.

Sir Salar Jung and his suite were next presented to His Holiness the Pope Pius IX and the occasion furnished a very curious and striking scene. The Holy Father welcomed him most graciously and proffered him very sincere thanks, after many compliments, for the protection and assistance afforded by himself and the Nizam to the sons of the Catholic Church inhabiting Hyderabad State. Through his interpreter, Col. Neville, the Nawab made a suitable reply and after this the Colonel presented to His Holiness the members of the Nawab's suite. One of the Arab Jamadars amused the audience present by grasping the Pope's hand, as it was extended, and shaking it quite vigorously. This uncommon form of greeting caused a slight flush and smile on the Pope's face, while the assembly with difficulty subdued a rising fit of laughter. (For the information of those who may be unaware of Vatican etiquette, it may be explained that Catholics, and other Christians, do not shake the Pope's hand, but kiss it on bended knee).

AFTER LEAVING ROME.

Sir Salar visited Florence and some of the other chief cities of Italy and reached Paris on the 13th of May. He stayed here in a suite of rooms in the Grand Hotel and, as illfortune would have it, on the very first evening of his arrival he met with a serious accident resulting in the fracture of a thigh bone. The accident occurred by his slipping on the stairs. This

delayed his journey to England. Although the pain was terrible he never winced nor was he out of humour for a moment. Gentlemen of his staff who hastened to his side after the occurence in fear and anxiety were met with his usual bland smile and some good humoured pleasantry about the mishap.

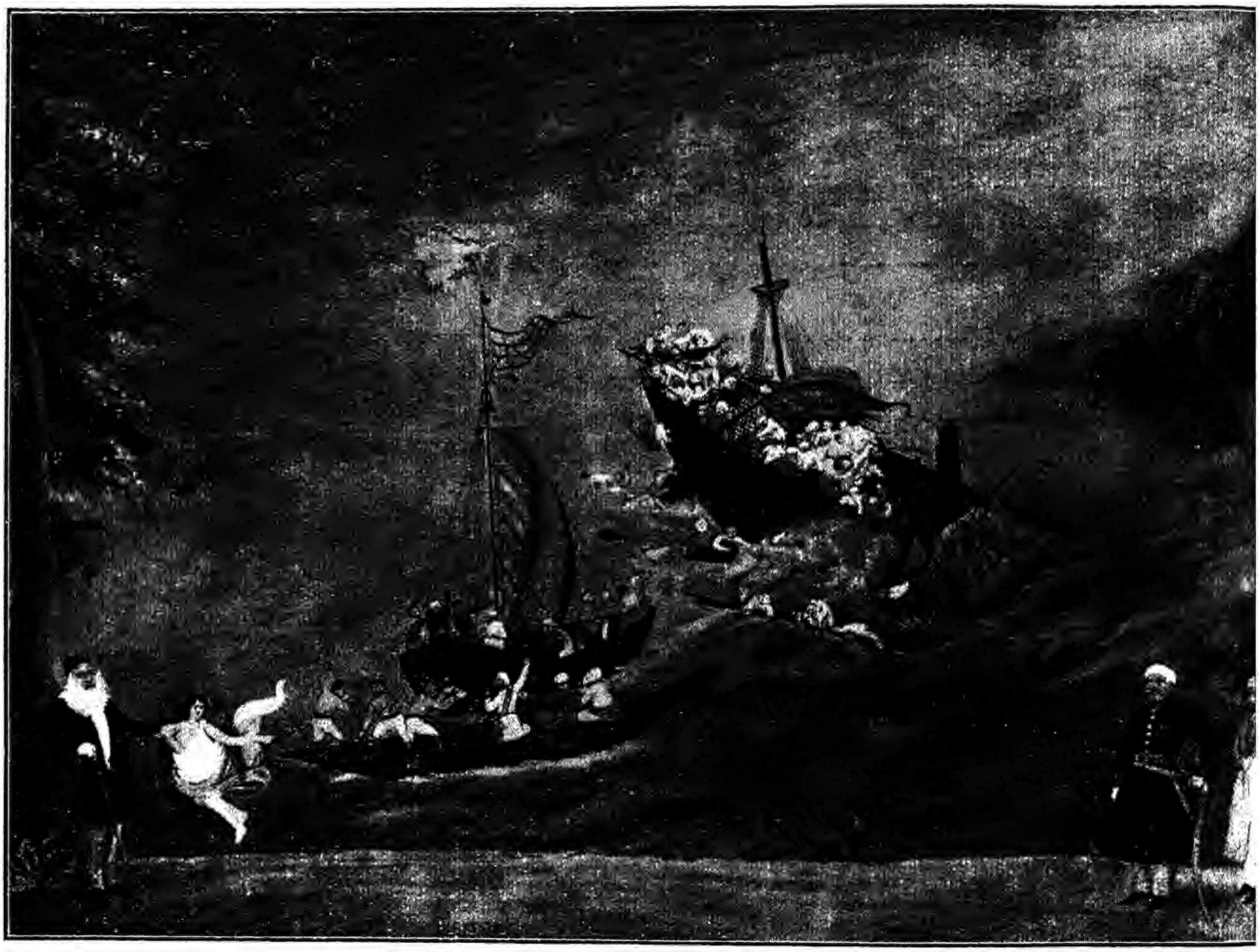
Under the escort of the Duke of Sutherland and other English friends, the Nawab then travelled to London, where he occupied for two months Lord Roseberry's house in Hamilton Square, afterwards the home of the Bachelors' Club. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) sent Sir James Paget and Mr. Prestcott Hewett to attend to his injuries and their examination disclosed the fracture of a bone which necessitated long rest. This accident crippled the Nawab for the rest of his tour and induced him to give up his idea of visiting Berlin, St Petersburg, Vienna and Constantinople before returning to India.

At a special Convocation held in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, he was invested with the degree of D. C. L., an honour shared in company with Sir William Mansfield, afterwards Lord Sandhurst, Mathew Arnold and Canon Liddon. He was then presented with the Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall, an unprecedented honour for the Minister of an Indian Ruler.

Some of England's most distinguished men were entertained at his table. On July 31st Sir Salar Jung entertained at his house Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury and about four hundred of the British nobility and higher middle class. During the dinner His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sat on his right and the late Maharaja Dhulip Singh on his left. The guests from Hyderabad were seated in rows.

The Prince of Wales then entertained the Minister and introduced him to his august mother at Windsor. Just before leaving England, Sir Salar Jung presented his "Nuzzer" to Her Majesty Queen Victoria which was touched and "remitted," that is to say, Her Majesty merely laid her fingers on the gold coins that lay on a small napkin in the palm of his hands. Some of the enthusiastic but ill-informed journalists not finding the word "Nuzzer" in the dictionaries caught hold of the word "magger," which in Hindustani means crocodile, and stated that Sir Salar Jung presented to Her Majesty a handsome magger, i. e., a very beautiful crocodile of Eastern waters!

Sir Salar Jung, after a stay of two months in England, during which he had won the esteem and regard of all who came in contact with him, left for the continent. "It was remarked at the time" says the author of his memoirs "that no native of India had ever won such golden opinions from London society as Sir Salar had done during his sojourn".



An allegorical picture depicting the needs of the famous Aligarh College before being founded Sir Syed having collected one out of the two lakhs needed had the picture painted and sent it to Sir Salar who promptly gifted the required lakh. The ship in distress means to represent Muslim education in distress and betokens the required lakh; the other ship the lakh collected. Left Sir Syed Ahmed: right, Sir Salar Jung.

During his absence in England the government of the State was carried on by Nawab Basheer-ud-Doula and Maharaja Narender Bahadur.

THE GREAT IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

On the 1st January 1877 Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in the historic city of Delhi by His Excellency Lord Lytton in the presence of all the Ruling Princes and potentates of the Empire.

This great Imperial Proclamation, which is regarded as a landmark in the modern history of India, firmly associated the idea of the sovereignty of India with the British Crown in the mind of every Indian. It has strengthened the feelings of deep loyalty and goodwill of the people towards the British Throne. The Ruling Princes of India who had never seen each other's faces met together as friends and well-wishers in the ancient historic capital of India under the shadow of British sovereignty to listen to the proclamation of the Great Queen. Sir Salar Jung, who had accompanied His Highness the Nizam, was also present when the Imperial Proclamation was read. As a mark of special approbation of the sovereign power a confirmation by the Government of India was made of a personal salute of 17 guns and it is worthy of remark that Sir Salar Jung was the only native in all India who made a speech then in Delhi in the English language.

As his co-Regent was strongly opposed to all reforms the great Minister was obliged to postpone his wise designs for a more convenient time. After the demise of the co-Regent in 1881 he became virtually the head of the State, a position which he filled with conspicuous success. He now drew up a scheme of reforms, with the approval of Sir Stuart Bayley, but before he could put it into force he passed away.

When Sir Salar Jung took up the reins of administration (1853) he found that half the State had been sequestered in jagirs while the other half was involved in debts at a ruinous interest. Ten years after he became Minister the income of the State had more than doubled itself and in twenty years it reached a figure nearly three times as high as it had stood in the year 1853.

In the eighties of the last century after an enlightened administration of nearly thirty years, the total revenue of the Dominions was two hundred and ninety six lakhs of rupees to which it had risen from a much smaller amount. The increase in revenue during thirty years of his administration was due to new sources of revenue in forest administration, in frontier customs, in stamps, in road taxes and from the postal department.

He found Hyderabad in a most anarchical state and left it as well administered and prosperous as most British provinces. The success of the great minister who has passed down to posterity a name which is honoured and respected by Europeans and Indians alike may be traced to his making himself accessible to all who wanted a hearing from him and to the exercise of wise judgement in dealing alike with great and small things. On the 8th February 1883 Sir Salar Jung suddenly died of cholera at Hyderabad at the age of 56 to the great grief of millions of people. He left two sons, Nawab Liak Ali Khan and Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, and two daughters.



A COURT SCENE IN THE TIME OF THE YOUNG NIZAM,
NAWAB MIR SIR MAHBOOB ALI KHAN BAHADUR.

The sudden death of the great minister left the kingdom without a minister and threw the responsibility of administration into the reluctant hands of the Government of India. On the day after Salar Jung's death, Sir Stuart Bayley, the Resident, accompanied by the Residency staff, visited the young Nizam and after referring to the irreparable loss the State had

sustained, explained to His Highness in the presence of the chief nobles, the arrangements sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy. As the young Nizam was still under age, a Council of Regency was created with the young Nizam as president, the Nawab Basheer-ud-Dowla, Maharaja Narender Bahadur and Sir Khurshed Jah as members and Nawab Mir Liak Ali Khan, Sir Salar's eldest son, who had then attained the age of 19 years as Secretary to the Council of Regency. Mir Liak Ali Khan and his father's old friend and colleague for thirty years, Maharaja Narender Bahadur, were appointed



MAHARAJA NARENDER BAHADUR ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF REGANCY 1883 to 1884

joint administrators to carry on the executive work and issue all orders, subject to the control of the Regency Council. These two persons jointly occupied the position held by the great minister until His Highne ss attained his age to succeed to the masnad.

When His Highness attained his majority and was formally installed on the musnad of his ancestors by His Excellency Lord Ripon, then Viceroy and Governor General of India, on the 5th February 1884, Mir Liak Ali Khan, a young man of 20 years of age who held the post of joint administrator during the Regency Council, was appointed Dewan under the title of Salar Jung II.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG II 1884 to 1887

To place at the right hand of a sovereign of eighteen, a prime minister of twenty would seem at first sight an unpermissible violation of all accepted canons of statecraft, and would admit of the unfavourable construction that the British Government, having a minor to deal with, placed nearest to his throne an official, whose age and experience was no wit greater, with a view to maintain its own influence and forcing its own projects into completion, but the Government of India, on the other hand, seeing there were obvious advantages in appointing to the post the son of the man who for many years filled it with such conspicuous ability, used several weighty objections against the appointment of any of the rival candidates for the post, and consequently in grateful recognition of the eminent services of his illustrious father Nawab Salar II was made Dewan. This was a natural and becoming tribute to the memory of the great minister and was a acceptable to all classes of people as it involved no break in continuity in the policy of the great minister.

Nawab Salar Jung II was a very intelligent and well educated man of magnificent physique. His form was robust, his face healthy and open; a keen sportsman and splendid shot and good billiard and lawn tennis player. If the young minister had trodden in the footsteps of his father and listened to the counsels of Sir Oliver St. John and other well-wishers of the State everything would have gone on well. Though a man of great abilities and sound education yet being rather young and inexperienced to take his father's place, he could not avoid tension between himself and his sovereign brought about by court intrigues. His own indiscretions added to it and the issue became so strong that he was obliged to resign his post.

NAWAB SIR ASMAN JAH BAHADUR 1888 to 1894

As Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur was in England, having been deputed to represent His Highness' Government on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's Golden Jubilee, intimation of his appointment was conveyed to him by a cable to England. Before the Jubilee day Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur had the honour of an invitation to luncheon with Her Majesty at Windsor Castle whither he was escorted by Lord Cross.



NAWAB SIR ASMAN JAH BAHADUR 1838 to 1894

Subsequently he was presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family at a State ball on which occasion

he received His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' hearty congratulations on his appointment to the prime ministership of Hyderabad.

During the remainder of his stay in England the Nawab was visited and entertained by all the leaders of English society and on the 30th June 1887 Her Majesty the Queen Empress invited him to a garden party where he received Her Majesty's personal congratulations and also had the honour of receiving from her Majesty's own hands a miniature Jubilee Medal as a memento of his visit. Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur returned to Hyderabad on the 30th July 1887 and assumed charge of the office of minister.

In his younger days, Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur served an apprenticeship of fourteen years as Minister of Justice and acted as Prime Minister on several occasions during the lifetime of the great Sir Salar Jung and after his death was senior administrator during the absence of Maharaja Narendra Bahadur. He was also a member of the Council of Regency and of the Council of State.

On June 25, 1888, His Highness the Nizam at a very imposing Darbar specially held for the purpose formally conferred upon the new minister the customary Dewani Khillat and rewarded him with a robe of honour and a jewel valued at a lakh of rupees.

The success of Sir Asman Jah's administration was the subject of congratulations from the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin. When Sir Asman Jah visited Calcutta in 1888 he was created a K. C. I. E. and on his return to Hyderabad, Mr. A. P. Howell, the Resident, invested him with the insignia of the Knighthood of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Though not a man of more than ordinary education he possessed a sound practical knowledge of both Persian and Arabic literature and a sufficient familiarity with the English language to enable him to make himself understood by his European friends. He was, however, endowed with a more than ordinary amount of common sense and presence of mind which qualities added to the excellence of his capabilities as a financier lent weight to his opinions in matters affecting the interests of the State. After holding the office of Minister for a period of six years he retired in 1893.

NAWAB SIR VIKAR-UL-UMRAH BAHADUR, K. C. I. E.

Sir Vikar-ul-Umrah Bahadur, both by birth and education, fully deserved the honour of being appointed as Minister and he took very great interest in the administration of His Highness' Government. Through-



NAWAB SIR VIKAR-UL-UMRAH BAHADUR K, C. I. E. 1894 to 1900

out the whole of his official career he displayed fine judgement and possessed the courage of his convictions. His generosity had been great though judicious and many of the public institutions of Hyderabad owe much to his munificence. A great and enlightened man, he undoubtedly was and, in patriotism, truth and purity of purpose unequalled. The very

ıct that Sir Vikar after eight years of effective administration of His Highess' Government not only left no money behind him, but left a personal ebt of several lakhs of rupees is sufficient evidence of his absolute purity in service in which he had been a little crafty he could have amassed millions f rupees. Sir Vikar died on the 15th February 1902.

MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR. G. C. I. E.

On the 13th November 1902 Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, reat grandson of that celebrated Minister, Maharaja Chandoo Lal, who had een officiating since the 25th August 1901, was appointed as Prime linister by His Highness the late Nizam and was given the usual Khillats, obes as well as Jewels of honour which form the insignia of office. On the st January 1903 the British Government conferred upon him the insignia of ıe Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, and a few months later at the akrid Darbar in appreciation of his long, honourable and distinguished areer in the service of his sovereign and of his country, he was honoured ith the title of "Yamin-us-Saltanat" by His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali han Bahadur.

In the year 1905 it fell to the lot of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad ahadur to entertain Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Vales at Hyderabad during their long and extensive tour in India. Gifted ith conversational powers of a high order, he took a special delight in onversing with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty ing and Emperor George V) on all topics of interest during his temporary ay at Hyderabad.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being well impressed with ıe agreeable and attractive personality of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad ahadur during his personal contact with him while at Hyderabad presented im with a special photograph of his own self as a mark of special royal ıvour as well as the high esteem in which he always held him. It now ccupies a very prominent and honourable position in the central hall of udience in his city palace.

In the year 1910, during the birthday festivities of His Majesty King eorge V, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur was honoured, for very pecial services rendered to the State, as well as to the Government of India ith the Insignia of G. C. I. E. by his Majesty the King Emperor as notified

in the Gazette of India of the year 1910. The special distinction is unique in its character as no other Ruling Chief in India had up to then been honoured with a G. C. I. E.



MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR G. C. I. E. 1901 to 1912

When His Excellency Lord Hardings of Penshurst Viceroy and Governor General of India visited Hyderabad in October 1911 a few weeks before the ever to be remembered Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George V, to condole with his Exalted Highness on the loss the State

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR III, 1912 to 1914.

Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur grandson of the great Salar Jung was appointed as Prime Minister, a position of great dignity and importance which carried with it large powers and much larger influence and at the same time also great responsibilities. In 1912 Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad deciding on retirement for reasons which were satisfactory to his master submitted his resignation and on the 11th July 1912, there was great excitement in Hyderabad, when the news was quickly circulated that His Exalted Highness had accepted the resignation of the Maharaja and had been graciously pleased to appoint Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur to the office of Minister. The young Nawab was summoned to the palace where His Exalted Highness announced his decision. With the exception of Maharaja Chandu Lal's interregnum, the ministership was a heritage of the Salar Jung family for the greater part of the last century and the Nizam's decision to restore it to the present representative of the house was received with much approval by the Hyderabadees. The same day the following Firman was issued :—

"As Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur has applied for six months leave and has expressed his desire to be relieved of the responsibilities of prime ministership, it is hereby ordered that six months leave has been granted to him and that he has been relieved of his duties of prime minister but he will continue to be the Peshkar as usual. Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur has been appointed officiating prime minister for the present and on probation for three years or until fresh orders issue. In order to enable him to discharge the responsible duties of this high office expeditiously and to obtain experience therein Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C. S. I. has been appointed, until fresh orders, his special adviser so that he may help and advise him. The officiating prime minister will have all the powers conferred upon the prime minister by the Khanooncha and the regulations framed thereunder and the orders in force from time to time. All noblemen, jaghirdars, gentlemen, officers and subjects and other residents are hereby enjoined to obey and fully carry out the orders of the officiating prime minister, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur."

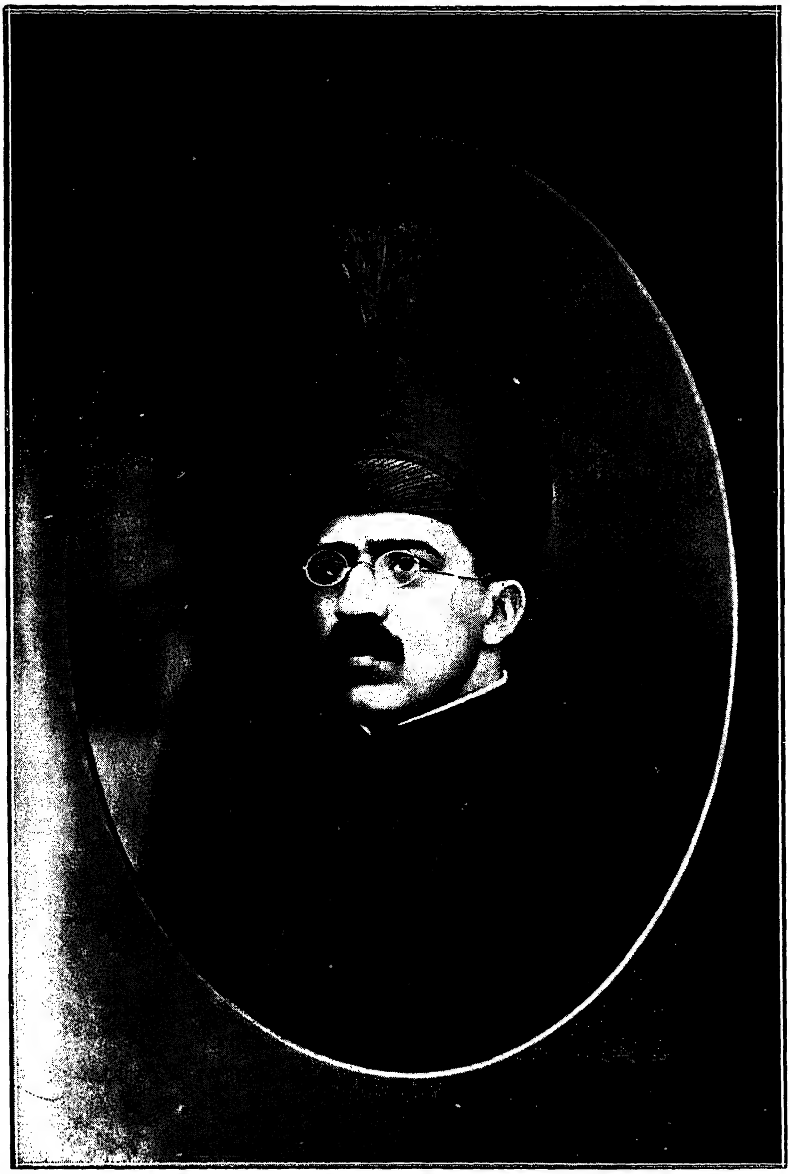
It is evident from Colonel Pinhey's speech at the Nizam's birthday banquet a few days after this change in ministry that the new arrangements received the cordial approval of the Government of India and that the young nawab had the fullest sympathy and support from their representative at the Hyderabad court. With these factors as aids, and the well-

balanced personality he is credited with possessing, the young minister aspired to emulate the life-work of his famous grandfather. Although the Hyderabad ministership is no bed of roses, as there are so many conflicting interests to be adjusted, besides the high responsibilities attached to the office, still he discharged his duties with great tact and wisdom. He worked for about a couple of years and then resigned owing to reasons of health.



NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR III 1912 to 1914

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS' DIRECT ADMINISTRATION
1914 to 1919.



HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM MIR SIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR

His Exalted Highness Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur who since his accession to the gaddi has been giving his undivided attention to the affairs of the State and of its welfare now took up the reins of government into his own hands and carried on the administration himself without the help of a

minister. The scrupulous regularity with which he conducted the administrative duties of his great heritage for a period of five long years until the formation of the Council of State in November 1919 marks him out as one of the greatest of our rulers.



HIMAYATH SWIMMING BATH: BEHIND, FUTTEH MAIDAN CLOCK TOWER

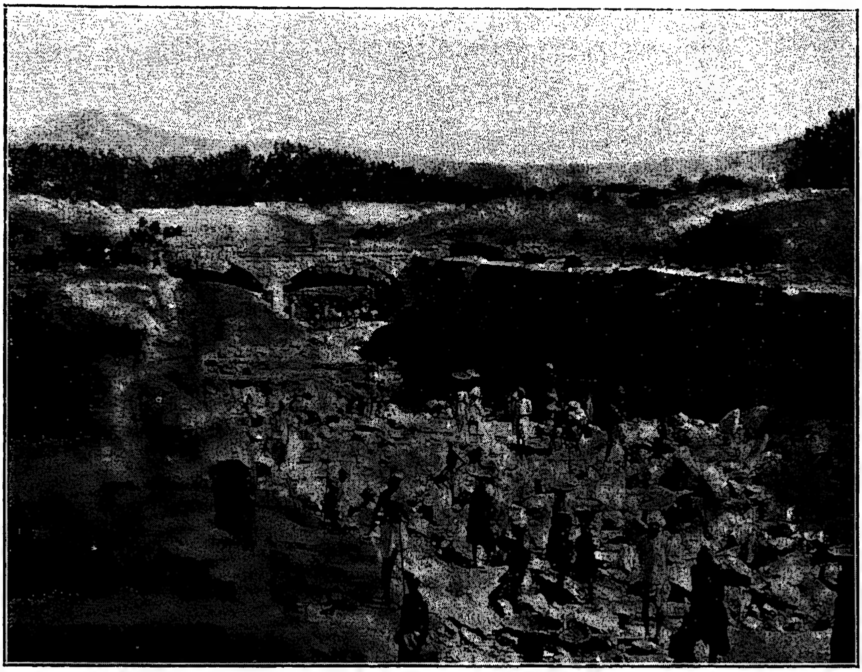
The change that had taken place during the five years of his direct administration owing to the personal interest taken by His Exalted Highness is very great. Under his vigorous administration, the gigantic work of damming the river Musi for the purpose of preventing future floods and securing a plentiful water supply for the city of Hyderabad was taken in hand; the streets of Hyderabad were broadened to enable people to drive safely along them, a new High Court, a noble edifice and one of the best buildings in India in its architectural beauty, was built at a cost of twenty lakhs of rupees; enormous sums of money were expended upon planning, building and making designs for the new city of Hyderabad. Notwithstanding all this expenditure, the revenue was good and the finance sound.



A VIEW OF JAGELLEPALLI CUTTING LOOKING UP STREAM
(NIZAMSAGAR)

The many improvements perceptible in the city and its adjacent suburban stations of Begum Bazar, Afzal Ganj, Saifabad, Khairatabad Begumpet etc., during the few years of His Exalted Highness' direct administration, surprise every one re-visiting this portion of India after a few years absence from it.

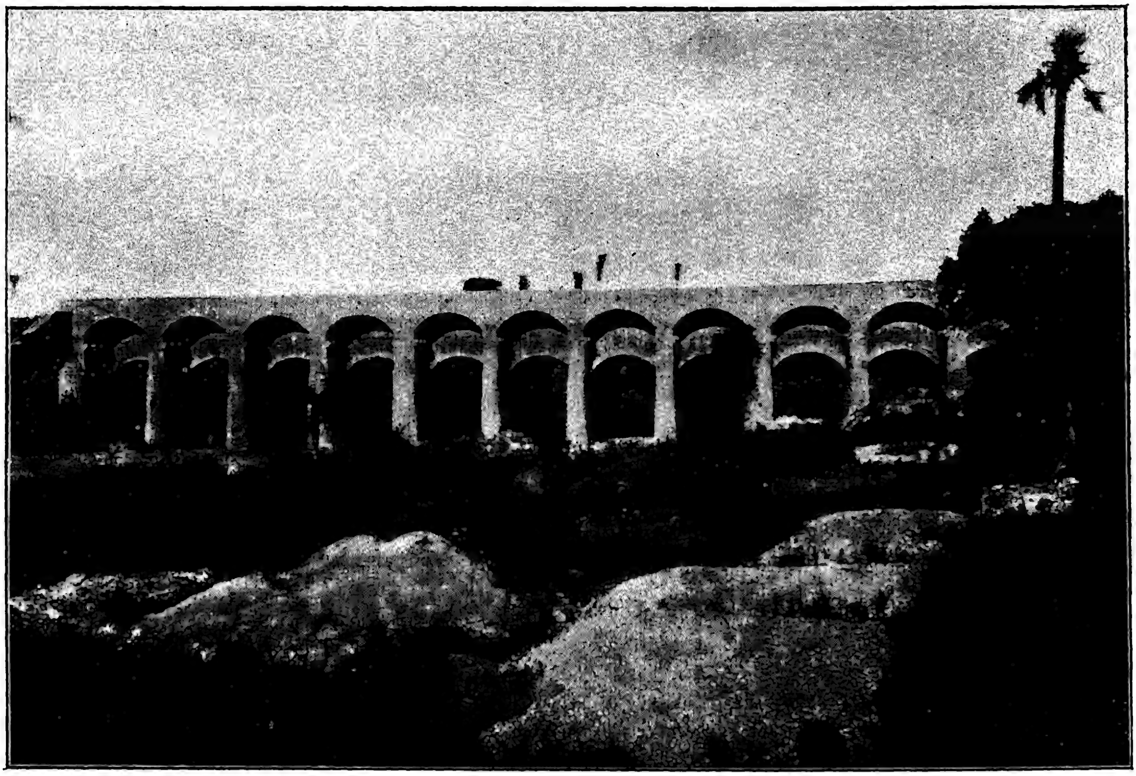
A thorough revision of the Education Department was made, the Medical Department was reorganised and a Sanitary Department established, two lakhs of rupees having been set aside in connection with the City Improvement Trust. An Agricultural Department was established, followed by the introduction of the Co-operative Credit Societies, Agricultural Banks, and forest conservation on sound lines which resulted in an annual increase of several lakhs of rupees.



A VIEW OF IBRAHIMPET CUTTING ROAD BRIDGE AT NIZAMSAGAR

Railway extension in the State has also received attention. A metre gauge line from Purna to Hingoli had been completed for traffic and the cash balance in the treasury amounted to two crores and a half furnishing a ready resource to be expended on furthering development. A final survey of the line from Hyderabad to Gadag, which will link the metre gauge section in southern and western India, was completed and begun. Its principal object is to provide a quicker route to the Marmagoa ports, and so serve to develop commerce and industry. Great progress was also made in electric installation.

During the quinquennium of His Exalted Highness' direct administration, the revenue collection in the Dominions from all sources averaged five crores per annum against an expenditure of a little over one crore leaving a handsome surplus at the close of each twelve months so that the reserve fund at the end of 1919 amounted to three crores, the cash balances were over two crores and Government investments stood at over seven crores, which is sufficient proof of the material and administrative progress that had been made in the brief space of five years of his direct administration.

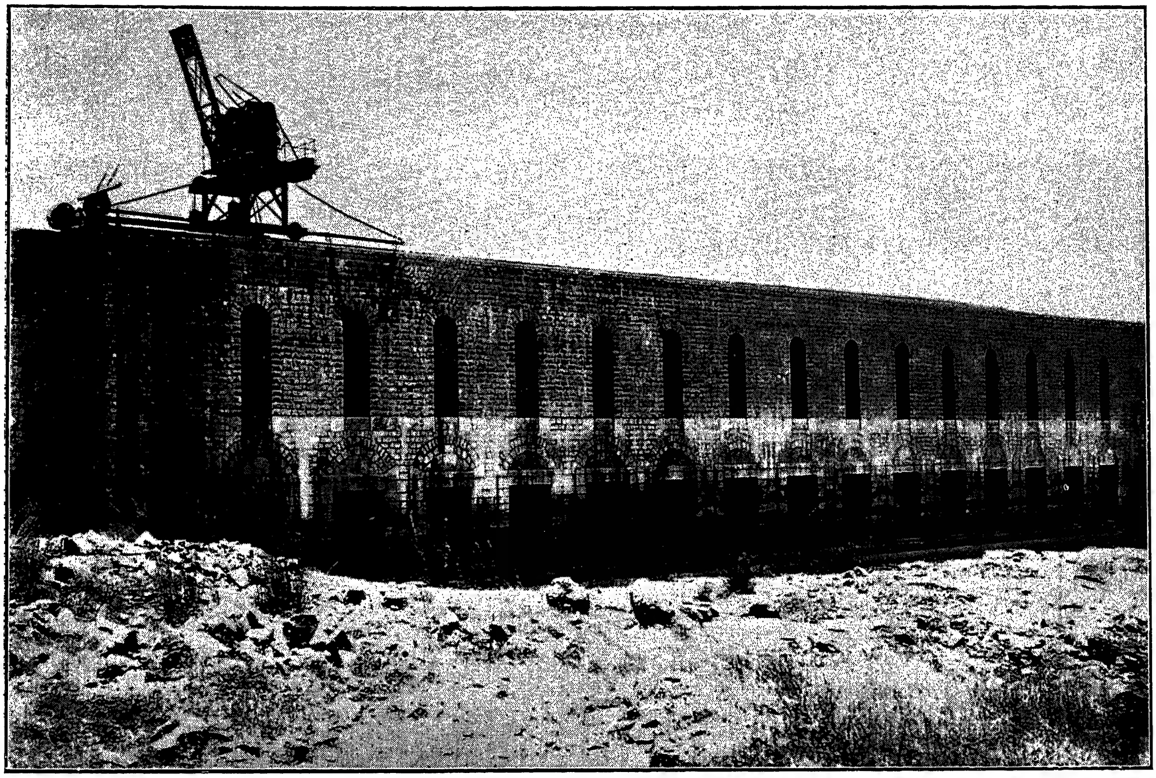


(NIZAMSAGAR) NARWA AQUEDUCT DOWN STREAM VIEW

Hyderabad is fortunate in having a ruler who has devoted so much care and thought to the promotion and welfare of the people. Few can realise the magnitude of the task with which His Exalted Highness has been confronted in recent years and there is no denying the fact that he has faced it with unflinching courage and with cheerfulzeal.

From all accounts, His Exalted Highness is one of the most capable and sagacious men of his years. No man has better grasped the problems of the day than His Exalted Highness.

Besides the above improvements effected in the State, the part played by his Exalted Highness during the period of his direct administration towards winning the war was very great. Throughout this period of trial His Exalted Highness, who is inspired with the same spirit of loyalty as his ancestors, had himself given practical evidence of it by offering all the pecuniary assistance he could for the successful termination of the war. The total amount contributed amounted to tens of lakhs of rupees.



OSMAN SAGAR SLUICE

After five years of direct administration, being convinced that a ruler should not be directly concerned in the actual government of his State, and feeling at the same time that the advice of a single minister was not safe in the interests of both the ruler and the ruled, His Exalted Highness, with a view to promote the peace and contentment of the people, adopted the principle of council administration and accordingly created in November 1919 an Executive Council.

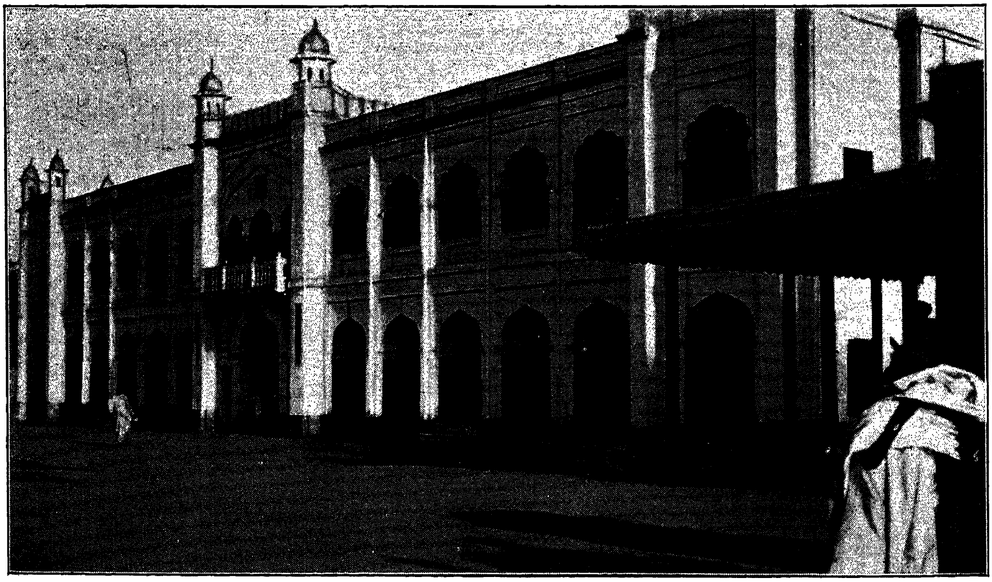
Consisting of a president and seven ordinary members and an extraordinary member without a portfolio was formed. The Council was formed mainly to advise and assist the ruler in all administrative and other matters in the interests of the State.

In creating this council His Exalted Highness' great concern was to select and appoint a capable statesman possessing the various qualifications necessary for the efficient discharge of the delicate and arduous functions of president of council and associate with him officers of experience and watch the results of council government and see how it discharged its responsibilities for good and efficient administration.

After very serious consideration His Exalted Highness selected for this position of great responsibility and trust Sir Ali Imam, K. C. S. I.

SIR ALI IMAM, K. C. S. I.

Sir Ali Imam K. C. S. I., who during the course of a long public career had successively held a series of appointments in British India, such



MUSAFFAR KHANA (TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW) AT THE HYDERABAD B. G. RAILWAY STATION
Foundation Stone was laid by Sir Ali Imam when he was President of the Executive Council.



NAWAB MOEED-UL-MULK, SIR SYED ALI IMAM K. C. I. E.
First President of the Executive Council of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

as Standing Council with the Government of Bengal, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Vice-President of the Viceroy's Council, and lastly Judge of the Patna High Court from which he retired in December 1915 was appointed as Sadr-i-Azam (President of the Council) and his colleagues in the Council were selected from among the existing heads of the different branches of the administration.

In passing it may be mentioned that the emoluments attached to the office of Prime Minister of Hyderabad in the early days of the Nizams was very high. Azim-ul-Umrah Arastu Jah when he was Dewan between the the years 1778-1804 was paid a commission of two annas per rupee of the revenue levied by the Government and Mir Alum who was Minister between the years 1804-1808 received as his salary the enormous sum of twenty two lakhs of rupees per annum.

After Mir Alum's death when his son-in-law Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk became Minister (1809-1832) the pay of the Minister war reduced and he received as his salary six lakhs of rupees per annum or Rs. 50,000 per mensem. Raja Chandoo Lal as Minister (1809-1843) was paid as his remuneration an allowance of one anna in the rupee on the gross revenue collected. In the year 1842 General Fraser, who was Resident at the time, told His Highness that this was an excessive and unreasonable remuneration and such as the finances of the country could not afford. On the appointment of Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk as Minister His Highness Nasir-ud-Daula fixed his salary at Rs. 25,000 per mensem, which amount was considered quite necessary and indispensible for the maintenance of the Minister's dignity and authority.

When Sir Salar Jung became Prime Minister in the year 1855, owing to financial embarassments of the State, he was drawing only Rs. 1,63,636 per annum or Rs. 13,936 per mensem.

His Highness the late Nizam on his accession to the Masnad in 1884 fixed the pay of the minister at Rs. 10,000. This amount formed the honorarium of the ministers until 1914 when His Exalted Highness took over charge of the administration of the State directly into his hands.

After the selection of the president and the eight councillors constituting the Executive Council were selected, His Exalted Highness in a special darbar held at the King Kothi palace on the 21st November

1919, at which most of the leading nobles and heads of departments were present, including the Hon'ble the Resident, performed the inaugural ceremony of the newly constituted Council.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

In declaring the Council open His Exalted Highness said :—

This Darbar has been convened to mark an event of very great moment in the history of my Dominions. As you are all probably aware the original form of government in this country was a pure autocracy, assisted by a prime minister. It is a matter of history how, with a few honourable exceptions, the prime ministers steadily pursued a policy of undermining the authority of the Nizams under whom they served, and to whom they owed allegiance as subjects and servants of the State. The archives are replete with evidence of such transgressions, resulting in friction and the destruction of administrative efficiency so largely detrimental to public weal. The passion to grasp at power, unlawful, unconstitutional, dried up the sources of initiative on the part of successive ministers in the matter of reform. It has disclosed the imperfections of the system.

My father, long after the death of the first Salar Jung, having given his re-organisation of the administration a full and fair trial, was deeply impressed by the defects present in it, and was impelled in 1892 to promulgate the Quanooncha Mobarik, defining thereby the powers and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and his assistants. A further attempt at efficiency was made by the issue of the rules of the Quanooncha.

Soon after my ascension, my own scrutiny and examination of the administrative problems of my dominions convinced me that the defects were ineradicable unless and until there was a structural change in the Government. After anxious and mature consideration, I decided to take up the heavy burden of direct administrative charge, without the help of a prime minister. For five long years I toiled hard and ever kept in view the measures that promised to secure the happiness and prosperity of my beloved subjects, in whose contentment and advancement my interest is paternal and abiding. Close and personal association with the administration has revealed to me the necessity of another departure from the existing method. The change of times, the complexities of modern life, new political

perceptions in the East and the external interests of my dominions have put such a strain upon personal and direct control as to call for some immediate measure of appreciable relief. Finding it impossible to revert to a system whose repeated breakdown had proved its inutility, I resolved after much reflection to give my Government a new constitution which would secure greater efficiency and ensure progressive force. Experiments elsewhere had proved that the Council form of Government has many and varied advantages over the Government vested in a simple official, however eminent.

It is my earnest desire, therefore, to secure these advantages for the well-being of my people. With this end in view I have by a Farman issued to-day constituted an Executive Council consisting of a President, seven ordinary members, and an extraordinary member without a portfolio. Under well considered rules the powers of the Council, in its collective and individual responsibilities are fixed. Its personnel has been determined with the greatest possible care. It includes men of mature experience and proved merit. The President, Sir Ali Imam, needs no introduction. His career in British India is well known. A Council so constituted will strengthen the administration in all its branches, and offer sound advice on those matters affecting the larger interests of the State that have been specially reserved for the exercise of my own powers. Its corporate action will give administrative cohesion, and yield results highly beneficial to my people. The spread of education, the development of economic resources, the encouragement of commercial and industrial enterprise, the adoption of advanced sanitary and hygienic measurers, the improvement of roads and communications and many other measures await solution. In these and other directions of internal reform the labours of the Council will be of value no less than in matters of general political relations of my Government with the Government of India. These are as friendly and cordial as in the past. Ever since the dawn of British rule in India an unbroken record of alliance and friendship with my House has been maintained. In more than one crisis the sword of an Asaf Jah has been drawn in the defence of the honour and integrity of the British Empire. My own contributions to win the world wide war from which the British Empire has so triumphantly emerged are too well known for me to dwell upon.

The Council will, therefore, find itself in a happy position to approach the all important question of the restoration of the Berar. My claim to the possession of this integral part of my Dominions is based on absolute

justice and it is inconceivable that on an examination it can be ruled out. I shall, therefore, await the advice of the Council on this momentous question with deep interest. To my Nobles, Officials, Jagirdars, and my beloved subjects generally I commend this new constitution and earnestly call upon them to support it with unfaltering devotion and loyal co-operation. No constitution can fulfil its functions without strict and jealous regard to its observance. With these words I wish Sir Ali Imam and his colleagues every success in the discharge of the great duties upon which they now enter.



Late NAWAB SIR FARIDOON MULK BAHADUR, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. B. E.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST COUNCIL.

Nawab Sir Faridoon Mulk Bahadur, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. B. E.
Extraordinary Member (Now deceased).

Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, M. A., L. L. B. (Bar-at-Law)
Political Minister.

Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur B. A., Public Works Member. (Now retired).

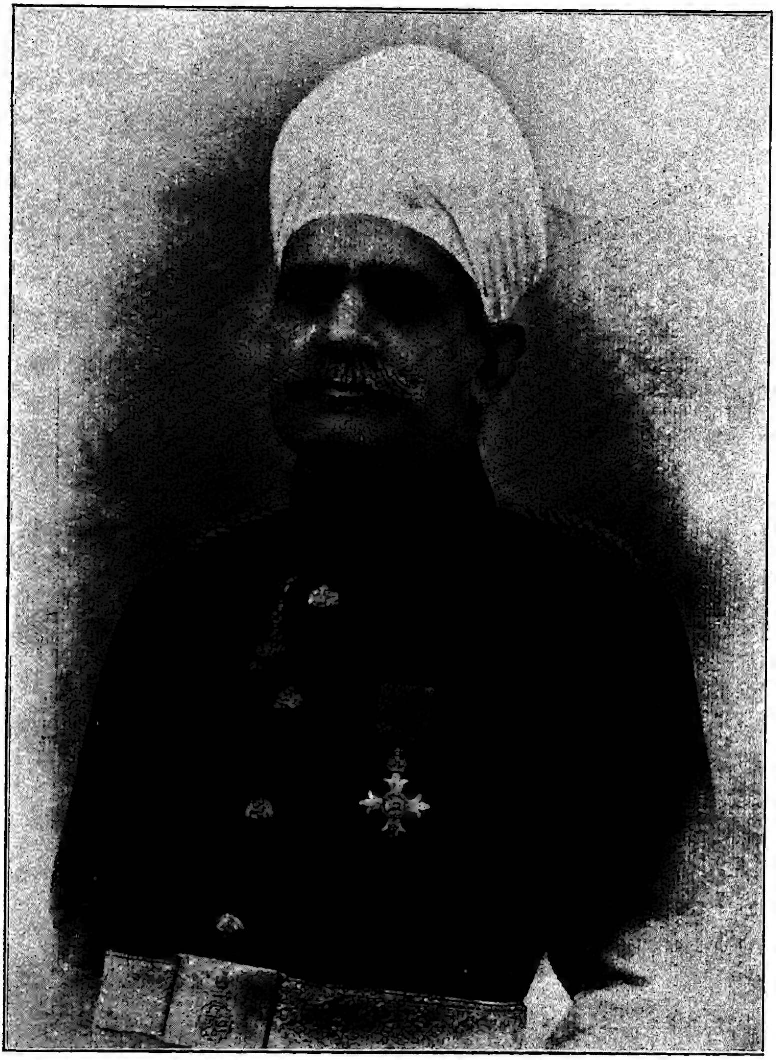
Nawab Akil Jung Bahadur, Member, Commerce and Industries Department.

Nawab Wali-ud-Doulah Bahadur, Member, Judicial Department.

Nawab Lutfud-Doulah Bahadur, Member, Army Department.

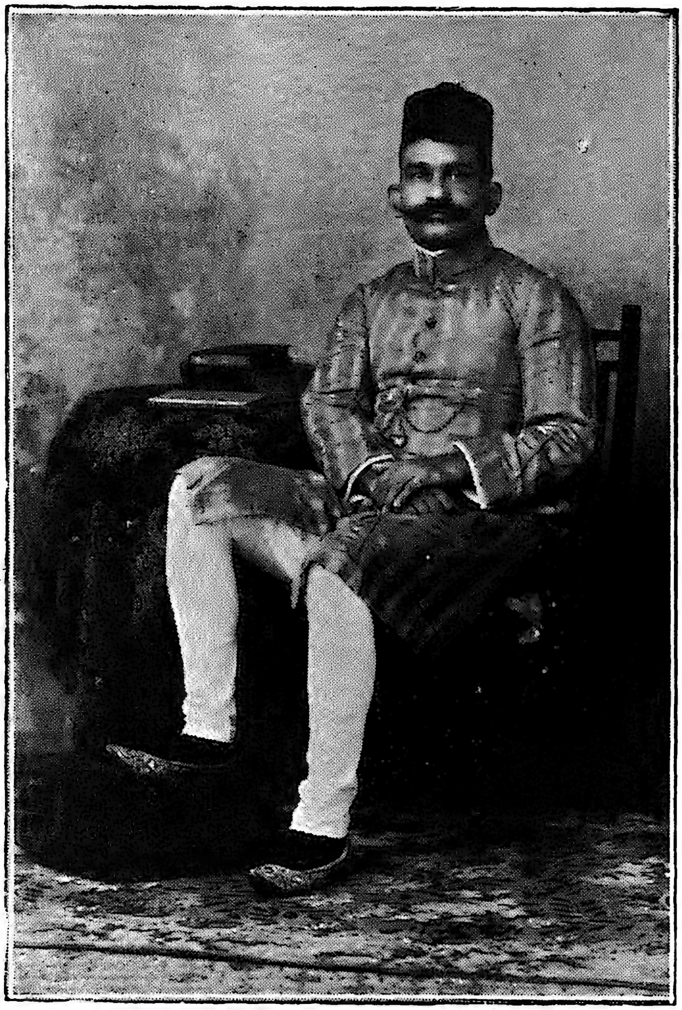
Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali I. C. S. (Retired) Member, Revenue Department and Sarfikhas (Now retired).

Nawab Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Member, Finance Dept.



NAWAB NIZAMAT JUNG BAHADUR, M. A., LL. B., (Bar-at-Law)

In the middle of October 1920 within a year of his appointment as president of the Executive Council he was selected by the Viceroy to represent British India in the League of Nations at Geneva in the interest of Indian Mussalmans.



NAWAB AKIL JUNG BAHADUR

When this leading Indian Mussalman and ex-President of the All India Moslem League was selected for this unique distinction by the Government of India, his competency to represent them was greatly questioned by the whole Mussalman world which said that while there were more competent men in the field in whom the people could implicitly trust, the selection of Sir Ali Imam was uncalled for. His work also in the Conference did not in any way facilitate the solution of the Khalifat question.

In connection with his selection in the Imperial Legislative Assembly at Delhi, Muhammad Faiz Khan asked the following questions in January 1921:—

(1) "Has the Government noted the fact that Indian public opinion has disowned Sir Ali Imam as its representative in the League of Nations?"



NAWAB WALI-UD-DOWLA BAHADUR

(2) "Will the Government be pleased to state, why it does not consult public opinion before making such selections, and how long it proposes to continue the policy of appointing representatives on whom Indians do not rely?"



NAWAB LUTFUD-DOWLA BAHADUR

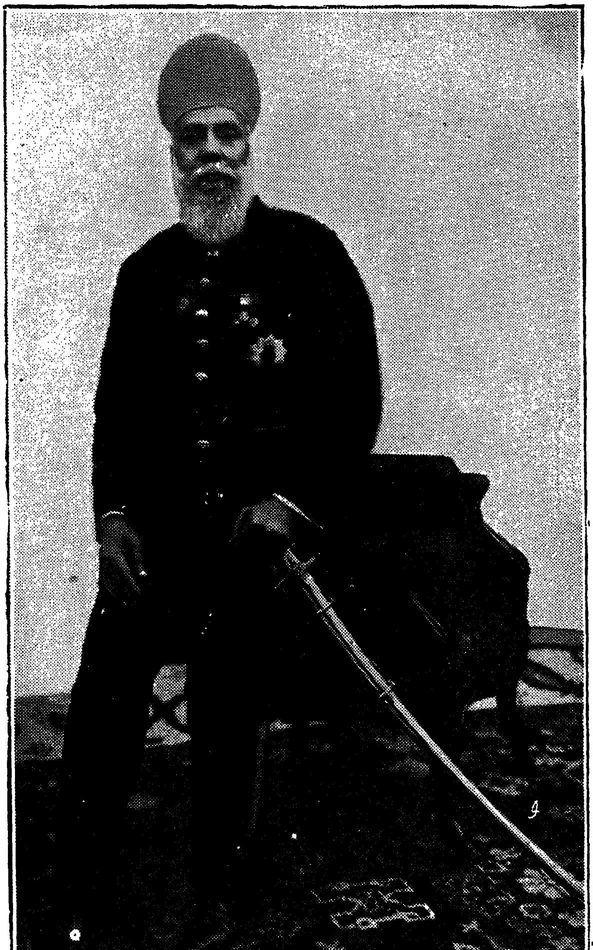
During the absence of Sir Ali Imam on deputation Sir Faridoon Mulk was carrying on the current duties that appertained to a Dewan under the orders of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.



Lt.-Colonel CHENEVIX-TRENCH,
Revenue Minister (formerly of British Service in Northern India)



NAWAB SIR HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, Kt. LL. D.
FINANCE MEMBER AND GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF RAILWAYS.



NAWAB SIR AMIN JUNG BAHADUR,
K. C. I. E., C. S. I., M. A., B. L., F. R. A. S.,
SADR-UL-MAHAM OF H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S PESHI.
(Member of Executive Committee)

HIS ADMINISTRATION.

When the appointment of Sir Ali Imam as Sadr-i-Azam or President of the Council of State, was announced, every one in the State as well as out of it, who had heard of his competency and cleverness in the disposal of business, hoped that Sir Ali, with his varied experience of public life in British India, and sound judgment, would rise above all petty differences and take a noble and impartial view of all questions that may be placed before him, and come to conclusions which would reflect honour and credit on his great office. But, on the whole he proved a disappointment and more need not be said.

COLONIZATION SCHEME IN HYDERABAD.

His first measure of any imprtance was his Colonization Scheme. The total area of the Nizam's Dominions excluding Berar is 82,000 square miles, which comes to roughly about 25 million acres.

The Farman-i-Mubarak (1340 H) of His Exalted Highness, which lays down principles for the guidance of the Development Department states, that " on a conservative estimate, it has been found the total area that can be brought under colonization in His Exalted Highness' Dewani jurisdiction comes up to between three and a half to four million acres, which roughly speaking comes to about one sixth of the whole Dominions.

Within the four million acres declared to be colonization areas, fit for colonization and agricultural purposes, the Farman empowered the Development Department full and complete jurisdiction on all works of construction and communication without the intervention of the Department of Public Works. This jurisdiction was to cease over portions that came under settlement by Colonists. The decision of the Sadr-i-Azam was final in this respect unless set aside by a Farman-i-Mubarik by His Exalted Highness.

The same Farman which made the Sadr-i-Azam responsible for the carrying out of the main policy underlying the colonization scheme also declared that the colonization areas, which consisted of extensive tracts of land lying waste and profitless to the State and the public alike, should be formed into blocks of varying sizes from hundred acres upward with judicious and equitable distribution of good and bad lands. When blocks were formed, the Farman added, the fullest publicity should be given with all

necessary particulars and description. The blocks would be settled in perpetuity conferring on the colonists full and complete occupancy rights in the entire holding. They were to descend to their heirs and successors by the law of primogeniture. The grant in settlement would be under an instrument, the sign manual of the sovereign, His Exalted Highness the Nizam.



NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA BAHADUR
One of the leading Nobles of the Paigah. He was a member of the Executive Council for some time.

When Sir Ali Imam resigned, Nawab Sir Faridoon Mulk Bahadur was nominated as its president. He discharged his duties for one year and on account of old age retired and was succeeded by Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur. Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla continued to be the president till 1925 when Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad was made president by the concurrence of the Viceroy, Lord Reading. (Detailed biographical sketches are given in their proper places).

THE BERARS.

THE BERARS.

THE question may be raised as to whether we are wise in incorporating in this work a chapter dealing with a subject bristling with controversial points. While we are aware of this fact—and who does not?—that the subject is one of a controversial nature, yet we are unable to find any cogent or valid reason to exclude it from this work. This cannot possibly be. If the question bristles with controversial points we have nothing to do with it. We did not create the position which culminated in one of the biggest legal duels of an Indian State with the Government of India and the Secretary of State. And it must be further remembered that the Berars, whatever their form of administration and whether they have been leased in perpetuity or everlastingly—the Berars, we say, are still an integral part of the State of Hyderabad. And if they are an integral part of Hyderabad State, it stands to reason that some attempt should have to be made to state in this work the facts, the bare facts, and narrate the story of the events which culminated in the signing of the "lease in perpetuity" in 1902 by His Highness the Nizam, the late Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur.

The story is a long one, and the longer it is spun out the more "controversial" it would appear. Even the story shortened as it is now proposed to be done will, when read through, be found to leave a distinctly bitter taste in the mouth. The British Government have done much for British India, but for the House of Asaf Jah and the people of Hyderabad they have done little or nothing. On the other hand, they have benefitted themselves throughout by our alliance, and, in return, taken away, rightly or wrongly, some parts of our own lands.

AN IMPORTANT POINT

Before proceeding further, the writer would like to make one point distinctly clear. He is writing from the point of view not so much that he is a subject of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, as that he is a son of the Hyderabad State. As such he rightly feels that by the perpetual alienation of Berar, Hyderabad and its peoples have been called upon to bear a perpetual burden. This is a point of view which but very few of my fellow-subjects, or rather, I should say my fellow "mulkis" (sons of the country—in this case, Hyderabad State) have ever taken.

The result has been disastrous. At the time the Nizam Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur was engaged in a strenuous duel with the Government of India, then under the direction of one of the keenest legal brains in the world, not a voice was raised in Hyderabad in support of him. He was made to tread the wine-press alone. Except perhaps for a few spasmodic outpourings from the Urdu Press, the people were, in one of Charles Dickens' phrases, "as dumb as a drum with a hole in it". If there had been a simultaneous agitation, general support, Dominion-wide demand, the Marquess of Reading would not have given his answer just when he was putting the lock on to his portmanteau prior to leaving Delhi for good. He would have handed on the whole correspondence to his successor, or, the Government would have come to some sort of settlement, equitable, just and fair.

HOW BERAR HAS SUFFERED

The reason why the writer feels most bitterly is that Berar is the richest portion of the State of Hyderabad and by losing it our material and moral advancement has suffered. Conversely, the writer must state that Berar has suffered by not being an administrative part of Hyderabad, but the milch-cow and the golden egg laying goose for the Central Provinces. If Hyderabad and Berar could have pooled their resources what could not have been done for Hyderabad and Berar, on an equal footing, in the sphere of material and moral advancement? When Berar suffered, Hyderabad would have helped; and when Hyderabad suffered, Berar would have helped.

For a number of years, Berar has been supporting the Central Provinces proper and in return was decked with the clothes of a Cinderella, while the Central Provinces proper were given the robes of a princess. If this assertion is based on imagination, the writer would ask the Central Provinces Government to answer the question why a few years ago they fixed a certain proportion of the total revenue for expenditure on Berar and Berar only, and whether the Beraris did not lead the agitation which secured for them the fixation of this proportion? a proportion which, by the way, will have to be very soon revised, as in recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the revenue from Berar cotton due to the use of selected and improved seed. (see any C. P. and Berar Administration Report).

And here it may be mentioned, there is a party in Berar which is strongly in favour of the separation of Berar by the creation of it into a separate province. Whether a separate province or an associated province, Berar will remain an integral part of Hyderabad and the Nizam will be its sovereign, though exercising no sovereign rights.

His Exalted Highness in his historic letter to the Marquess of Reading, the then Viceroy, refers to the political disabilities of the Beraris, his subjects. A few years back, the disabilities attendant on financial allocations were in the nature of a vaster burden than the political disabilities. The riches of Berar went to enrich the Central Provinces proper. Had Berar been with us, our ruler would have seen to it that no such unfair return had been made to it. It is not Hyderabad that has suffered, but Berar itself. There are recurrent periods and seasons of water scarcity in Buldana, Ellichpur, Amraoti and in most parts of Berar. What has been done to cope with this problem? Even in Nagpur, the capital of the Province, there is often water scarcity. If the administration of Hyderabad as is generally supposed is bad, can the Central Provinces and Berar, which are said to own a superior Government, show a water supply system equal to that Hyderabad?

QUESTION OPENED BEFORE

Whether the Berars will at any time be restored to Hyderabad is a question to which the writer hesitates to give an answer. The question may be opened again, especially in view of the forthcoming report of the Butler Committee and if, moreover, the Beraris at any time express a wish that Berar should be rejoined to Hyderabad, the Government of India cannot point to the perpetual nature of the notorious Lease. The Lease will then of itself invalidate itself and become null and void.

Before turning to the task of presenting a brief history of the Berars—just that portion of history requisite to a proper appreciation of the position in regard to the question of restoration—it may be mentioned for the information especially of those resident in British India that their impression that the present Nizam is the first to raise the question of the restoration of the Berars is erroneous. The present Nizam applied for the cancellation of the lease in perpetuity, signed by his father, because a consequence of this would have been the automatic reunion of Berar with Hyderabad. Before the present Nizam's father signed away Berar by means of the lease in perpetuity, there was another Treaty, the treaty of 1860 (in itself the modifica-

tion of yet another prior to it) by virtue of which the British were merely administering the Berars on behalf of it, in order to meet punctually and promptly the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus going to (or supposed to go to) the Nizam. It was this treaty which Lord Curzon had had converted into a perpetual lease. And it was the last mentioned lease which the present Nizam so cogently argued in his letter should be cancelled and set aside.

The treaty of 1860, the treaty without the perpetuity clause attached to it, and the treaty preceding it, were both of them veritable nightmares to the Nizams and not one of them ever liked the idea of an assignment of territory at all. When Sir Salar Jung visited Europe, he broached the subject of the cancellation of the treaty (of 1853) and then again during the the minority of the present Nizam's father, the co-Regents, Nawab Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer-i-Kabir, Shams-ul-Umra, requested the Government of India to restore the Berars, they, on their side undertaking to furnish any sum demanded towards settlement of account. The answer was an evasive one. Thus, we see that the present Nizam was not the first person to open the question of the Berars, but there have been others before him.

UNCONQUERED TERRITORY

Let us now turn to a brief resume of the history of the Berar Treaty—a history beginning, for our purposes, from the year 1766—the year of the ceding of the Northern Circars.

To start with, we must bear in mind the fact that the territories of the Nizam were never conquered. From the advent of the British, the Nizams were friendly with the new foreign power, though after the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the first Nizam, there was for a time some sort of understanding with the French power which was then a rival of the British in this country. Even though there was such an understanding, and even though for many years French officers were in command of the Nizam's Forces, yet there was never any war between any of the Nizams and the British power, though opportunities were not lacking for the two to come to a clash. And then if, for instance, (thank God, it never occurred) Tippu Sultan and his father, Hyder Ali, were not for ever at daggers drawn with the Maharatta power, and these, in their turn, were not for ever at daggers drawn with the house of Hyder Ali on the one hand and of the Nizam on the other, and all these had agreed to live in peace, and prevent the country from passing into the

hands of a foreign power, and if the Nizams had agreed to work in unison to attain this object—there would have been no British power in India today. The establishment of this power in this country was only possible on account of and by reason of the disruption of the Moghul Empire, the rise of the Maharatta power, the weakening of the ancient houses of Rajasthan, the rise of Hyder Ali and Tippu and the general confusion and chaos that reigned in the country; race warring against race, territories being frequently invaded, and peace being systematically effaced from the land. When there is internecine war, continuing for years, it is not to be wondered at that a foreign power gradually extended its power and finally established its ascendency over the entire land. India's misery then was England's opportunity.

VALUE OF NIZAM'S ALLIANCE

This brief account of the causes which led to the establishment of British power has been given to show that the Nizam's permanent alliance in those days was of immense assistance to the British. Not only the State of Hyderabad was never conquered, but, on the other hand, it helped the British, first, to bring about the downfall of Tippu Sultan who was creating havoc in and terrorising Southern India, and, second, to bring about the ultimate downfall of the Maharatta power. Yet, how sad it is to think that this valuable alliance has been undervalued, held cheap when better times came, and even taken altogether unfair and unchivalrous advantage of!

One word more before passing on. To their past services by virtue of their alliance with the British, the Nizams added one remarkable, crowning piece of service. We refer to Nizam Afzal-ud-Doula's friendly and honourable attitude during the dark and stormy days of May and June of the fateful year of 1857—the year of the great Indian Mutiny. If the Nizam had only bid for the throne of the Moghuls and had unfurled his standard the whole of the State and Southern India would have been ablaze. There would have been, of course, internecine war after the passing away of British power; but this is beside the point. The task now is to place in its correct setting the just value of the Nizam's alliance and the services he faithfully and honourably rendered in pursuance of that alliance.

Then, again, came the culminating point in the services rendered in the same cause and for the success of British arms by the present Nizam during the World War of 1914—18. No State in India rendered such

great services more readily and so spontaneously. And, which province in India proper has rendered services to equal these even to the extent of a half?

To go back to our starting point, let us bear in mind the all important fact that Hyderabad is unconquered territory and the Nizam's alliance with the British power has been staunch and honourable throughout, and its value of immense benefit at several stages in the history of modern India.

TREATIES AND CONTRACTING PARTIES.

With an unconquered country agreements must always be by virtue of treaties as between an equal and an equal. One cannot be higher than the other. Both contracting parties are equal, morally and judicially, even though their material power may be of varying degrees. And being an unconquered territory, Hyderabad State has every right to treat with the British Government on an equal footing, though the British Government is materially a far greater power. Morally and judicially it is on an equal level. When Lord Reading based his final reply on the question and the principle of paramountcy and declined to treat with our State on an equal footing, even when a treaty was concerned, he was not adopting so much an irrelevant attitude as, for a man of his attainments, an altogether unfair attitude. The British Government is undoubtedly paramount; it is the custodian of the peace of the country and the guardian of the people and the protector of the Indian States also; but when the clauses of a treaty was solicited might be discussed, there was absolutely no question of paramountcy involved. At the time the first treaty was signed was England the paramount power? No power was paramount and the paramountcy of the British was in the laps of the gods.

We shall give a small illustration to render our point clear. When the King-Emperor versus a peasant, or a peasant versus the King-Emperor, in a court of law, the judge does not dwell on the paramountcy of the Emperor and deny justice to the peasant.

THE FIRST TREATY.

Now to the story of the passing of the Berars. The first treaty by which the Nizams ceded any territory to the British was in 1766 when the Northern Circars were ceded in perpetuity on an agreement to the effect that the British would render military aid to the Nizam whenever a request

was made to that effect, but the aid was not to be asked for if the Nizam was to attack any power in alliance with the East India Company. Here it may be noted that the Nizam was at liberty to attack, if he so desired any power whether in alliance or not with the Company. This point further shows the right of the Nizams to treat with the British Government on an, equal footing. The position remains the same today though, of course,no Nizam would dream of going to war or of attacking any power in India and though internally independent, they are subordinate to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

TREATY OF 1798

In 1798, the military aid promised under the treaty of 1766 for which aid the Northern Circars were ceded, was given a material form by the creation of a Force with some 6000 sepoys and field pieces, stationed in Hyderabad and paid by the Nizam when sent out in his service. The treaty provided for the direction of the force against rebels and creators of disturbances and for the repelling of external aggression and for this the Nizam undertook to pay the Company an annual subsidy of a little over Rupees 24 lakhs.

THE TREATY OF 1800.

After this treaty came the treaty of 1800 by virtue of which the Nizam ceded the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah as permanent payment instead of the annual subsidy of Rs. 24 lakhs and odd. This treaty enhanced the duties of the force on behalf of and in the cause of the Nizam.

BEGINNING OF UNFAIRNESS.

Now, the point the reader will have to note is that by virtue of the treaty of 1766 in return for promise of military aid (no actual force was then in existence) the Nizam ceded the Northern Circars; while in 1798 a Subsidiary Force was created, the Nizam undertaking to pay annually a subsidy of a little over Rs. 24 lakhs. When in 1800 this treaty was revised and instead of an annual payment, the Nizam ceded the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, the Northern Circars should justly speaking, have been restored to him. Although it is true the Circars were ceded in perpetuity in return for military aid, yet the point must be noted that the treaty of 1766, giving away the Circars, became null and void inasmuch as the treaty of 1798 and the treaty of 1800 superseded it and took its place. The treaty obligation of

rendering military aid from their own side ceased when a subsidiary force was created for the definite purpose of furnishing all aid and service to the Nizam and when for this he ceded Bellary and Cuddapah.

Let us pass on. As a result of these treaties the Nizam had to disband his corps which were under French officers, depending fully on the subsidiary force which was virtually his own, as he was paying for it handsomely, and, in fact, more than was necessary for the maintenance of a force of its strength. The Company, as we have seen, undertook to put down all internal rebellion and protect the Nizam from external aggression.

FIRST EVASION.

Yet, when the Zemindar of Shorapore, within less than a year of the signing of the treaty declined to pay his tribute and generally behaved in a most reprehensible manner, the Nizam's request for the services of the Subsidiary Force to bring the recalcitrant Zemindar to his senses was not acceded to till after six months and even then only after conditions, not provided for in the treaties, had been added on as an unseemly embroidery.

In the words of the present Nizam's letter to Lord Reading "this denial of the full services of the Subsidiary Force, secured by treaty, was followed in 1804, by insistance on the part of the Governor-General, for a provision from the Nizam's own revenue of a separate body of Silladar Horse actually to do the same service which the Subsidiary Force under treaty obligations was to render and in consideration for which the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah had been ceded only shortly before." At first the Nizam resisted the proposal as a plain denial of his treaty rights, and refusal of the services of the Subsidiary Force to which he was entitled combined with his helplessness due to other reasons, led to the inauguration of a new force called the "Hyderabad Contingent" at the Nizam's cost. Contemporaneous records will show that, at its inception the Contingent was "to save the Subsidiary Force the labour" and was created for the purpose of "reducing to obedience the refractory zeminders"—a duty which is mentioned by name, in the 17th article of the treaty of 1800 as incumbent on the Subsidiary Force. The Nizam was thus paying heavily twice over for the services to which he was entitled under the treaty of 1800. Further, it has to be noted with regret that though the Contingert had been created with the object of affording to the Nizam military aid and

support for internal purposes and the cost of its maintenance was a serious burden upon his treasury, its services were repeatedly refused when the Nizam's interests demanded their employment."

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

This new force, styled the Hyderabad Contingent (quite distinct from the Subsidiary Force for which Bellary and Cuddapah were ceded) was entirely under British control and Rs. 40 lakhs per annum were appropriated for their maintenance from the Nizam's revenues.

As Rs. 40 lahks was too big a slice from the general revenues, it goes without saying that debts began to accumulate, accumulate rapidly. Never in the history of the Deccan was the Nizam's Government in such financial traits as during those unhappy years. For the preservation of so-called tranquility in his dominions the Nizam was compelled to pay out such an enormous sum from his treasury annually. Starting with something like 20 lakhs the cost rose up to 40 lakhs and the debts were piling up to British Government on the one side and the bankers and sowcars on the other. And the high rates of interest charged by these added to the burden and heightened the embarrassment.

DEMAND FOR SECURITY

Matters progressed in this manner until the year 1850 when the debts to the Company stood at 74 lakhs. About the close of the following year, however, the debts had come down to 54 lakhs but the Governor-General paying no consideration whatsoever to the financial embarrassment of the State and the high cost of maintenance of the Contingent, informed the Nizam that as security for the debt he would have to cede fresh territory.

The position of the Nizam invokes one's respectful pity. Straining every nerve and even pawning the State jewels, he succeeded in paying Rs. 40 lakhs. But as misfortune would have it, the payments fell into arrears again and in 1852 they stood at nearly 50 lakhs of rupees. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, pressed again and again for the payment of the arrears in full or assign territory as security, the gradual cancellation of the debt and the prompt payment of the annual cost thereafter. The pressure from Lord Dalhousie was so insistent and great that the Nizam who hitherto had consistently declined to cede territory was now compelled to come to some agreement in this respect.

of the Contingent was to be made; accounts were to be submitted to the Nizam annually; (this, in other words, means, that all surplus should go to him); the assignment was to be merely temporary; the Nizam was to have the liberty to maintain the Contingent only so long as he might wish to do so; and that he would be the sovereign still.

The treaty, as is clear, did not alienate the Berars in perpetuity nor did it take away from the Nizam the liberty to call for the disbandment of the Contingent whenever he might consider it opportune to make that demand.

"HELD IN TRUST"

Then, came the treaty of 1860 which was only supplemental to the treaty of 1853 and was by way of a re-affirmation of its contents. It affirmed that the territory assigned temporarily in 1853 was "held by the British Government in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent". In a letter from the Governor-General in the same year—1860—but prior to the signing of the treaty, the Resident was asked to inform the Nizam that "the alienation of this part of his Dominions is temporary only and for a special purpose conducive chiefly to the safety of the Hyderabad State and to the preservation of tranquillity within its limits". The letter further added that "whenever the districts in question are restored to the Nizam, His Highness will derive all the future benefits that may possibly arise from the improvement while under the management of British officers".

THE NIZAM'S DEBT

Before coming to the unhappy transactions of the year 1902, let us pause for a moment and consider whether at the time in 1853 the Marquess of Dalhousie finally took the extremely inconsiderate and unfriendly step of threatening the Nizam with military occupation of his dominions if he failed to accede to his proposal for the assignment of Berar, the Nizam in reality owed the Company's Governmeat any sum at all; whether in reality the Nizam was their debtor or, on the other hand, they were debtors to the Nizam.

CLAIM TO THE CIRCARS

We would ask our readers to follow the statements given below very closely so that they might appreciate the position clearly. (1) We have already pointed out that in 1766 the Nizam ceded the Northern Circars in

exchange for military aid (2) in 1798, the Company proposed that this "military aid" should cease to be and the Nizam should have an army definitely formed for his sole service, that is to say, protect his State from external aggression and from internal disturbances and rebellions. (3) The Nizam agreed to this proposal and he was asked to meet the entire changes which came to a little over Rupees 24 lakhs or, to be exact, Rs. 24,17,100. (4) By the treaty of 1800, the Nizam agreed to cede the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, yielding annually Rs 63,00,000. (5) Any impartial reader will agree with us that when the subsidiary force was formed in supersession of "the military aid" promised in 1766 and for which the Northern Circars were ceeded, the Treaty in connection with the latter became null and void and the Northern Circars should have been restored to the Government. We have not come across any record to show that the Nizam or his Ministers asked for their restoration when Bellary and Cuddapah were handed over to the Company to maintain the subsidiary force from the revenues and not to demand annually from the Nizam the sum of Rs. 24,17,100. The Minister who negotiated the treaty (of 1798) stands condemned of having committed a most serious blunder. And we much regret to have to say that the Ministers who advised the present Nizam committed another blunder in overlooking the claim to the Northern Circars. These were, no doubt, ceded in perpetuity; but they were ceded for a certain definite purpose and when that purpose was being fulfilled by another arrangement costlier than that, what purpose did the cession serve? It may be too late to raise such a question now, but had the matter been mentioned and the argument clearly brought out when the claim to the restoration of the Berars was put forward in 1923, the claim would have received some increased moral strength.

NIZAM OWED NOTHING

When in 1853, the Government put forward a claim for 43 lakhs, they overlooked the fact that they gave no credit to the Nizam for either (a) the surplus revenue that was in their hands on account of a reduction of the strength of the Subsidiary Force or (b) make him any compensation for the non-restoration of the Northern Circars (c) even, if they maintain that they were not bound to give him the surplus effected by a reduction in the strength of the Subsidiary Force, they were morally bound to take into consideration that fact—that the Nizam could easily be pardoned the debt of 43 lakhs, inasmuch as when he gave them Bellary and Cuddapah he gave them districts yielding 63 lakhs annually as against his agreement to pay

for the Subsidiary Force 24 lakhs annually. In this case he exceeded his commitment by over two and a half times. In return, surely, he deserved some consideration and not the threat of a military occupation.

Lastly, in the present Nizam's words "The force had now existed (till 1853) for fifty years and 43 lakhs of Company's rupees were claimed to be due from the Nizam to the Company. But it is important to note that no set-off was allowed in respect of the Excise claim in connection with the duties levied on the Nizam's subjects in Secunderabad". Thus, at the time the Berar treaty was pressed upon him, the Nizam owed little or nothing.

JUSTICE OF THE TRANSACTION

In the above paragraphs we attempted to show that at the time the treaty of 1853 was signed the allegation made by the British Government was that the Nizam owed them Rs. 43 lakhs of rupees and that they desired territorial security for the debt and for the prompt payment annually of the maintenance cost of the Hyderabad Contingent; whereas, on the other hand we have shown the Nizam owed the Government little or nothing and, if certain other moral considerations were to be taken into account and the justice of the whole case is considered, it would be found the British Government owed the Nizam a considerable amount of money. This is so far as the financial part of the transaction is concerned. Lest our readers should think that we have let our imagination run away with us, we shall now reproduce in full two letters, one from Sir James Lushington, a member of the Court of Directors, and the other from Colonel Low, British Resident at Hyderabad, both of which go to show that the Nizam had not merely owed the Government anything, but that he had the justice of the case entirely on his side. And yet he was threatened with a military occupation of his territory if he did not sign the Berar Treaty!

SIR JAMES LUSHINGTON'S LETTER

Sir James Lushington, a member of the Court of Directors in England, writing to Colonel Low, Resident at Hyderabad, on the 24th April 1848 express himself as follows:—

I think you will perceive from the tenour of the Court's late despatches that we are anxious, if possible, to set matters right by friendly interference, rather than by assumption of powers and sustain the Nizam in sovereignty in preference to making him entirely subservient. The great

difficulty is the state of the finances and something must be done to afford relief or severe pressure must end in ultimate ruin, I have for some time been of opinion that we have ourselves been the cause in a great measure of this difficulty and have made exactions from the Nizam we were not entitled to do by any treaty. By article 12 of the Treaty of Hyderabad of the 12th October 1800, the Nizam bound himself to furnish in time of war 6000 infantry and 9000 horse which went under the name of Contingent Force. This force was furnished on a requisition of the Resident in 1803 and appears in the campaign against the Maharatta Confederacy and to have acquitted itself very well and to have done good service. The force furnished in the following year was so inferior both in numbers and efficiency that a proposition was made by the Resident for the formation of a regular body of horse in the Nizam's service under the command of British officers. In 1807, a plan of reform was sanctioned and carried out and further reforms were ordered in 1812, 1813 and 1816 and by a return in April 1849 the Contingent Force then amounted to

Cavalry	....	 2592
Infantry	...	... 6835
European Officers		... 95
		9522

entailing a charge upon the Nizam's Government of 32 lakhs of Hyderabad rupees per annum. This demand swallows up nearly one-third of the entire revenue of the country and the consequence has been that the Nizam is now in debt to the British Government for sums advanced for payment of the Contingent Force. Considering all the circumstances, I am certainly of opinion that the disbandment of the Contingent is a measure, the propriety of which is worthy of the most serious consideration; for it cannot be denied that neither its continued maintenance, nor the original organization is provided for by any existing Treaty. (Please see page 247 of Memoirs and Correspondence of General J. S. Fraser).

COLONEL LOW'S REPLY

Colonel Low, the Officiating Resident, in reply to Sir James Lushington's letter wrote as follows under date 24th June 1848:—

"You have my sincere thanks for your very kind and most interesting letter of the 24th April. If I had access to some of my old demi-official letters now in Calcutta with baggage I had sent out via the Cape, I could

show you by a copy of one written to Mr. Colvin, Lord Auckland's Private Secretary in 1838, how entirely my opinion coincides with your own respecting the cruelty, as I may as well call it, that we have been guilty of towards the Nizam's Government in keeping for so many years the continued draw upon the revenues of his country of no less than 40 lakhs of rupees per annum for the pay of the Contingent. In other words, for purposes of our own not of the Nizam. Ever since 1819 there has been profound peace in the Deccan and, therefore, as it is only during "war between the contracting parties and any other power" that we can claim to be joined by 6000 infantry and 9000 horse of His Highness' own troops,

We have had no right by treaty to demand a single rupee for a contingent during the whole of that period of upwards of 28 years. In the course of that time, however, we have actually drawn from the Nizam's treasury (not reckoning 42 lakhs now due to us for advances to the Contingent) the enormous sum of 11 crores and 20 lakhs of Hyderabad rupees of which a large portion has gone permanently out of the Nizam's territories forever through the remittances and savings of the officers and sepoys, two thirds of whom are from Oudh, Rohilkhand and other parts of Hindustan who annually take away their savings in hard cash to their distant homes, so that this huge draw not only exhausts the Nizam's treasury but tends to impoverish his people by diminishing the amount of specie in his Dominions.

"I am aware that there are some plausible arguments for making the Nizam to keep up an efficient Contingent at all times, specially as portions of it are occasionally used for His Highness' own purposes; but I don't think any sensible man who knows this part of India—even among those who honestly think that the arguments alluded to are sound—can deny the fact which I remember to have pointed out to Mr. Colvin in 1838 that since the year 1816 a Contingent of half the strength, costing 20 lakhs of rupees a year, would do precisely the same service to the Nizam's Government as the present force does, which costs 40 lakhs. Large bodies of the Contingent have never been used for a great many years; and moreover, the Nizam is entitled by Treaty to the use of the Company's troops of the Subsidiary Force for any service such as the Contingent has been or could be employed upon. Now, let us look at what would have been the effect if since 1819, a 20 lakh force had been kept up. The difference to the Nizam's Government would have been simply this **we should up to this date have drawn fully five crores of rupees less from the Nizam's treasury than we have**

drawn. That would have been the difference to His Highness. Well, what difference would it have made to the East India Company? In my opinion, the only true answer to this is that it would have made no difference whatsoever, because we have never since 1819 employed the Contingent out of the Nizam's territory, except now and then small parties of horse which could as easily have been spared from a 20 lakhs as from a 40 lakhs force. In short, it is a melancholy fact that the only people who have gained what I know—with reference to what I have said above—call the unnecessary half of the Nizam's Contingent, are the officers, and men who have composed that half; and no doubt those Governors-General, and Residents also, who have had the nomination of officers, have derived some gratification from the exercise of that patronage; but the gain and gratification of these individuals, since the year 1819 cost the Nizam's Government the huge sum of 5 crores of rupees." (Please see page 248 of Memoirs of General Fraser).

COLONEL DAVIDSON'S LETTER.

In further support of our assertion that in 1853 when Lord Dalhousie pressed upon him the Berar Treaty, the Nizam owed nothing we quote now a part of the letter written by Colonel Davidson, the British Resident, to the Government of India on the 12th October 1860. Colonel Davidson wrote :—

"I have always been of opinion that, had the pecuniary demands of the two Governments, been impartially dealt with, we had no just claim against the Nizam for the present debt of 43 lakhs of Company's rupees. His Highness' Minister, in a note dated 19th August 1851 when pressed on account of the arrears of pay of the Contingent, asked for the surplus of the Abkari revenue of Secunderabad and Jalna, which was afterwards prospectively allowed to be a portion of the legitimate revenue of the Hyderabad State. We carried these revenues, which at present amount to one lakh annually, to our own credit from 1812 to 1853; say forty-one years. The above would have given the Nizam a credit of forty-one lakhs (£410,000) without interest, against the debt we claimed. Further, we charged His Highness, from January 1849 to May 1853, with interest at six per cent on advances for the pay of the Contingent, which charge for interest amounted to ten and a half lakh of rupees, although the Nizam earnestly protested against being made to pay interest at all, but nevertheless it was debited against him in account.

I believe it must be apparent from what I have stated above, that in 1853 we had little or no real pecuniary claim against the Nizam.

WAS THE CONTINGENT NECESSARY?

Those who have carefully perused the previous pages might have rightly asked themselves the question as to whether there ever existed any real need for the Hyderabad Contingent Force; and they would have found the answer for themselves, as there is but one answer to the question—there never was any need for the Contingent Force. By the Treaty of 1766, whereby the Northern Circars were ceded for "military aid" to the Nizam when necessity arose (and so far as we are aware no such necessity ever arose) the British Government was bound to furnish sufficient force for service in the cause of their Ally—and by the way allies and friends do not pay for mutual service. However this may be, by the Treaty of 1798, the Nizam undertook to maintain a Subsidiary Force costing some 24 lakhs of rupees annually, and a few years afterwards, instead of paying for its maintenance annually, the Nizam ceded the rich districts of Bellary and Cuddapah. (When the Nizam was in need of a small service, the Government took six months to give him an answer!) Now, where was the need for the Hyderabad Contingent when there was already in existence a Subsidiary Force, paid for by the Nizam, and pledged to his service? Colonel Low declares that half the Contingent was quite enough for the purpose. What this purpose is or has been we are unable to discover. From 1819 to 1853 (year of first Berar Treaty) there was "profound peace in the Deccan" (to use Colonel Low's words). And only small parties of horse were used in the service of the Nizam. And the very same service, says this conscientious officer, could have been performed by parties from the Subsidiary Force. And yet in the same breath, unfortunately, he talks of the sufferance of half the Contingent Force, His reference to the parties from the Subsidiary Force clearly shows that there was no need for a Contingent Force at all. Sir James Law Lushington, however, is more directly to the point and states the truth baldly like an upright English gentleman. "Considering all the circumstances", he writes "I certainly am of opinion that the disbandment of the Contingent is a measure the propriety of which is worthy of the most serious consideration; for it cannot be denied that neither its continued maintenance, nor the original organization, is provided for by any existing treaty". Sir James, a member of the Court of Directors, is clearly of the view that the Contingent should have been disbanded as its original organization was not provided for by any treaty.

In connection with the last sentence—a most important one—a word must be said. The Nizam was not in favour of any such organization as he had already paid for the Subsidiary Force, but only when assistance from this force was barefacedly refused and a Contingent Force was compulsorily foisted on him that he did not demur to its continuance and face the heavy charge laid on his Treasury. This was done in 1804 during the time of Mr. Russell, the Resident, and the Prime Minister, Maharaja Chandoo Lal Bahadur. Apart from the question whether the Nizam willingly tolerated the continuance of the Contingent or he but acted on Hobson's Choice in the matter need not be discussed now. What we are concerned with at present is the fact that no less a person than a member of the Court of Directors clearly says that no necessity ever existed for the organisation of the Contingent and recommends its disbandment. And he is supported in his contention, to a very considerable extent, by the man on the spot, the British Resident. Comment from me, in these circumstances, would be entirely superfluous.

THE MARQUESS OF DALHOUSIE

The conduct of the Marquess of Dalhousie, one of the most brilliant minded, hard-working and highly cultured of Governors-General India has ever had, towards Hyderabad and its affairs is extremely difficult to understand, though not so difficult to estimate and pass a verdict upon. It was he who was responsible for forcing on the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula the obnoxious Berar Treaty of 1853. If it were not for this Treaty, Berar would never have passed away from Hyderabad in 1902 when that second Dalhousie, the Marquess Curzon, forced the Treaty of 1902 on the Nizam Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur. From a man of Dalhousie's nobility of character, high birth and culture one would have expected more sympathy and cleaner justice towards Hyderabad, but history records a clear and melancholy reversal of such an expectation. What was in his Lordship's mind it is difficult (or is it easy ?) for one to say. We may, however, proceed to draw certain conclusions from the facts handed down to us by history.

When the debt on account of the maintenance cost of the Hyderabad Contingent amounted to 43 Lakhs, his Lordship became insistent in his demand for territorial security and claimed Berar as the security in preference to other parts of the Nizam's Dominions. Did his Lordship claim the Berars as security merely, or for establishing what he himself somewhere describes as " perpetual government ". That his Lordship, a great annexa-

tionist, had this interpretation of "security" in his mind at the time he put forward his demand is clearly indicated by the following important points.

(1) His first proposal through General Fraser, then Resident at Hyderabad, was that the Nizam should cede the Berars altogether, just as he had ceded the Northern Circars, Bellary and Cudddapah.

(2) When the Nizam Nawab Nasir-ud-Daula flatly refused this proposal in spite of all manner of threats, his Lordship made a second proposal to the effect that the Berars should be leased in perpetuity. This proposal also was rejected.

Now, any fair minded man can ask himself the question as to what made his Lordship to make these proposals if merely security was needed for the debt of 43 lakhs, and a guarantee for the prompt payment of the Contingent thereafter? Why did he only in the last resort propose that Berar should be handed over for temporary management only? As an annexationist his Lordship clearly aimed at seizing Berar, but he failed, thanks to the noble duty which the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula unflinchingly performed to his House and his people.

Yet another point. In a letter to General Fraser (Resident at Hyderabad) Lord Dalhousie writes thus about the Contingent:—

"His Lordship in Council agrees with Colonel Low in thinking that we caused the Contingent to become a much heavier burden on the Nizam's finances than it ought to be. The staff, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, is preposterously large; the pay and allowances, and charges of various kinds, are far higher than they ought to be" (Page 353 Fraser's Memoirs).

And yet this very same Governor-General who wrote so strongly about the Contingent did not pass orders for a reduction in the strength of the Contingent—as was quite possible according to Colonel Low's letter—as any sensible man can realize, and so give the Nizam, a fair opportunity not merely to gradually liquidate the debt but in future to be more prompt in payment of the cost of maintenance reduced to, say, 20 lakhs from 40.

His Lordship, as one of the most brilliant-minded of Governors-General, must surely have known that there was never any need for the Contingent, as there was already a Subsidiary Force, though reduced in

strength, and for which payment had been made in advance. If he had taken his own idea into consideration that the costs of the Contingent could be reduced he could have given some sympathetic attention to the question of the payment of the debt.

Such and other considerations lead one to entertain a very strong suspicion that it was never the intention of either Lord Dalhousie or any of his successors to restore the Berars to their lawful rulers. It was a case of unfair and unjust annexation : only the word " annexation " was not used. To Lord Dalhousie " assignment " was synonymous with " annexation ".

Lord Curzon merely put the crown on the act of his predecessor.

A SETTLED POLICY

That it was the previously settled policy of the British Government not to restore the Berars, no matter how severely just the claims of the Nizam were, and how supremely unjust their own retention of it was, is well exemplified to us : first, by the extraordinarily evasive reply accorded to Sir Salar Jung when in 1878 he reopened the question of the restoration of the Province. He was informed by Lord Salisbury that there was no time limit specified in the Treaty of 1853 for the determination of the assignment of the Berars ; and that, should the Nizam, on attaining majority, desire to have a general revision of the Treaty arrangements relating to the province his wishes would receive consideration at the hands of the British Government.

And after the Nizam had been for some time on the Masnad comes to him no less a person than the Marquess of Salisbury's favourite at the British Foreign Office—the great Lord Curzon and wheedles him into signing the Treaty of 1902 by which the Berars were taken away on lease in perpetuity, giving the Nizam only nominal sovereignty.

This is how the promise, the paper promise, as we are strongly led to suspect of Dalhousie, and the promise, the diplomatic promise, of Lord Salisbury, were fulfilled and carried out by—strange coincidence—a successor and imitator of Dalhousie and a favourite of Salisbury. The spirit of Dalhousie working through Curzon of Kedleston, the young and ambitious Viceroy, saw to it that its policy governing the Berars, a policy externally one thing and internally quite another, should be brought to its conclusion.

One word more while we are on this point. When Sir Salar Jung Bahadur and the Amir-i-Kabir were co-Regents during the minority of the Nizam Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan they applied to the Government for the restoration of the Berars promising a cash security sufficient to meet all annual charges punctually and promptly. The Government replied "that the maintenance of the treaties of the year 1853 and 1860 did not rest, as the Regents appear to contend, upon the pleasure of the Nizam", and stated out "that the provisions of a territorial guarantee is one of the fundamental principles of both the treaties."

Contrast this reply with the reply furnished to Sir Salar Jung by Lord Salisbury.

TERRITORIAL GUARANTEE.

Before passing on to the story of the coming to Hyderabad of Lord Curzon in 1902, we shall for a moment discuss the principles involved in territorial guarantee. The discussion and arguments will again prove that the British Government had for long set their hearts on Berar and were determined to have it whether with sweet words, or subtle phrases, or, in the end, with the aid of dubious diplomacy supplemented by coercion. Were not the Government supreme and paramount? Did not three Marquesses —another strange coincidence—act as seers and sealers of destiny in the matter? Did not the Marquess of Dalhousie forsee the certain coming into existence of a paramount power in perpetuity? Did not another Marquess, the Marquess of Curzon, act in accordance with the privileges of a paramount power? and did not another Marquess, the Marquess of Reading, seal up the act of his predecessor with the seal of paramountcy?

What, now, is a territorial guarantee? A territorial guarantee was demanded by Lord Dalhousie because in 1853 the Nizam was alleged to owe to the Company's Government 43 lakhs of rupees on account of the Contingent. Lord Dalhousie was, of course, eminently in the right, as there was a fear that the Nizam Nasir-ud-Doula Bahadur might by some strange mysterious power put Hyderabad and the Berars into the pockets of his royal sherwani and go off to Central Asia or Central Africa or some other part of the world, where he could conveniently superimpose those states on the lands already existing there!

Lord Dalhousie's idea, as has been proved, was to get the Berars by cession, as had been the case with the Northern Circars and Bellary and Cuddapah. When he failed in his attempt, he took a devious route. Of this there can be no doubt. That this has been so is amply proved by the fact that when the Berars were taken as security for debt and for the prompt payment in future of the Hyderabad Contingent, Lord Dalhousie's first proposals was for cession of the Berars; and the next for its lease in perpetuity; and the last (and the one accepted) for its lease temporarily and for its administration in trust.

Now, if the Berars were taken temporarily for a certain definite purpose, why did the Government refuse to take cash security from the co-regents when they offered to give one? So long as this cash security guaranteed the carryiny on of that purpose (the payment of the Contingent Force) what was the motive in offering a refusal? Any sensible man would understand that if the cash security was at any time found insufficient and the co-regents, or the Nizam, when he came of age, failed to meet the cost of the Contingent, the Berars could easily have been taken back again.

A territorial guarantee was considered necessary, because that territory could, in the fullness of time, be annexed for reasons advanced by the paramount power and which none could, or should, consider as un-Aristotelian.

Lastly, a territorial guarantee should never have been taken from an ally—a friend proved as such in many crises. He fought for the British against Tippu Sultan and helped to bring about his downfall. He fought shoulder to shoulder with the British against the Maharattas. And during the mutiny he not only saved India for the British by his attitude, but his troops also took part in breaking the power of the rebels.

The writer's contentions are that the Hyderabad Contingent was forced on the Nizam and, therefore, not wanted; it was unauthorised by the Nizam; Sir James Lushington, one of the Court of Directors, says that there was no real treaty in relation to it; Colonel Low, a Resident, condemned its excessive strength; no territorial guarantee was necessary, the Northern Circars and the ceded districts of Bellary and Cuddapah were quite sufficient for the purpose; the Nizam owed the Company's Government nothing whatsoever; and, finally, there has throughout been a steady policy with annexation as its goal.

And, finally, the British Government now gives to the Nizam a settled sum of Rs. 25 lakhs per annum as payment for the Berar lease. What, one may rightly ask, is the territorial guarantee the Government have given for the regular payment of this sum?

LORD RIPON.

Here, we must pause to express profound regret that the Nizam Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur's Ministers did not advise him when he ascended the Masnad in 1884 to reopen the question. There was Lord Salisbury's "promise" on the one side and, what is of far greater importance, the Viceroy and Governor-General at that time was no less a person than Lord Ripon, a man of very noble character, just views, liberal ideas and a sympathetic heart. Had the Nizam, we say, appealed to Lord Ripon, there is a presumption, and a very strong presumption, that the question of the Berars would have been answered in a different way altogether as compared with the way in which it was answered by one of his successors, the Marquess of Reading. In fact, we are rather inclined to think that Sir Osman Ali Khan's letter to Lord Reading in 1923 would have been entirely unnecessary. Lord Ripon would have fought for the Nizam. The opportunity was allowed to slip.

THE COMING OF LORD CURZON.

In the year 1902, Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, opened the question of the Berars on his own initiative. Whether he received instructions from home, or, in order to add lustre to his name and enhance his reputation, he so acted, we cannot say. The latter assumption is the more probable as it is in keeping with his Lordship's character, the nobler and cultural parts and features of which were laid under the heels of restless ambition. Whatever might have been the truth, the first move proceeded from the Governor-General himself. The first tentative proposals came from the Government to Colonel (afterwards Sir David) Barr and he conducted negotiations with the Nizam Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, the father of the present Nizam. The negotiations started about the end of January 1902. The proposals were that the Berars should be leased over in perpetuity, that the Nizam would be paid a certain definite, sum annually as payment for the lease. The Nizam, like his ancestors, declined the proposal.

Within two months after the commencement of these proposals, the Viceroy himself came down to Hyderabad on a State visit and was received with the traditional hospitality of Hyderabad. Money was spent lavishly and a reception was given in keeping with the reputation the energetic and brilliant young Viceroy had already built up for himself. The Falaknama palace was placed at his disposal. The Nizam gave a splendid banquet and courteous speeches were exchanged. But, neither the Nizam nor any of his Ministers dreamed that the Viceroy was determined to get Berar and would proceed upon the principle of keeping what one got and not spare himself any art to put that autocratic and unjust principle into effect.

COUNCIL OF NOBLES

However, the Nizam considered that a very excellent opportunity was offered by the Viceroy's impending visit to open the Berar question from his own point of view. Accordingly, a council of the principal noblemen was called and these concurred with the Nizam's decision not to give away the Berars in perpetuity, no matter if payment was made for the lease or not. The Ministers strongly supported the Nizam. And the council, thus specially called, even went to the extent of drafting a letter to be personally presented by the Nizam to the Viceroy when he was to have an interview with the Viceroy at the Residency during His Excellency's visit. The letter which, unfortunately, was never presented, ran as follows :—

Your Excellency,

I do not wish to enter into the old controversy as to my right to the restoration of Berar, or as to the meaning or object of the treaties and other formal engagements concerning it. I confidently leave these matters for Your Excellency's kind and favourable consideration. I would only appeal to His Majesty, the King Emperor, through you, to restore Berar as a special mark of gracious favour and I ask to be allowed to make your Lordship my advocate in the cause. I feel perfectly sure, and I most devoutly trust, my appeal will not be in vain on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty's coronation.

I remain,

Your Excellency's sincere friend,

MIR MAHBOOB ALI KHAN.

Now, it must be mentioned that the Viceroy and the Nizam Mahboob Ali Khan were men of the same age, the Nizam 36 and the Viceroy 37 or so. But there was a tremendous difference in the mentality of the two. The Viceroy was Salisbury's pupil; had experience of the Foreign office where he was Under Secretary of State; he was a diplomat; and a domineering, dynamic, dominating personality, on fire with personal ambition and inspired by imperialistic ideas. On the other side, was our Nizam, a gentle noble, chivalrous soul, who delighted in doing nothing so much as acts of generosity.

And so, the interview came about after the arrival of the Viceroy. Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan (the present Nizam) authoritatively states that while the Viceroy was accompanied by the Resident (Colonel Barr) into the audience hall, the Nizam was unaccompanied by his Prime Minister, or any of his Ministers or nobles.

Exactly what took place between the Viceroy and the Nizam at the interview we do not know. Had a Minister been present he would have left a complete record of the conversation, but no Minister was present. As for Colonel Barr's record we know nothing about it. However, there are Lord Curzon's notes of the interview and also the notes of the Nizam though not in full. The latter were first given to the public by His Exalted Highness the Nizam Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur in his historic letter to Lord Reading. Even if the Nizam had made no notes, Lord Curzon's notes are sufficient in themselves to condemn him as a faithless friend of a faithful ally. Stronger language can be used—and justifiably so—but what need is there? And, if the British Government think that he acted on his own initiative, then it was their duty to rectify his mistake and make necessary amends and, as they have not done so, we are constrained to state that they have treated a time-honoured friend in a most unfriendly manner indeed.

Lord Curzon's notes of the interview as reproduced by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in his letter to Lord Reading read as under.—

"I pointed out (to the Nizam) that the British Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the position and rights at present assured to them by treaty; there was no flaw in their title to the assigned districts; there was no limit fixed either to the period of assignment or to the administrative powers which we thereby conferred.

The Hyderabad Contingent as at present constituted and placed under the treaties was a wasteful and unsatisfactory arrangement. The

troops stationed in Hyderabad territory seems to be in excess of modern requirements and their requirements and their retention of the title appears to be both invidious to His Highness and out of date."

"And that the present assignment of Berar in perpetuity should be replaced by a lease in perpetuity."

I had felt greater disappointment that terms so apparently favourable had met with His Highness' disapproval. If they were refused, the Government of India, must revert to the present position which contained no time limit and under which we had enjoyed the substance of what was desired at a much less financial cost for 50 years."

"There was, however, an additional reason for which I should regret the failure of the present proposals. If they were rejected, it was in the highest degree unlikely that any succeeding Viceroy would open again, or that any British Government would court a fresh rebuff. His Highness should realize, therefore, that the opportunity of a settlement now offered could not be expected to recur and that the present arrangements would tend to become stereotyped into a perpetual form.

"But he (the Nizam) desired to know whether under the new arrangement he would be at liberty to ask at any future time for the restoration to him of Berar."

"I replied that if the province of Berar were leased to the British Government in perpetuity it would not be open to His Highness to make any such request since the destiny of the province would already have become determined".

His Highness then asked, whether, under the present conditions, there was any chance of Berar being restored to him. I said there was nothing in the treaties that contemplated, or gave Hyderabad any claim to restoration. I referred His Highness to the answer that had been returned to Sir Salar Jung when the matter was last raised 25 years ago and to the statements of the British Government in 1878. The events of the past 50 years had further created a presumption in favour of the present position which it was impossible to ignore. In these matters there was continuity of policy between successive Prime Ministers whether they were Conservative or Liberal, and I could hold out no hope to His Highness that any Government in the future would be prepared to offer him terms in which no previous Government had

ever acquiesced, particularly if the present attempt to settle the matter on independent lines had broken down. The British Government had no alternative but to adhere to the perpetual assignment already provided for by the treaties".

"His Highness then said that as he understood there was no chance of Berar being restored to him if the present arrangements were refused, he had no hesitation in accepting the proposed lease in perpetuity as being greatly to the interests of the State.

He had only so far refused it, because he had not realised that there was any probability of Berar being restored to him in the future."

THE NIZAM'S NOTES.

Before proceeding to criticize Lord Curzon's notes we should give the notes of the interview as recorded by Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan. The reader will thus be able to follow very closely whatever criticisms we are able to put forward.

We take the record of the notes as reproduced by His Exalted Highness the Nizam Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur in his letter to Lord Reading.

"The Viceroy" runs the note "told me twice and thrice (repeatedly) that Berar could never be restored. His Excellency said "I do not wish to keep Your Highness in any false hope. I say it very plainly that this alone will be the policy of not only myself but every Viceroy who will come after me: and the policy of the Government in England will be the same viz: that Berar should not be restored at any time. From the Viceroy's talk it appears that, as there was no application for the return of Berar during (the last) 25 years, it was impossible (for us) to get it back, and that we should not entertain any hope whatever of its restoration. His Excellency explained that no benefit would accrue to me if the present state of affairs continued. It was unwise to maintain the present conditions when it was impossible to regain Berar. It would be better to lease out and take money (rent) year after year."

"However, I tried as much as I could to insist (on the restoration), but the tenor of the Viceroy's answers convinced me that they would never give us Berar. It was in consequence of the mistakes made in the

past that we had now to wash our hands of the province. I was then obliged to say :—" If such is the case, take it on lease."

" The way in which " continues the late Nizam's note " the Viceroy conversed with me yesterday fully convinced me that, if I refused to lease saying that the present conditions might continue, His Excellency would not listen to me or would give but evasive answers if he listened, and that if I pressed him to give a definite reply to my request he would say plainly, as he has already said before, that my application (for restoration) could not be entertained."

Thus ends the Nizam's notes. The writer would ask the reader to study both Lord Curzon's notes and that of the Nizam together and then follow his arguments with as much care as he has bestowed on the perusal of the notes and the study of them.

LORD CURZON'S POINTS OF VIEW

I should have liked to head this paragraph in stronger words than those used, but let the arguments speak for themselves and make amends for the want of force in the heading. I am taking the notes almost sentence by sentence in order to deal with them categorically.

(a) Lord Curzon (according to his own notes) begins by remarking :—

"I pointed out to the Nizam that the British Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the position and rights at present assured to them by treaty"

(The British Government could not possibly be dissatisfied with " the position and rights assured to them by treaty ". They were, as the position and rights stood then, quite satisfied. The dissatisfaction was on the other side. Lord Curzon laid stress on the negative side of the question from our Government's point of view, but coolly and calculatingly neglected the positive side of the question from the point of view (the only tenable point of view) of the other side. What was there for the British Government to feel dissatisfied ? But, there is one thing Lord Curzon was really dissatisfied with—the treaties of 1853 and 1860 and he was anxious to make the position absolutely safe and sound by obtaining a lease in perpetuity.

(b) Lord Curzon goes on to say in the same sentence :—

"There was no flaw in their (British Government) title to the assigned districts."

(No man on earth can say what his Lordship meant by the words "flaw" and "title" to the assigned districts? The title of a trustee (see the treaty of 1860 in whieh it is clearly stated that the British Government held the Berars in trust). If his Lordship meant that there was no "flaw" in the "title" of the British Government in the only sense (according to the treaty of 1860) the word "title" could be used, then, there was certainly no "flaw" indeed. The "flaw" was in his Lordship's use of the word title because he purposely misread the treaty of 1860).

(c) His Lordship goes on to say :—

"There was no time limit fixed for the period of assignment or to the administrative power thereby conferred".

(Taking only the final treaty of 1860 relating to Berar into consideration and for purposes of present argument, there is certainly no time limit fixed. So much I readily concede—with the important reservation as to the point as to what was at the back of the mind of the contracting parties to the treaty. (One was resolved on permanent annexation under some name or other, and the other counted on promises made, on a restoration when circumstances and funds permitted). But in what way, I ask, could any administrative powers be conferred by "an absence of time limit"? The question I have put might appear to many as rather meticulous and merely aims at finding a "flaw" in Lord Curzon's words. This is not at all my point. Lord Curzon when he referred to the question of administrative powers, really referred to the "perpetual government" (in Lord Dalhousie's words) which the assignment without time limit is supposed to have conferred upon the British Government.

Apart from this, what if the assignment conferred full administrative powers? What if, indeed? The absence of a time limit did not (and does not) confer administrative powers in perpetuity? Most certainly not.

(d) Lord Curzon goes on :—

"The Hyderabad Contingent, as at present constituted and placed under the treaties was a wasteful and unsatisfactory arrangement. The troops stationed in Hyderabad territory seem to be in excess of modern requirements and their retention of the title appeared to be both invidious to His Highness and out of date".

(Every sensible and just and reasonably-minded man will read the above paragraph with wonder and amajement. Here is Lord Curzon persuading the Nizam to lease out Berar in perpetuity, coolly forgetting the fact that while he condemned and denounced the Hyderabad Contingent as wasteful, he was knocking the bottom out of his own case. It was for the Hyderabad Contingent the Berars were assigned; and if the Hyderabad Contingent was "wasteful" and "the troops stationed in Hyderabad seem to be in excess of modern requirements", why, in the name of reason should the Berar be leased out in perpetuity? For what purpose? The purpose for which the Berars were assigned was for maintaining the Hyderabad Contingent and if this purpose disappeared, owing to changed circumstances why then should the assignment of the Berars continue? And why, worse than that, should there be a lease in perpetuity the answer to this question can only be furnished by the demi-gods of Whitehall and the dead gods of the British Museum).

(e) Lord Curzon goes on :—

"Their (the Hyderabad Contingent's) retention of the title appear to be both invidious to His Highness and out of date",

(If the title was "invidious," and the Contingent itself out of date—why did he not pass orders for disbandment of the Contingent and restore Berar to its rightful and lawful owner? If he was so anxiously concerned about the Nizam's name and dignity, he should have done that which would have worked for the enhancement and exaltation of the one and the other.)

(f) Lord Curzon goes on :—

"And that the present assignment of Berar in perpetuity should be replaced by a lease in perpetuity".

(g) Lord Curzon goes on:—

"I had felt great disappointment that terms so apparently favourable met with His Highness' disapproval. If they were refused, the Government of India must revert to the present position which contained no time limit and under which he had enjoyed the substance of what was desired at a much less financial cost for 50 years."

(There is only one question in connection with this paragraph. If the Nizam refused, the Government would maintain and continue (not "revert to", as no change was then agreed upon) the "present position" under which the Government "enjoyed the substance of what was desired at a much less financial cost for 50 years".

My pen shrinks from commenting on this paragraph. I am of opinion Lord Curzon did not weigh his words—at all events the inner motive of the Government is laid bare in those words).

(h) Lord Curzon goes on:—

"There was, however, an additional reason for which I should regret the failure of the present proposals. If they were rejected, it was in the highest degree unlikely that any succeeding Viceroy would open the question again, or that any British Government would court a fresh rebuff. His Highness should realize, therefore, that the opportunity of a settlement now offered could not be expected to recur and that the present arrangements would tend to become stereotyped into a perpetual form."

(All that has to be said in this respect is that if the previous treaties were expressly of a perpetual nature, why should his Lordship talk of the prospect of "the present arrangements" becoming "stereotyped into a perpetual form"? Under the heading "Dalhousie", I have already proved that the policy was stereotyped by him. And here is Lord Curzon himself, the second Dalhousie, referring to the very same thing in other words. What necessity was there for the arrangements to become stereotyped? **Was not the necessity, the need of the British Government?** What more can I say?

(i) Lord Curzon goes on:—

"But he (the Nizam) desired to know whether under the new arrangements he would be at liberty to ask at any future time for the restoration to him of Berar. I replied that if the province of Berar were leased to the

British Government in perpetuity it would not be open to His Highness to make any such request since the destiny of the province would have already have become determined by the lease."

(Lord Curzon again clearly shows by his own confessions that the former treaties did not assign the Berars *in perpetuity*, for the very simple reason that if such had been the case (and I have proved that it was not) there would have been no necessity for his Lordship to say—"If the province of Berar were leased to the British Government *in perpetuity* it would not be open to His Highness to make any such request since the destiny of the province would already have become determined by the lease."

Why did his Lordship talk of of a perpetuity based on the conditional "if", if there had been, as his Lordship repeatedly averred the previous treaties had already conferred "perpetuity"? Here is indeed a case of a Gilbertian and Pickwickian view of matters rolled into one.

From the words of Lord Curzon himself it is abundantly clear that he defenitly made the Nizam to understand that there was no probability whatsoever of the Berars being restored to him. On what authority did Lord Curzon make the Nizam understand in this manner? He had no authority whatsoever. The treaties did not speak of perpetuity but of a trust. The Governor-General's explanatory letter and his assurances distinctly go to show that the Berars would be restored when the special purpose for which they were taken no longer existed. The purpose, as I have repeatedly said, was for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent. There was no other purpose. The treaties do not mention any other purpose. The only authority which Lord Curzon had for speaking in the manner he did was the authority of the Home Government and they acted most wrongly in conveying this authority.)

ASSIGNMENT AND LEASE

For the information of the uninitiated reader, I may be permitted to explain the difference between "Assignment" and "Lease". I offer this explanation because Lord Curzon desired the Nizam to change the assignment into a lease in perpetuity. A very interesting point arises from his Lordship's anxiety for the change. He desired the change because the assignment was for a definite purpose—the purpose of maintaining the Hyderabad Contingent. According to the lease, however, there would be no obligation on the part of the British Government to maintain the Contingent

though, of course, they would be responsible for the internal tranquility of the Dominions and aid the Nizam in case of external aggression. And also the lease would confer on the British Government the right to administer the province in any manner they chose. This in itself shows that the assignment did not confer on the Government the right to establish "perpetual government" in the province. If it did, why, then, this anxiety for a change in the very name of the word "treaty"?

THE EXCISE CLAIM

Having dealt with the Berar question at some length and having attempted to explain some points which were not quite full in sequence with the narrative, we may pause for awhile and explain what the Nizam's Secunderabad and Jalna excise claim was and how Lord Dalhousie handled this demand—and whether justly so or not.

When the Cantonment of Secunderabad and Jalna were created, the British Government collected the excise or abkari duties, that is, duties levied on the sale of spirituous liquors, and credited the amount to itself, whereas, lawfully, they should have been credited to the Nizam. The sum thus collected amounted to well over one lakh of rupees annually. That this amount rightly belonged to the Nizam has been admitted by several Residents. General Fraser who held charge of the Residency for a number of years thus refers to the claim in a letter to the Governor-General:—(page 362 Memoirs of General Fraser).

"I cannot find on the records of my office any sufficient reason to justify our thus having appropriated the whole of these profits to ourselves, without the assent of the Nizam's Government or even, so far as I can learn, any communication with it on the subject".

General Fraser further adds in the same letter:—

"I may add that the profits of the Karorgiri, or duty on grain and other articles of consumption imported into ths Cantonment, are appropriated exclusively by the Nizam's Government; although I perceive no sufficient reason why no distinction should be made between these two sources of revenue, in as far as regards the right of appropriating them",

On the 12th of November 1851, Lord Dalhousie, as is only to be expected, rejected the Nizam's claim and in doing so used a species of argument which can only be described as extraordinary if one desired to be mild in one's expression.

The despatch from the Government said :—

" His Lordship thinks there is no ground for the claim to the tax on the part of the Nizam. It is a check established for the maintenance of order, sobriety and discipline among the troops in Cantonment; and as such is not claimable by His Highness, but belongs to the Power whose troops they are, and who are placed in such Cantonment by virtue of Treaty ".

Commenting on this extraordinary statement General Fraser's son, his biographer, says :—

" The reasoning in this paragraph could hardly be more feeble or more perverse. " By virtue of Treaty ", the Treaty of 1860, whereby the Nizam paid fully for the service, the Honourable Company agreed to maintain the Subsidiary Force. By Article V of the Treaty of 1800 the Nizam ceded " to the Honourable East India Company, in perpetuity, all the territories acquired by His Highness under the Treaty of Serringapatam of 1792, and under the Treaty of Mysore of 1799 ", " for the regular payment of the whole expense of the said augumented Subsidiary Force ".

" One part of "the whole expense" or "charges" of keeping up such a force, was necessarily that of "maintaining order, sobriety and discipline among the troops in Cantonment " How could that expense be chargeable to the Nizam's Excise revenues ? But even if that expense could, under any pretext, have been so charged, General Fraser tells us in the postscript to his letter of the 5th February 1850 that only a small part of the Abkari collections was required for the police and sanitary arrangements of the Cantonments and that three-quarters of these collections were annually remitted to the Madras Government, that is to say, were appropriated for Imperial purposes"

The principle was, after full consideration, conceded in favour of the Nizam by Lord Canning when he became Governor-General, thus clearly proving the fact that Lord Dalhousie by rejecting the Nizam's claim acted unfairly and adopted arguments which are so far from being logical as to come within the circle of the ludicrous. Had the excise claim been conceded earlier, the British Government would not have been in a position to claim a debt of 43 lakhs and press for the assignment of the Berars as security.

General Fraser's son continues :—

"It appears to me impossible to avoid the conclusion that in 1851, when the Nizam was compelled to pay upwards of 42 lakhs of rupees, Lord Dalhousie's peremptory demand for territorial security, and in 1853, when under threats of military coercion, he was made to give territorial security for an alleged debt of about 43 lakhs more, His Highness did not really owe one single rupee to the Honourable Company, but that, on the contrary the pecuniary balance, if rightly calculated, would have been immensely in favour of the Hyderabad State.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Now I enter upon the task of presenting to the patient reader a summary of the substance of the preceding pages and my concluding remarks. What has been said before is sufficient in itself to give, if I may use the phrase, a photographically correct bird's-eye view of the subject and this conclusion is meant not merely to summarise, but also to supplement, and possibly still further elucidate and emphasise certain points, deserving of emphasis.

The first point the reader has to bear in mind is the fact—a very important fact—that I have written on the question of the Berars more from the stand-point of a son of the State than from the stand-point of the subject of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, This difference without a distinction,—seemingly so—has had to be made for a definite reason, namely, that, for one thing, there may be no occasion or cause for my being considered as a mere, blind, loyal partisan of the Nizam because I am his subject and, for another thing, I am putting forward the case for the restoration of the Berars and its re-union with our State, on behalf of the people of Hyderabad. We have as much claim to the Berars as our Ruler has—and when the British Government rendered him an injustice—they rendered us, the people, an even greater piece of injustice.

The Ruler's interests are identical with those of the interests of his people, unless, of course, he goes contrary to those interests; and our interests are identical with those of the Ruler, unless of course, we go contrary to his interests. Let us never forget this cardinal point.

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The Ruler's interests are identical with those of the interests of his people, unless, of course, he goes contrary to those interests ; and our interests are identical with those of the Ruler, unless of course, we go contrary to his interests. Let us never forget this cardinal point.

I have already said that the absence of a Dominion-wide demand, and general public agitation when Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur put forward his arguments for the rendition of Berar, brought about disastrous results. The British Government concluded that the demand from the Nizam was a product of personal and dynastic ambition and that, as there was no manifest public support, the people of Hyderabad were altogether indifferent if the Berars were restored or not. The fact is that when the people of Hyderabad were more or less silent during the Nizam's correspondence with the Government of India, they were under the impression that the Nizam was well able to conduct the battle single-handed and their aid, even though of a moral nature, was unnecessary. They were unfortunately wrong in this assumption as subsequent events proved. At least the people were neither indifferent nor callous and were as desirous of a reunion of the old province as the Nizam was of its restoration.

For the reasons given above, I take the liberty to put forward a request for the rendition of Berar and its reunion with Hyderabad on behalf of the 12½ millions of my fellow "mulkis" of these Dominions.

I feel sure, and earnestly, ardently hope that my fellow subjects will extend their heartiest and sincerest support to the attitude suggested and thereby render not only a most desrving and necessary piece of service to Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, the Nizam, out of gratitude for all he has done for them, but also for their own good and the good of their children and the good of the Beraris, our brethren, who have been compulsorily parted from us by the Marquess of Dalhousie who, when he did so, little thought that he was virtually breaking up a home, sundering ties, and disrupting a joint family.

If the people of the Dominions do not support their Ruler, who would? Once they failed; now they should not. Their loyalty forbids them from being inert and lukewarm. It is the duty of the mulkis of the Dominions, notably of the citizens of such a cultured centre as Hyderabad, to tender to their ruler not passive but active support, especially when his demands are just, honourable and on the basis of written, signed and sealed documents.

I would advise my fellow "mulkis" to constantly bear in mind the very important point that by so valiantly, even stubbornly, fighting with the British Government, Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, did not count on the increased revenues accruing from the restoration going to his own

private treasury, but augment the joint treasury of the State—the state as it was before 1853. Neither did he fight for the restoration so as to enhance his dignity and add to the reputation of the House of Asaf Jah. If he was a third rate prince, one could have been justified in entertaining some suspicions of this sort. But, the fact is the Nizam is already the premier prince in India, and his dignity is second to that of none. So, how could any personal ambition to enhance his dignity be attributed to him? Apart from this, there is the manifest fact that he is the sovereign of Berar, and Berar is an integral part of the Hyderabad Dominions? And, furthermore, the reputation of the House of Asaf Jah requires no territorial embellishments to increase and intensify it. It already rests secure and strong on a foundation of friendship with the British Government, the first stone of which was laid even in those days when the British were considered as mere traders Through storm and stress and strain, the friendship continued. But a few years after 1800 the "Pilot was dropped:"

The Nizam fought not merely for the rights and legal entitlements of his House, but also, and more so for the rights and entitlements of his subjects conferred by him upon them—and, therefore, inalienable and distinctly conferring upon his people a right to express an honest opinion on any act which goes contrary to those rights and the privileges attached to it.

From this point of viev, and after putting forward so clear an explanation I take leave to humbly state that, as the present Nizam has said in his letter, his father acted a little hastily in alienating in perpetuity the richest portion of his Dominions. He may have been the owner of the Berars and had the title to do what he liked with it. But where did we, his subjects, come in? Was he not, as our Sovereign. and our father, bound to protect our interests, especially when our interests tallied with his, and his tallied with ours? And both were one and the same. I cannot venture to say even one word of disparagement against my past ruler, a man who is to me a saint. But political exigencies and the necessities and requirements of the many millions of his subjects he loved and towards whom he bestowed his munificence demand that I should be a little frank, if only for the purpose of my argument.

The question is this. The Nizam has a right to do anything, being an absolute monarch; we, the people, have also certain rights conferred on us by himself and we will stand by those rights, one cardinal point of which is allegiance to the House of Asaf Jah and the integrity and solidarity of the territory in which we and our forefathers lived for generations.

That the British Government has no right to the retention of Berar has already been amply proved. However, I would like to recapitulate the arguments used in the preceding paragraphs by way of freshening up the memory of the reader.

(1) In 1766 the Nizam, in pursuance of his alliance with the British, although it was far from being a paramount power and its future was not certain then, ceded the Northern Circars as payment for such military aid as might be needed by him at any time.

(2) In 1798 the "military aid" promised in 1766 was made to take a material form by the creation of a Subsidiary Force for the maintenance of which the Nizam agreed to pay 24 lakhs of rupees annually.

(3) According to the arguments already used, when this Treaty of 1798 was signed, the Northern Circars should not have been retained by the British Government.

(4) In 1800 the Nizam signed a Treaty whereby he agreed, instead of paying 24 lakhs annually, to make one solid and substantial payment in advance towards the cost by ceding the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah.

(5) This Subsidiary Force, for the maintenance of which the Nizam had already paid in advance, was to serve the Nizam (according to the Treaty) whenever there was need for its services.

(6) For all practical purposes this Subsidiary Force, this subsidised force, was the Nizam's own army and not that of the Company's Government, though under the control of British military officers.

(7) The services of this Force were never given to the Nizam for any purpose at any time

(8) When the Nizam did require the services of this subsidised force in order that he may effectively deal with the rebellious zamindar of Shorapore, he received a reply only six months afterwards; and even then, we are told there were conditions and sub-conditions super-added to the Treaty.

(9) Then Mr. Russell, the British Resident, conceived the idea of creating a Hyderabad Contingent so that this might be entirely at the beck and call of the Nizam.

(10) This force was supposed to be intended for the preservation of tranquillity in the State and to be used against external aggression.

(11) The Subsidiary Force created in 1798, and for the maintenance of which in 1800 the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah were ceded by the Nizam in perpetuity, was intended by Treaty rights for the very same purpose, namely, the preservation of tranquillity in the Nizam's Dominions and the prevention of aggression from outside.

(12) The Hyderabad Contingent was forced on the Nizam by the Company's Government for no justifiable reason whatsoever.

(13) I say "for no justifiable reason whatsoever" for the very simple reason that there was already a Force, the Subsidiary Force, heavily subsidised, in existence to fulfil and discharge the very same and entirely identical purpose.

(14) There is no Treaty in respect of it in existence because no Treaty was framed, no Treaty was submitted and no Treaty was signed.

(15) An unfair advantage was taken of the Nizam's position to plant this additional army upon him.

(16) I have reproduced certain letters in support of my contention that the Contingent was foisted upon the Nizam without his express and written consent.

(17) The Nizams were thus made to maintain two forces; one, the Subsidiary Force, for which the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah were ceded by the Nizam of the day; and the Contingent Force which was forced upon him and for which he was called upon to pay, on an average, 40 lakhs of rupees per annum.

(18) Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, took an entirely unfair advantage of the situation as it then existed and instead of reading the papers and consulting documents, demanded that the Nizam should give territorial guarantee as security for the debt which had been contracted by the Nizam on account of the Hyderabad Contingent.

(19) His Lordship entirely (and very conveniently) overlooked the fact that there was no Treaty binding and pledging the Nizam to maintain the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent was forced upon him.

(20) Lord Dalhousie's claim in 1852 for 43 lakhs of rupees by way of debt incurred by the Nizam to the Company's Government, on account of the maintenance cost of the Contingent Force, is based upon an entirely wrong view of the facts.

(21) The Nizam at that time owed nothing to the Company's Government. And this for the following reasons :—

(a) There was no Treaty in respect of the Contingent.

(b) The Contingent was forced on the Nizam by Mr. Russell, the then Resident.

(c) The Company's Government coolly overlooked the fact that the Nizam had already ceded the Northern Circars for military aid from the British.

(d) The Company's Government also coolly overlooked the fact that the Nizam, in addition to the Northern Circars, ceded to them the districts of Bellary and Cuddappah for the maintenance of a permanent Subsidiary Force.

(e) The extra revenues accruing from the Northern Circars and the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah should have been credited to the Nizam, even though there was no specific stipulation in the treaties.

(f) The Nizam was not given credit for the Excise (Abkari) revenues of Secunderabad and other Cantonments.

(g) If this had been done, the claim of Lord Dalhousie would not have existed. It would not have existed because there would not have been any ground for it.

(h) Lord Dalhousie, purely and simply, took the upper hand in the matter. He deliberately ignored the fact that there was no Treaty and the Contingent was forced upon the Nizam.

(i) But yet in spite of this fact Lord Curzon argued with the Nizam Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur to the effect that the Treaties already existing provided for a perpetual government and that there was no way out of the Treaty limits.

(j) His Lordship overlooked the fact that the Hyderabad Contingent for which the Berars were taken was not organized by any Treaty and that the debt contracted should never have existed.

CONCLUSION

Now we have come to the end of our labours. Without aiming at self- praise, we may assure our readers that the task has not been a light one. It has involved a great deal of careful collection of facts and deep study of them; and, then, there was the trouble of co-ordinating and arranging them so that there might be no break in the narrative and that it might run on connectedly. The writer has taken special pains to render his arguments logical and based entirely on facts attested by history.

It now only remains for the writer to express the earnest hope that the Imperial Government may be pleased to take the justice of the entire case into consideration and give the question of the restoration a fresh hearing from a more sympathetic point of view. The Imperial Government need not be enlightened on the fact that the Nizam Afzal-ud-Dowla Bahadur and his great Prime Minister, Nawab Salar Jung, stood by them as staunch and faithful allies during the perilous days of the Indian Mutiny which, as British historians themselves admit, shook the foundations of the British rule in India and seriously imperilled its continuance. This is but one of the signal and faithful services rendered by the Nizams. From the very advent of the Honourable East India Company, the Nizams were its friends and during the Great War, the present Nizam upheld the traditions of the House of Asaf Jah, as Faithful Allies, and gave whole-hearted assistance in one direction and another, and, furthermore, the Nizam's proclamation to his co-religionists was of great value in those critical days. His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's letter of thanks alone shows how much the Nizam's services were appreciated and valued.

SECUNDERABAD.



JAMES STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, in a sense, is a suburb of Hyderabad and thus a part and parcel of it. For purposes of administration, however, it is considered as a separate entity and in this sense divorced from Hyderabad. Being a Cantonment, itis under the administration of the British Resident, while the immediate and direct administration is in the hands of the General Officer Commanding the Deccan District—at present Major-General Burnett Hitchcock.

Secunderabad, in its turn, has several suburbs of its own, the most important of these being Trimulgherry in the North, Bolarum still further North, and Lallaguda to the East. Trimulgherry, three miles to the northward of Secunderabad, is the place where most of the British troops are stationed. It has a salubrious climate and the troops enjoy uniformly good health. The most interesting object in Trimulgherry is the fort, or as it is called "The Entrenchment." The outer walls, surrounded by a ditch, are something like two and a half miles in circumference, and within this enclosure are barracks, mess houses, military offices etc for one complete regiment. As is only to be expected the whole place is kept scrupulously clean. There are four main gates, with names of historic Indian battles, and are served by draw-bridges, guarded by sentinels. There is, however, no restriction in regard to admission and men and vehicles pass through at all times of the day without being objected to. Outside the Entrenchment, to the south of it, are barracks for another British regiment of foot, and towards the north of it are barracks for the Royal Horse Artillery. The next object of interest in Trimulgherry is the Military Detention Barracks which is called Windsor Castle on account of its architectural resemblance to one of the palaces of our King-Emperor. The next place of interest is what is known as " Gun Rock ". It is a huge and ponderous looking solid mass of granite on which is built a reservoir whence water is chlorinated and supplied to the troops.

BOLARUM

Leading away from Trimulgherry, the road runs northward to Bolarum. It is the place where the British Resident stays and his residence is called " The Bolarum Residency." When not in residence at this place, the Resident stays at the Hyderabad Residency. To the east of Bolarum is the village of Ammagudam, or, as it is officially known, North Trimulgherry.

Here is stationed the British Cavalry Regiment and some distance away to the east at a place called Kowkoor an Indian Cavalry regiment is cantoned. There is no other place of interest in Bolarum itself, that is to say, in Bolarum proper.

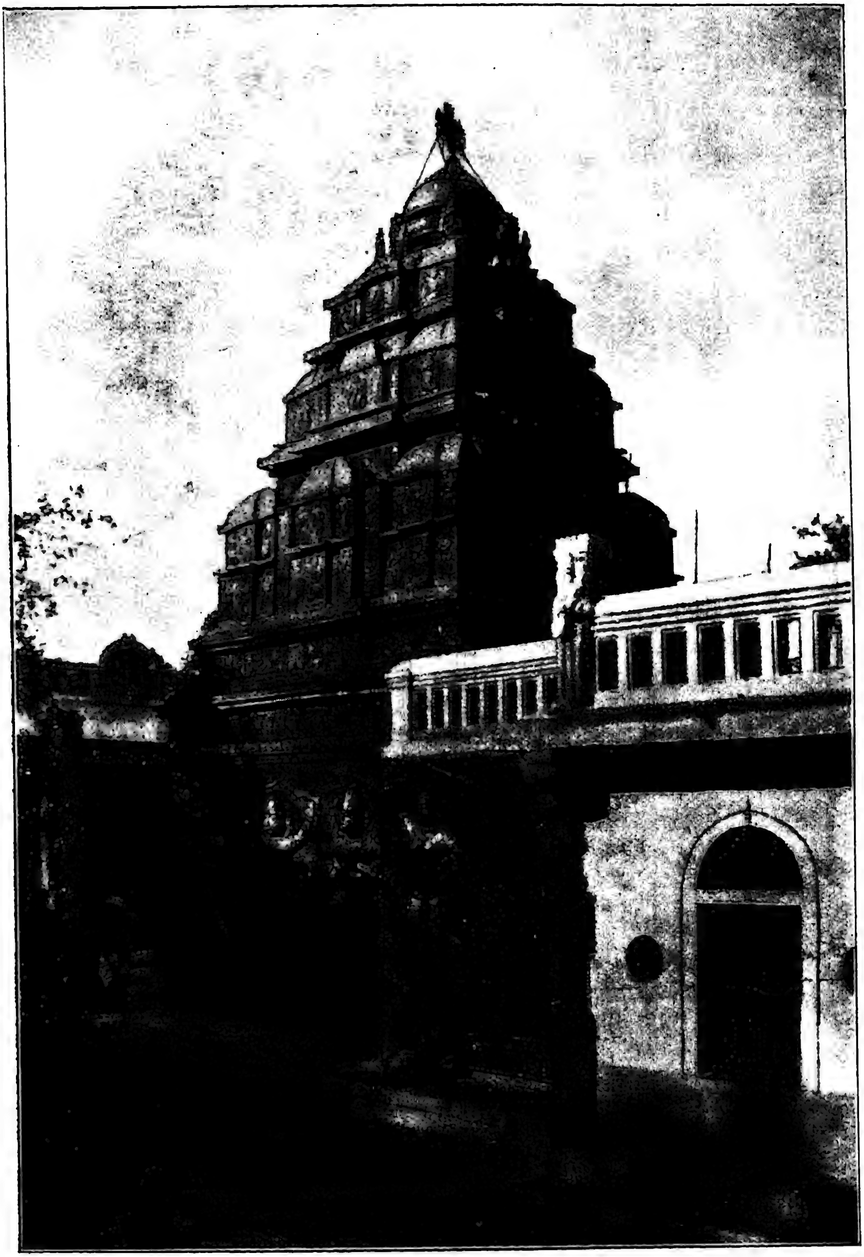
ALWAL.

Just outside the administrative limits of Bolarum (under the Resident, like Secunderabad) is situated the village of Alwal. It is the only place of historic interest in the Hyderabad area, excepting Hyderabad itself. Although we have no records to go by, nevertheless it seems to us that the village of Alwal was quite a big hamlet and was in a flourishing condition, as prosperity in Indian villages go, even before Bhagnagar (Hyderabad City's original name) was founded by Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah. Alwal at present is a very small village, deprived of whatever pristine glory it had. It is a part of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur's jagirs and he has a small palace there. Those who have read Medows Taylor's "The Confessions of a Thug", will doubtless remember that, according to Amir Ali's narration, Cheetoo, the Pindari leader, on his way to visit Hyderabad (coming from Amraoti) halted at Alwal. The fact that Ameer Ali says nothing about any exactions being made at Alwal, goes to show that it was a village and nothing more. The usual sowcar, or sowcars, might have been there, but their "haisyat" (status from a financial point of view) must have been of a negligible type and too far beneath Cheetoo's notice. Alwal now comes into people's recollection only during the annual festival held there, called "Alwal Jatra". This Jatra centres round the temple built by Maharaja Chandoo Lal Bahadur when he was Prime Minister.

LALLAGUDA

Lallaguda is a mile and a half from Secunderabad railway station to the east of it and here is located the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway's workshops and its colony. There is an old village in its vicinity and a little distance off Moula Ali hill, whereon there stands a shrine of a Muhammadan saint in honour of whom a festival, or "Urus", is held annually, attended and honoured by the Nizam. Lallaguda is now a railway colony, or settlement, and is neither more nor less than that. It is not a business or commercial centre; and probably never will become either one or the other.

For the service of all railway servants, there is a splendid hospital under Dr. E. H. Hunt, the principal Medical Officer in charge. He has won



MAHARAJA CHANDOO LAL'S TEMPLE AT ALWAL.

considerable fame as a Surgeon and the men are treated with great consideration and sympathy. We feel happy to place this fact on record. Lallaguda is the centre not only of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway's workshop but also waggon and carriage works. These are one of the biggest in India and Lallaguda being considered a railway colony is due more to this fact than any other. The workshops employ some ten thousand men and very recently these went on strike. They have banded themselves into a Union and amalgamated it with the All-India Railway Federation. While it is not our desire to make any detailed reference to the strikes, it would ill become us if we did not, at least in passing, refer to the cordiality and sympathy which prevails between Anglo-Indian and Indian employees. For the sake of larger, infinitely larger, political considerations, we cannot but express the ardent hope that this excellent spirit may wax stronger and become the fountain head of good to all.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderbad lies four miles to the north of Hyderabad City and part of the way the road to it runs over the embankment of the Hussain Saugar tank, a magnificient sheet of water, some seven miles in circumference, begirt on its western side by a range of craggy hills. The tank was begun in the time of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah (1580-1612) and stands as an everlasting memorial to the public activities of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, a dynasty which founded Hyderabad, invested Golconda with its almost fabulous glory, built the Char Minar, the Mecca and Jami Masjids. The road laid on the embankment is considered one of the finest in India and the scene which greets one's eyes to the west, as one motors slowly along is certainly very fine, and, the writer remembers an Englishman passing the remark that towards sunset time Hussain Saugar reminds one of the Bay of Naples.

Passing the Hussain Saugar embankment road, we enter James Street, the principal commercial and general business thoroughfare of Secunderabad. Here are situated the shops of all the leading Indian merchants trading in general goods and half way cutting it at right angles eastward runs the road leading to the Secunderabad market and thence on to the railway station. Further up James Street, again cutting it at right angles eastward are Alexandra Road and the Parade (facing the Military Parade ground). Along the Parade are situated some of the leading European firms, and Alexandra Road leads first to the Methodist Church, then St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), and St. John's Church (Church of England).

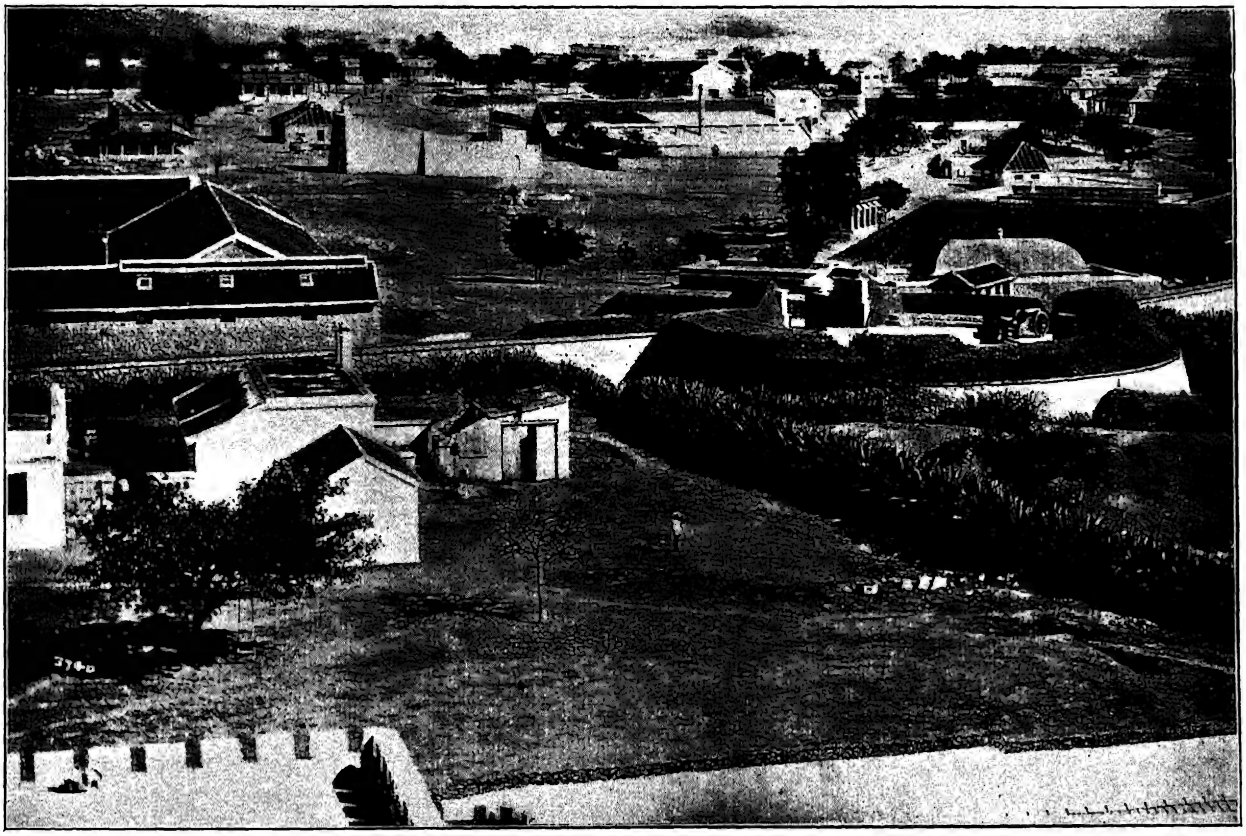
Away from the railway station eastward runs the road to Lallaguda (N. G. S. Railway colony) and northward from it branch off roads to Trimulgherry and Bolarum, and also to Begumpet whence the route lies by road to Bombay.

The civic administration of Secunderabad is in the hands of a municipality known as "The Cantonment Board". Before the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Cantonment—that is it say, the Secunderabad Cantonment comprising Bolarum (not Trimulgherry, which is directly under military administration)—was in charge of a Cantonment Committee presided over by the General Officer Commanding the Area. After the introduction of the Reforms, the name of the Committee was changed into Board, the essential difference between the two being that while the former was composed of nominated members, the latter is composed of elected members to a certain extent. One other essential difference is that while the executive head of the Cantonment in the old days was the Cantonment Magistrate, the executive head now is the Executive Officer who works under the Cantonment Board and has no magisterial powers whatsoever.

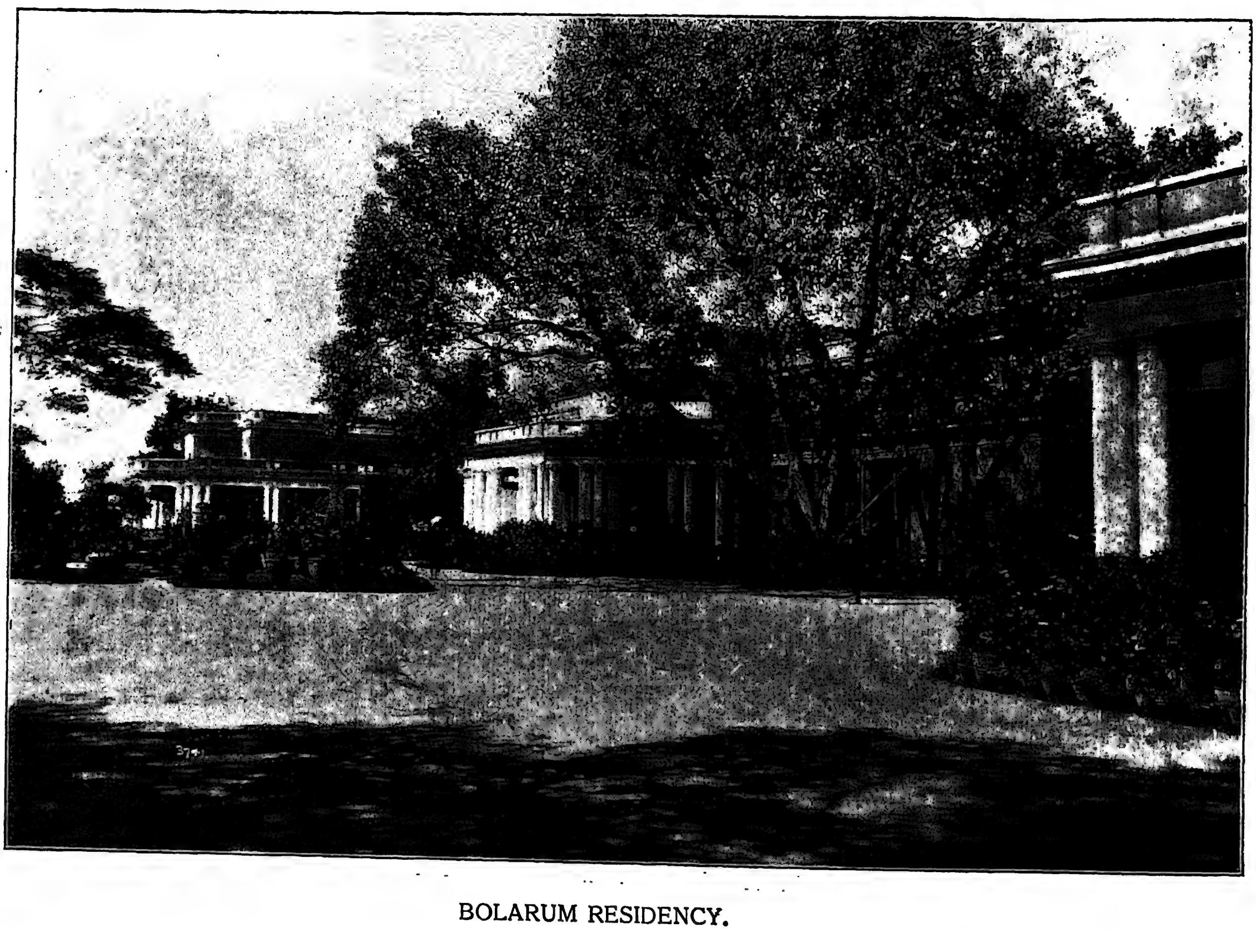
Some little time before the war, Secunderabad was the chief British Cantonment in India, but now its glory has fallen somewhat. With the creation of what is known as the Deccan District, with Bolarum as its headquarters, the ancient glory of Secunderabad may in time be revived.

If we may so style it, the fashionable thoroughfare of Secunderabad is the Parade. To the south of the road stand the Government Telegraph Office, the Cafe Carlton, Percy's Hotel, Spencer & Co. Limited (the biggest wine merchants in the East), Wrenn, Bennett & Co. Limited, the biggest general stores and furnishers in Southern India, the Imperial Bank of India; and to the north eastward the Second Magistrate's and Judicial courts and offices of the Cantonment Executive Officer and Engineer. Right to the east end is St. John's Church (Church of England). From the Parade five roads lead up to Trimulgherry and Bolarum, and one to Lallaguda, the Railway colony in the east.

On the Parade ground, one of the largest of its kind, are the military polo ground, the Gymkhana Cricket oval and hockey ground and also a football ground. The western portion is generally allowed by the military



TRIMULGHERRY ENTRENCHMENT



BOLARUM RESIDENCY.

authorities for plague encampment purposes. Besides, towards the north of the ground, but contained in it, is the British cemetery, probably nearly as old as the Cantonment itself.

Secunderabad cannot boast of any garden which is in any way comparable to the Public Gardens in Hyderabad. However, there is one very small triangular piece of garden in the middle of which stands the Clock Tower and away towards Trimulgherry is the Cantonment Gardens, not big in area and still further onward, facing the United Services Club' the Band Stand gardens. Owing to its distance from the town, the public do not frequent it in any appreciable number.

SPORTS

Secunderabad in the old days used to be one of the leading centres of sport of all kinds, but it has lost its vigour in this respect due, doubtless, to dimunition in the number of troops stationed there. However, there has been a compensation in the inauguration of a Quadrangular Cricket Tournament which takes place annually in Secunderabad, the contestants being European, Muhammadan, Hindu and Parsee teams. The tournament is the most popular of all tournaments and evokes very great enthusiasm. It may, however, be mentioned here that some notables disapprove of communal divisions in sport as they, unfortunately, and contrary to expectation, are likely to serve to accentuate instead of minimising communal ill-feeling. With this subject, of course, we have nothing to do and we have merely mentioned it in passing.

The Secunderabad Gymkhana holds race meetings regularly during the season, but here again the meetings are not what they used to be owing to the absence of crack cavalry regiments, containing in the officer class the scions of English noble houses and a waning of enthusiasm among Hyderabad nobles to send in entries as liberally as they used to do in the old days. All things said, the Secunderabad Races are in no way behind the races held in most Cantonment stations.

The popular sports in schools and among young men generally are football and hockey. Tennis, baseball, badminton and basket ball have their adherents.

SHOOTING

In the immediate vicinity of Secunderabad there is no shooting worth the name; not even the minor small game. Along the railway line, however, there are splendid preserves for shooting for which passes from the Nizam's Government are required. These are obtainable only through the British Resident.

RAILWAY EXPANSION

Though by no means a commercial or industrial centre of any importance, it is however, becoming one of the greatest railway centres in India. With the opening of the Kazipett Ballarshah Railway on the one side and the Secunderabad Kurnool Railway on the other, Madras is brought very close to Hyderabad and, what is of greater importance still, Secunderabad and Hyderabad can now have a direct run, or route, to Nagpur, Agra, Delhi and Peshawar. It is hoped on all sides that the present rate of railway extension (a very substantial proof of the Nizam Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan's desire for the advancement of his State) will conduce to the growth and spread of industries in the State, and as a result give an impetus to the agricultural industry of the State.

In Secunderabad are located the head-quarters office of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways and from here all the various lines are administered. The Railway Company is among the foremost in India in the matter of efficient and profitable management. The Railway Company's lease with the Nizam's Government is expected to terminate in 1933 and His Exalted Highness the Nizam proposes to take over the entire railway system from date of termination of lease. For this purpose a fund is being built up and annually additions are made to it from the State revenues.

ABSENCE OF INDUSTRIES

Secunderabad is neither a commercial nor an industrial centre. The only two industries of any note are that of cotton spinning and weaving and there are two mills, one controlled by Dewan Bahadur Laxminarayan and the other by Rai Bahadur Venkatakristiah. Ice factories there are two, one owned by Mr. Abid Evans and the other by Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin. Not being a producer, Secunderabad is a great importer—chiefly from Bombay—of cotton and woollen goods and manufactures of almost all kinds, machinery being very little, excepting in the case of the Railway.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Among social activities with the object of the amelioration of the condition of the sick and needy, the most important is the Indian Red Cross Society, the provincial branch of which is under the presidency of the Honourable the Resident, assisted by an executive committee with the General Officer Commanding the Area as President, and by a Women's Committee presided over by Lady Barton, the wife of the Resident. Under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society, Child Welfare centres are now being worked in Secunderabad, Bolarum and the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars. Two of the most notable gifts for the good of this noble work have been from Dewan Bahadur Laxminarayan Ramgopal of Secunderabad and Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsinghgirji Bahadur of Hyderabad, both of whom have built excellent homes as Baby Welfare Centres. Among other social organizations of an educational character are the Secunderabad and Trimulgherry Y. M. C. A's, British and Indian, and the Boy Scouts' Association. The Arya Samajists are doing excellent social work particularly in attempting to raise the status of the depressed classes.

MISSIONS

This account of Secunderabad would be incomplete if no mention was made of the work of the various Christian Missions working in the Nizam's Dominions and having their head-quarters in Secunderabad. All the Missions are engaged in educational work also and some of the institutions run by them are among the best of their kind in these Dominions. The Missions doing work here are the Roman Catholic (missionary work is mostly in the districts), the Church of England (not much missionary work except in the Diocese of Dornakal, one of the greatest missionary stations in India); the Wesleyan, the Methodist, and Baptist. The Wesleyan Mission is doing very great work in the realm of education and medical relief and it is to this Mission we owe a very deep debt of gratitute for the work done by it at Dichpalli where now exists one of the best Leper Asylums in this country. The Mission runs High Schools, one for boys and one for girls, with hostels attached, and there are several educational institutions scattered throughout the Dominions. The Wesleyan Mission colony at Medak is one of the greatest of its kind in the country and is under the energetic direction of the Revd. C. Posnett.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Since the appearance of plague, the public health of Secunderabad is not what it was in the days gone by though sanitary service was not so efficient then as it is now. This pestilence now occurs regularly every year and there is, therefore, an annual exodus into camps in the open areas. The Cantonment Board are attempting to provide permanent camps for the poor and the Sanitary authorities are using every possible means to root out the epidemic, or at least to cripple it in its spread. So long as people do not cooperate much success cannot possibly attend their labours.



CIVIL HOSPITAL, SECUNDERABAD.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE STATE.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE STATE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

HIS Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions possess a vast array of archaeological remains, varying from pre-historic antiquities and megalithic tombs to Buddhist, Hindu and Jain pagodas, Muslim shrines, and even Christian tombs. There are in all 116 remains in the State which are deemed worthy of preservation. Of these, 49 are situated in the Diwani "ilaka" and 67 in that of jagirs and paigahs. Sixty five of these are of such historical and archaeological interest that steps have been taken to preserve and maintain them by permanent good repair. The remaining 51 are in such a condition that it is only possible to save them further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the protection of roofs and walls from further damage from rain water etc. The archaeological remains consist of rock temples or caves as those of Ajanta and Ellora in the Aurangabad district; mosques like the Jumma Masjid in the City of Hyderabad, the Kali Masjid in Jalna; and tombs as those of the Qutb Shahi Kings at Golconda, of the Bahmani kings at Gulburga and those at Roza; forts like those at Daulatabad, Raichur, Golconda; and temples like those at Warangal, Ittagi are generally spread over the dominions—gateways, watch towers, columns, stone circles, stones carved with the zodiacal signs.

In 1304 Fasli, the Government of India deputed Mr. Henry Cousins, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Bombay, to compile lists of antiquarian remains in these Dominions. He made a tour through the State in that year and compiled lists of such remains from the material collected at the cost of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

In the year 1323 Fasli, His Exalted Highness the Nizam passed orders for the formation of an Archaeological Department. The Government resolution issued in this connection is worth reproducing, and, in this connection we must place on record not only the special interest exhibited by His Exalted Highness in the subject of archaeology but also the continued interest evinced by Sir Akbar Hydari, the Finance Minister, who has a very catholic taste.

The Resolution in question reads:—

There are few places that offer a more varied field than that of the Deccan for a study of the archaic and historical tokens of India, which have a significance in the synthesis of Indian life apart from their aesthetic value. Pre-historic remains similar to those in the Shorapur district, which attracted the attention of the late Colonel Medows Taylor as supplying proof of the presence of a Central Asian race who at a very early period in the history of man penetrated westward into Europe, exist in large numbers and in various states of preservation all over the Dominions. The thousand pillared temple at Hanamkonda, which has weathered the storms of eight centuries, the temples at Tuljapur and Ambajogai, and the Sikh Gurdwara at Nanded, are pre-eminent in a multitude of Hindu temples scattered throughout the State, either for their artistic beauties or historic associations. The ancient site of Pythan, the buried temples at Patancheru, Karimnagar, and elsewhere, offer an enticing field for exploration, and excavations properly conducted are sure to result in the discovery of inscriptions, seals etc., that will, to some extent, raise the veil which hangs over the past history of a country which has been under the rule of the Andhras, Chalukyas and Yadavas, successively. The Aurangabad district contains the most important cave temples in India; the caves at Ellora have attracted the Western traveller and archaeologist since the days when M. Thevenot first visited and described them; while the paintings in the caves at Ajanta still retain the uncommon beauty and grace which they possessed when the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang saw them about 1760, and in the opinion of competent observers furnish materials for a complete study of the history of Indian painting from earliest times down to the Moghul period. At Gulbarga, Golconda, Warangal, Raichur, Mudgul, Parenda, Pangal, and Naldrug are historic forts, in some cases adorned with sculptures of surpassing artistic merit. The tombs of the Qutb Shahi kings at Golconda and of the Bahamani and Barid Shahi kings in Gulbarga and Bidar are monuments of Mohammedan rule, which by their design and style find an important place in the history of the development of Muslim architecture in India".

With this general introduction it only remains for us to say that the Archaeological Department in our State is one of the best worked in the Dominions and has done extraordinarily good services for the preservation of monuments, memorials in stone, and temples and shrines and forts and fortresses. We must also mention the admirable work performed by the

Hyderabad Archaeological Society, It holds meetings regularly at which several valuable papers are read. The transactions of the Society are published in the form of a journal. The earnest and unpretentious work of the institution during the period under review was highly commended by savants in India and abroad.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the fact that for the sake of convenience in printing we have printed the photographs of the monuments, caves and temples etc., quite separately as an addendum to this section on Archaeology, Each of the great monuments, whatever its nature, is described in full and page numbers are given

We take this opportunity to tender our very earnest and sincere thanks to the Department of Archaeology and its learned and enterprising Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, and the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam for considerable assistance given to us in one direction and another.

THE GOLCONDA FORT

The great historic fortress of Golconda (see page one of the illustrations) now in ruins is 2,000 feet above sea level. It commands a pleasing view of the surrounding country, looking down on the fields of many a hard fought battle in days of yore. It is situated six miles to the West of the city of Hyderabad, on the summit of an isolated conical hill about 250 feet high, rising abruptly from the surrounding country. It was the head quarters of a large and powerful kingdom of the Qutab Shahi line of kings, which arose after the downfall of the Bahmani dynasty, and ruled for a period of nearly two centuries, until it was subdued by Aurangazeb in 1687 and annexed to the dominions of the Delhi Empire.

Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, who founded the city in 1512 gave it the name of Golconda because after his assumption of the throne seeking out a place, where he might build a strong castle, the place where the castle now stands was shown to him by a shepherd and the place appearing very proper for his design, he built the castle, and called it Golconda from the word **Golawar**, which in the Telugu language signifies shepherd.

Originally it was a small hill fort, said to have been constructed by one of the Rajahs of Warangal who ceded it together with its dependencies to Mohamad Shah Bahmani of Gulburgah in 1364 when it was called Mohammadnugger. Previous to 1364, there does not appear to be any recorded history but traces exist that it is quite as old as the fort of Warangal, while some authorities claim that it is not less than two thousand years old.

The Bahmani dynasty whose rise is assigned to the year 1347 lasted for one hundred and seventy eight years till the year 1525, during which period its successive capitals were Gulburga and Bidar. The dynasty reached the zenith of its power under the Bahmani king Allauddin II about 1437, and was broken up by its discordant elements between the years 1485 and 1525. Out of its fragments five independent Mohammadan Kingdoms were founded in the Deccan—one of these being the Qutub Shahi dynasty with its capital at Golconda.

In the year 1512 Sultan Quli Qutab Shah, the Bahmani Viceroy at Golconda, throwing off his allegiance, set up a kingdom of his own, and making Golconda as his capital, he replaced the old Hindu mudfort with a strong fortress of stone which received various additions at the hands of his

successors. He was a man of noble heritage, and the line he established continued until 1687, when the short sighted policy of Aurangazeb led to its final extinction.

From the time it was built, the city was repeatedly devastated by pestilence owing to the scanty supply of water, and consequently Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah the fifth in descent from Sultan Quli Qutub Shah removed the seat of his government from Golconda on account of its scarcity of water and consequent unhealthiness and built a new city on the banks of the river Musi, and called it Bhagyanagar from his favourite mistress Bhagmati, and after her death he named it Hyderabad though for many years it retained its former appellation. After the transfer of the seat of government, the population of Golconda rapidly declined, but it still numbered several thousands until the fort was taken by Aurangazeb in 1787.

Upon this fortress, the Golconda Kings lavished millions of rupees relying upon it for the command of the whole of the Deccan. The side of of the fortress is exceedingly strong. The fort which was deemed impregnable in the old days has high bastions, 87 in number at the angles, on which there still some of the old Qutub Shahi guns, some which their breeches blown out, others with iron rods thrust into them, it is said, by the Emperor Aurangazeb's orders to render them as useless. Some of these have Persian inscriptions upon them.

In the Western bastion of the fort is a very large gun about 30 or 40 feet long believed to be about three or four hundred years old.

Within the walls of the fort scattered in all directions are a number of old buildings, mosques and places of historical and architectural interest irretrievably ruined. The big buildings of the ruined city once renowned as the mart of diamonds and rubies now uninhabitted are crumbling down. Several well laid gardens have turned into patches of jungles. Tanks and artificial lakes are covered with moss, weeds and rank vegetation, and all they contain is a thick dirty greenish fluid unfid for consumption either for man, beast or plant. Of all the mountain fortresses, Golconda is perhaps the most impressive castle ruin in all India: it contains inaccessible situations and is indeed a marvel of human ingenuity. The fortress seems to have been built, not only to hold a garrison but a people as indeed it did in the long seige of 1687 when for eight months Abul Hassan the last of the Golconda kings held out against the force of Aurangazeb.

The most famous tomb in the state beyond Banjari-gate are those of the Qutub Shahi Kings of Golconda, These ancient mausoleums (see page 2 and 5 of the illustrations) of the Golconda kings, which are about 600 yards from the fort are really very wonderful structures. All the kings of the Qutub Shahi line except the last good king Tanah Shah who ended his days as a prisoner in the Daulatabad fortress, are interred here. The tomb of the daughter of Tanah Shah is also here. The earlist of these tombs was constructed previous to 1543 by the first Qutub Shahi king Sultan Quli for himself. Some of these are very richly decorated with enamelled tiles and other architectural embellishments.

The tombs and the gardens in which they stand which were used as camping grounds by the soldiers of Aurangazeb suffered considerably during his invasion of Golconda in 1787. After this they remained in a neglected state for a long time till the great Salar Jung took steps to repair the buildings. Since then His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have been taking particular care of them. They are now frequently repaired by the order of Government in the Archaeological Department under the careful supervision of Mr. Ghulam Yazdani.

The fort which is now used as head quarters of the Golconda Brigade is very carefully looked after.

A mile to the north-west upon two eminences are the baradari, and two small tombs of Bhagmathi and Taramati the beautiful Hindu wives of Sultan Ibrahim Qutub Shah bearing inscriptions stating that they were erected in 1035 H (1625 A. D.)

Golconda and diamonds is an old association. The town was at one time a principal mart for precious gems which were brought there to be cut and polished. Whatever Golconda might have been, when it was the capital of Qutub Shahi line of kings some three or four centuries ago, at the present it is only a fortress and a ruined city. But it still has the credit of being enormously rich in treasure, as people talk of vast treasure-troves as lying hidden in the fort which is spoken of as something almost fabulous.

It may be mentioned that the fort of Golconda, the capital of the Qutub Shahi line of kings, was not the Golconda famed over the whole earth for the diamond mines, where the celebrated Kohinoor or the Mountain of Light is said to have been discovered, but it is nevertheless a place of great importance.

The old diamond mines are at Parteal and other plaees, most of which are now deserted, are probably one hundred miles distant. From Tavernier and Thevenot who visited these mines in the middle of the seventeenth century and described them to the later travellers in India, they have been objects of research and curiosity, and though their glory has now faded away and undying interest still clings to their name,

The diamond mining industry is now quite extinct in the Nizam's Dominions since 1700, but it is imposible to resist the conviction current in business circle that with scientific appliances and skilled labour something might be done to revive a trade, which at one time yielded such splendid results.

TOMB OF MOHAMMAD QULI QUTBSHAH

It represents the first attempt at the building of a tomb on a large scale, because the sepulcheres of the previous monarchs of the dynasty are small structures. The base of this tomb is built of large blocks of finely chiselled masonry, but the ornamental parapets and the dome are constructed in brick snd lime and covered with a fine white plaster, the working of which developed into an art under the Hindu rulers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

THE TOMB OF MUHAMMAD QUTUB SHAH

It is a distinct improvement upon the tomb of his predecessor both in place and in architectural detail. The artist has replaced the pillar and lintel openings by

TOLI MASJID

The building is very typical of the general character of the Qutub Shah style. It was built by Musa Khan, a dignitary of the Court of Abdulla Qutub Shah. The chief feature of the building is its decorations which have a strong Hindu influence in motive as well as in sentiment. To wit, the circular earthen pot which is so common a theme in Hindu architectural ornamentation is largely adopted here. Another Hindu feature is that just as the Hindu adorns the exterior surface of the temple with miniature Sikharas and other architectural detail, in the mosque also the tops of the niches are adorned with miniature mosques and minarets.

THE CHAR MINAR

The Char Minar (see page 10 and 11 of the illustrations) or the four minarets is a magnificent rectangular edific built of granitee upon four granite arches facing North, South, East and West. It is the most imposing of all the existing buildings of Hyderabad. and occupies a most prominent position in the centre of the city of Hyderabad with four grand trunk roads running from its base. Each side of the building measures one hundred feet, and the pit of the ornamental arches is fifty feet from the ground. while the minarets which rise to a height of one hundred and eighty fosr feet (220) spring from the abutments of open arches facing the four cardinal points, It was erected by Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth in descent from Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of the dynasty of Golconda in 1591. It is said that this philanthropic potentate spent a large sum of money from his private purse in the construction of these public buildings. It is not known exactly why this edifice was raised, but some say it was for the purpose of commemorating the deliverance of the town from a pestilence.

The kingdom reached the zenith of its power during the time of Mahomed Quli Qutub Shah who resigned from 1580 to 1611. His son Abdulla Quli succeded him until 1672, when Abul Hassan Tana Shah was proclaimed king, but was taken captive by Aurangazeb in 1587.

During the occupation of the Moghals in 1687 one of the minarets was struck by lightning and its reconstruction cost Rs. 60,000. Monsieur Bussy the French General and his troops occupied the Char Minar buildings in 1756.

This beautiful quadrangular edifice standing in the centre of the City upon four grand arches of great solidarity and challenging the eye of every person is one of the most splendid of Mahommed Quli's constructions. Above the arches in each of the minarets are storeys of rooms, and formerly each storey was devoted to a science, the whole building being used as a college attached to the mosque in order that the professors and students might be enabled to look down upon the pomp and wealth of this world and behold in them nothing but emptiness. The Char Minar was thoroughly renovated in the year 1878 by that veteran statesman, the late Sir Salar Jung so that it now presents a comparatively new appearance. The great Minister deserves great credit for having carried out the work of restoration.

Just before reaching Char Minar one passes under an arch which is called the "Machli-Kaman" or the Arch of the Fish, that being an insignia of high rank from which during the Moharrum an illuminated fish in wicker work covered with scarlet cloth is suspended. There are four arches each 50 feet high at this point across the street one to each quarter of the compass.

The stately Char Minar is indeed the Chef-d'oeuvre of the Qutub Shahi period. The purpose of this monument has been a mystery to some archeologists, but a student with insight into the architectural themes of the period might well believe that it was built as a gateway in front of the beautiful piazza on which the lofty portals of the royal palaces opened. M. M. Thevenot and Tavernier who saw the buildings of Hyderabad write that the king's palace continued to the four towers where it terminated in a lofty pavillion wherein the king sat when he chose to give audience to the people. Apparently it served on such occasions the purpose of an entrance hall,

THE MOSQUE, PUBLIC GARDENS

The style of architecture is Indo-Saracenic of the Shah Jahan period with necessary modifications to make it conform with the style adopted for the town hall. (See page 12)

The accommodation provided within the mosque is for 102 persons placed comfortably apart.

The mosque consists of high and low level platforms with a cistern in the latter. The mosque proper is 40 feet long between walls and 16 feet wide and is floored with marble. The walls are 2 feet thick and 20 feet high to the crown of the arches carrying the side and centre domes. The centre and abutment pillars in front are 9 feet 6 inches high to the top of their ornamental capital with Gothic arches springing over them. The side minarets in front are 50 feet high and carry ornamental balconies with parapets at three stages of their height. The high and low level platforms have reinforced cement parapets. The low platform is ascended by one flight of steps 40 feet long and the high level one by two flights of steps of 20 feet long. The verandah is 15 feet wide covered over with asbestos roofing on four iron columns with ornamental brackets.

Regarding the electric lighting in the sahan of the mosque, special lamp standards were designed for the terraces and the work was executed by the Mint Department workshop. These lamps are fixed on the balustrade of the terraces and were highly appreciated by His Exalted Highness on the opening day. This work was begun in the year 1923 and completed in 1926.

BARADARI OF TARAMATI

The Baradari of Taramati is situated on the side (south) of the road and, although its architecture is not so impressive as that of the mosque, yet it is an interesting piece of architecture. The base of the mais terrace is adorned with nine arches towards the north side and a number of cells are built at the back of the arches.

THE FALAKNAMA PALACE

Falaknama Palace (see page 16 of the illustrations) which is artistically laid out in an English style, is regarded as one of the finest palaces in India. The view of the city and its suburbs from this palace if almost striking, and no building in Hyderabad equals it from point of view of archietecture or design.

In front of this palace stretches the city of Hyderabad with the river Musi running like a thread of silver slightly to the West, is the famous hill of Golconda and at the foot of the hill lies the great lake known as the Mir Alum Tank. It was built by Nawab Sir Vikhar-ul-Umrah at a cost of forty lakhs of rupees.

THE MECCA MASJID

The Mecca Masjid (see page 17, unnumbered of the illustrations) is the principal mosque in Hyderabad. It is said to resemble the mosque at Mecca. It is situated to the south west of Char Minar and is built entirely of stones occupying a paved quadrangle three hundred feet square. It is a grand open building under two domes elegant and airy with four minarets and six arches in front. The minars are ninety feet high and the facade of the mosque seventy.

The pillars within consist of a single piece of granite and are very lofty. It can accommodate ten thousand people for **Namaz.** This facsimile of the harem at Mecca as the name indicates 108 feet above the ground, was built in 1600 by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, King of Golconda; the huge doors with their big studs of bronze, the two bulbous tombs of the eastern or main entrance, the fine tank and the spacious prayer hall and the noble simplicity of the proportions deserve all praise. It is said that the architect who built this fine specimen of Asiatic art was a Persian and that it cost about thirty three lakhs of rupees. The date of the completion is given as 1023 H. known by the words "Bayis-al-Atik" (the old House, or Kaaba).

Others hold that Sultan Abdulla Quli Qutab Shah commenced its construction about the year 1023 H. (1660) and that about eight lakhs of rupees were spent on it, but he died before completion. After his death, the construction was undertaken by Abul Hassan Tanah Shah who being sent into captivity, the building was eventually finished in 1687 by the order of Aurangazeb at an outlay of two lakhs of rupees.

The mosque which stands on a raised platform is one of the largest and finest of masjids in India, and occupies one side of a vast quadrangle in an open court shaded by a few trees, lie the tomb of His Highness Nizam Ali Khan who was the second Nizam interred heie as well as the remains of all the sucessive Nizams up to date.

In the centre is a small cistern, close to which are two polished stone slabs now used as seats which are said to have originally formed part of a Hindu temple.

During the annual Mohorrum festival, as many as eight or ten thousand people congregate in the mosque for prayers. The annual cost of the establishment of the masjid alone is nearly five thousand rupees. Hijri, the advance of civilization and architecture produced a distinction between two kinds of mosques—the great mosques to which the assembly of the faithful meet for Friday service receives the name of masjid, while the small once are called mosques. Only the great mosques of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem and other big religious centres are still called masjid sowing to the fact that tradition following the Koran gives them that name which thus has become popular.

THE MIR ALUM TANK.

This picturesque and beautiful sheet of water known as the Mir Alum Tank lies embosomed among the low rocky hills, about a couple of miles from the south wall of the city of Hyderabad. It is about seventeen miles in circumference. It is not only used for the work of irrigation, but also served at one time as a source of water supply to the city of Hyderabad for drinking purposes.

This beautiful lake which is fringed on the west by a chain of hillocks with the gloomy old fort of Golconda in the background is walled on the north by a massive bund nearly three quarters of a mile in length. The construction of the bund was commenced by Mir Alum, and completed by his successor Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who was Prime Minister of Hyderabad from 1809 to 1832 under the supervision of a French Engineer at a cost it is said of about eight lakhs of rupees and named after his predecessor the great Mir Alum who led the contingent of His Highness the Nizam during the war with Tippu Sultan in 1799 and who commenced to build the bund out of the prize money which fell to his share after the fall of Seringapatam. The tank and its surroundngs near and remote offer a very striking and attractive appearance.

The bund is constructed entirely of stone and lime without any embankment of earth. It is about a mile in length with an average height of twenty five feet and is built in a succession of twenty one small and equal sized arches the whole series being so arranged as to form one great arch or crescent with the convexity directed up the valley.

The resulting curve reminds one somewhat of the Saracenic style of arch which is the almost invariable form seen in and around Hyderabad the points where the extremities of the several arches meet are prolonged forwards so as to form strong piers of support.

The Mir Alum Tank is fed by a canal from the river Esi, which falls almost at a right angle into the river Musi below Golconda Fort thus resembling the Mutanala further north, When the tank is filled to over flowing, the surplus water escapes in a shallow cataract over the top of the bund at a point where the work has apparently sunk a few inches below the general level. The tank is filled to overflowing nearly every year and still the tough line of masonry discharges its arduous and important duties in a most satisfactory manner.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF LUNGAR.

The Lungar is a festival peculiar to Hyderabad and though it is celebrated in the month of Moharrum it is in no way connected with it. The Langar procession consists of a march past of the whole military before the Minister and His Highness the Nizam. These consist of the Regular Forces, the Golconda Brigade, the Paigah, or Household Troops, and the Irregulars etc. It is difficult to obtain accurate statistics with regard to each of these establishments, but we think we are within the mark when we put their total strength between twenty and thirty thousand.

For spectacular effect few festivals in India can rival the Lungar in Hyderabad, which is witnessed by a large number of Europeans and Indians every year. The Lungar was originally intended to be nothing more than a march past of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular and Irregular Troops through the principal thoroughfares of the city, but in these modern times the nobles and the jagirdars find it a capital opportunity to display their forces including elephants and horses. They make merry on that day by throwing themselves heart and soul into the show. Lungar was annually commemorated in Hyderabad for the past three hundred years and more. It is a festival peculiar to this State and a short account of its origin will not be out of place here.

Prince Abdulla son of Sultan Quli Qutub Shah in 1564 had an evening ride on an elephant from the city of Golconda in company with many nobles and attendants, On the road the elephant became furious and suddenly disappeared to the consternation of the Sultan's attendants. The huge beast carried the prince into the jungle keeping him without food, and it was thought that the young prince had been killed. The heartbroken mother distracted by grief at the loss of her son, and dreading that something might have befallen him made a vow that should the elephant safely bring back her son alive. She would cause a golden lungar or chain of the same weight and size as those used for tethering elephants to be made which she would place on the elephant's neck, and take him in possession to the Husain-i-Alum, the grave of a noted Muhammadan saint. It is said after three days during the month of Moharrum the elephant returned and restored the young prince to the arm of his mourning mother. The lady fulfillment of her vow ordered a chain of gold 384 ounces in weight to be in made which was put around the elephant's neck and a grand procession being formed took its way towards the Hussain-i-Alum, the reputed shrine

of a Shiah saint where the chain was broken into pieces and distributed among the fakirs and other beggars. Such is the legend of thc Lungar and the incidents of the year 1594 which gave rise to this festive procession is commemorated annually in Hyderabad with wonderful enthusiasm and splendour, and the spectacle is altogether a magnificent one.

The Lungar procession as stated above used to take place annually on the fifth day of Mohorrum in which all the chiefs and nobles of Hyderabad high and low with their numerous attendants and retainers take part some riding on richly caprisoned horses glittering with jewels and gems, others on stately elephants with splendid and gorgeous howdahs, present quite a gay and pleasing sight, but it is their ragged followers and retainers make the scene quite grotesque.

The long procession of troops, cavalry and elephants etc., start from Char Minar at about two in the afternoon, and march past the Minister's palace, from where all the State officials, nobles, civil and militray officers of both Hyderabad and Secunderabad who are entertained by the Minister, see the show, which used to be fascinating in the extreme.

The procession used first to start with a surprising variety of policemen, the City Police, the mounted and the dismounted Rohilla Police, and the Arab Police in their national costume headed by the Kotwal or the Commissioner of Police.

Then came marching past Pathan Jemadars and others riding showy horses, the Arab Jemadars and followers mounted on elephants, the City Irregulars dressed up as soldiers, the splendid Myseram Regiment one thousand strong looking prim in lonave costume, the Nizam's Afghans, the Peshkar's Sikhs well washed and dressed, the Imperial Service Troops the fine Golconda Brigade, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Sarf-i-khas, Troops, the Camel Sowars, the Bicycle Corps, the Mule Transports, the Nizam's Regular Troops, the City Regiments and lastly Ghalib Jung's Arab retainers.

RAYMOND'S TOMB

At a place called Sarunagar, just half a mile beyond the Central Jail of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, upon the summit of an elevated ground which rises to a height of a hundred feet above the plains,

stands the tomb of the gallant Frenchman, Monsieur Raymond more familiarly known to the general populace as Musa Rahm "Son of Moses". He died at Hyderabad on the 25th march 1708—a few months previous to the conclusion of the treaty between the Nizam and the British under the terms of which the French troops were disbanded.

The tomb consists of a granite obelisk 25 feet high, standing in the centre of an oblong platform 180 feet long by 85 feet broad. This fine obelisk records no inscription giving the date on which this gallant officer died, but contains simply the letters J. R. engraved on each side.

Michael, Joachim Marie Raymond, one of the numerous offspring of those stirring times, disparagingly classified as adventurers, was born in France on the 25th September 1755. The son of a merchant in France, he came to Pondicherry in 1775 with the intention of engaging in mercantile pursuits, but he soon abandoned trade for the more enticing profession of arms, and entered the service of Tippu Sultan and fought against the English.

He subsequently joined M. Bussy on the return of the latter to India in 1783 as his Aide-de-Camp and on Bussy's death at Pondicherry two years afterwards Raymond who held the rank of Captain succeeded to the command of the corps and entered the service of His Highness Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur. He then organised a small army and with 15,000 well disciplined troops at his command, he was a very powerful man in those stirring and unsettled times.

The last military action in which he took part was the battle of Kurdla in which the Nizam's forces suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of Raymond's countryman, M. Perron, who commanded the Mahratta forces. After the battle he pursued and captured Ali Jah the rebellious son of the Nizam.

This gallant Frenchman of rare ability and enterprise died at Hyderabad on the 15th March 1788—a date nearly coincident with the arrival in India of the English Governor General Lord Mornington, who was destined to shatter the edifice which Raymond's rising spirit had incessantly toiled to raise.

The anniversary of his death is still celebrated at his tomb by a grand urus or religious festival which is attended by hundreds of persons of all

classes when a tri-colour flag is reverently displayed together with Raymond's uniform. The tomb and platform are brilliantly illuminated, and salutes fired both from muskets and cannons by the assembled multitude, many of whom are descendents of those who formed part of his famous fifteen thousand. After remaining some hours at the tomb feasting on sweetmeats and recounting to each other the stories of the greatness and prowess of Musa Rahim they return home well pleased.

Colonel Malleson says of him "No European of mark who preceded him and no European of mark who succeeded him in India, ever sueceeded in gaining to such an extent, the love, the esteem and admiration of the natives of the country".

Reviewing multifarious evidence of political sagacity and military skill, in Bussy, DeBoigne, Perron, Jean Baptiste and other contemporary French commanders, those who are able to judge have not hesitated to rank with the most eminent of them, Raymond of Hyderabad, than whom was never European leader more popular with natives, nor were troops more efficiently managed and handled than by him in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

These ancient warriors are still remembered with affection the chief reason being their pliability in conforming to "country customs" a good quality for serving.

WARANGAL SUBHA

THE well built and walled village of Hanamkonda is some five miles distant from Warangal. It is at the Northern base of a granite hill, con- taining upwards of one thousand houses mostly tiled, now used as the head-quarters of the Warangal Subha. It contains an ancient Jain "pagoda" known as the Temple of a Thousand Pillars now neglected and in ruins. (See page 36 of illustrations.)

Local tradition says that Hanamkonda was the capital of the surrounding country before Warangal was founded. Some hold that Hanamkonda was contemporaneous with Warangal, and was used as the seat of Government, whereas Warangal was the fortress and strong-hold just at the present day Hyderabad is the capital and the seat of Government and Golconda some five or six miles distant is the fortress.

The temple of Hanamkonda which is of great architectural beauty does not cover much ground. In fact the shrine and part of the mandapam are all that now remain. There are traces of the enclosing walls which have now disappeared.

The huge building more commonly known as the thousand pillared temple of which a few hundreds alone now remain to tell of its former greatness was erected according to an inscription at the entrance of the temple in 1084 Shalivahana Saka (1162) by a member of the Ganapathy or Kakatheya family, and it is doubly interesting to us at this distance of time since its date and history are all inscribed upon it connecting it with the powerful dynasty of Warangal of which Andhra Deva was reigning king. The delicacy of the work and the elaboration of the details on the pillars are simply marvellous. It is much the finest and the most ornamental of the Dravidian temples in the Dominions. The temple itself round the mandapam which does not cover much ground measures outside 102 feet from East to West, 83 feet from North to South and stands on a basement 10 feet wide all around it. It is triple in construction and consists of three spacious halls with a fine portion supported by 300 pillars having three different shrines of very considerable dimensions, dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu and Surya. When looked inside everything is empty and there is no trace of any image round the temple. Some remains of this ancient temple which have withstood the ravages of centuries are of great beauty specially the entrances to the Shrine which are the objects on which the ancient Hindus as usual had lavished their utmost skill.

Between the temple and the mandapam is the pavillion for the Nandy—the attendant and the vehicle of Shiva—in a neglected and fallen condition. The bull seems to be in good condition and is a splendid specimen quite equal to that at Tanjore.

The Nandy pavillion and the great pillared hall are all granite and comparatively plain and devoid of ornament. This exquisitely cultured and carved building was built of huge stones with representations carved on them from Hindu legendary history.

PALAMPET TEMPLE

The temples at Palampet, represent perhaps the brightest stars in the galaxy of mediaeval Deccan temples. The architecture of the buildings is lofty and grand and there is a decided sense of proportion and symmetry. The temple represents the full developement of the mediaeval Deccan style. (See pages 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40 and 44 of the illustrations).

RAMAPPA LAKE BUND

The scene represented on a door panel of the temple at the western end of the Ramappa lake bund, in which a sylvan deity standing in front is shown removing a thorn from his foot, is full of life and exhibits a wonderful completion on the part of the artist.

FIGURE BRACKETS

The figure brackets which are a peculiarity of the Palampet temples spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous Chhajja beams. They are mere ornaments having no architectural purpose.

SIVITE TEMPLE AT PARAPALLI.

The architecture of the temple is rather plain and the carvings also are simple. On the fringe of the northern shrine Ganesha is represented dancing, apparently exultant at his victory over an evil spirit who is shown prostrated at Ganesha's feet. The hall seems to have been built at a comparatively later period.

AURANGABAD SUBHA

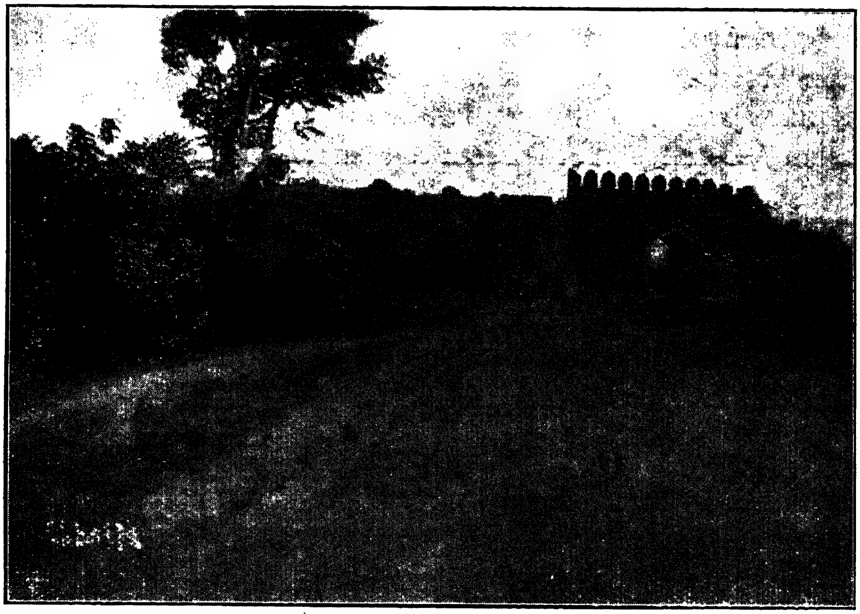
AURANGABAD, the capital of the province of the same name, and the residence of the Subedar is situated on the banks of the river Godavery. It was founded in 1610 by the celebrated Malik Amber, or Sidde Amber as he is frequently styled, on the site of the village of Kharkee, who called the new city Futhehnagar—a name which was afterwards changed to Aurangabad by Aurangazeb during his Viceroyalty of the Deccan. It is surrounded by a stone wall and is tolerably well built and regular, the streets running at right angles to each other and the walls having thirteen gateways. The four principal entrances face the cardinal points:—Mecca gate to the west, Jalna gate to the east, Delhi gate to the north and Pathan gate to the south.

The district of Aurangabad lies in the northwest of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and covers an area of about seven thousand square miles with a population of 730,576. It is 130 miles from east to west and 95 miles from north to south. In its physical features it is divided into district stations consisting of uplands to the north and lowlands to the south. The district with the exception of a small portion in the north is drained by the river Godavery which has its source in several streams in the Western Ghats and Chander hills. Its chief value in the eyes of the antiquarian are the remains of architectural sculpture and painting that are found in the caves of Ajanta and Ellora.

Aurangazeb on being sent to the Deccan by his father in 1616 as Viceroy, chose Malik Amber's new city as his residence and building palaces for himself and nobles, he desired it should thenceforth be called Aurangabad signifying " the place of the throne " and a few years later it became the seat of the Moghul Government.

After the death of Aurangazeb, when the Nizam of Hyderabad became independent of Moghul authority, Aurangabad formed part of his territory, although for many years he was harassed by the Maharattas who collected their chauth, side by side with his own revenue officers. Asaf Jah was independent of the Emperor of Delhi. From this time Aurangabad began to occupy a place of secondary importance, and its history is indentified with that of Hyderabad.

When approached from the north the view of Aurangabad is imposing, its large wide domes with gilded points and lofty minarets appearing to rise from amidst beautiful grounds. The whole city with its terraced houses covering a space of about seven miles in circumference is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers, and well supplied with water by means of aqueducts, but it is incapable of holding against a regular assault. The streets are broad, some of them paved and there are many large and good houses, but signs of rapid decay are everywhere visible. The mosques, caravansaries and other public buildings are of good and substantial construction, but in point of architectural beauty much inferior to those of the Deccan and Agra. A group of about fifty Armenian tombs bearing Hebrew inscriptions is to be found a short distance to the east of the city.

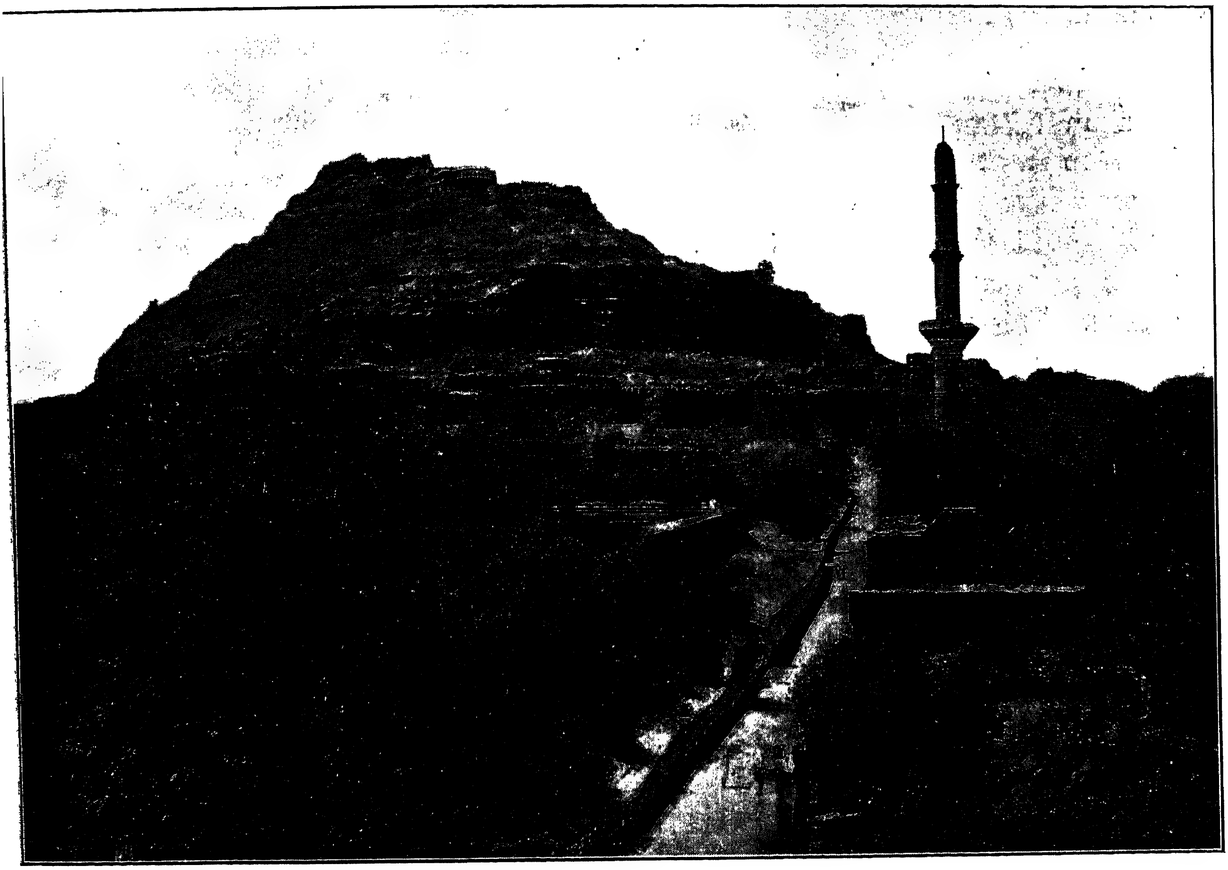


AURANGABAD GATE

Perhaps no spot in the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam is so full of historical interest as the districts of Aurangabad. Here it was that the great Shalivahana, the celebrated Satagarmi king, who ruled at Paithan some two thousand years ago, founded a dynasty and established an era which is still observed by the Hindus. Here it was that the first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place, the battle which decided the fate of the country having been fought at Daulatabad,

One of the most important and lofty edifices which have withstood the ravages of centuries and is in the best state of preservation in Aurangabad is the Mukbarra of Begum Rabia Durani situated to the north west of the city erected by Aurangazeb to the memory of Rabia Durani while he ruled the Deccan as Viceroy for his father Shah Jahan.

It is not understood that the Rabia Durani buried here was the wife or daughter of Aurangazeb, as there is no inscription to testify to the fact.



DOWLATABAD FORT (AURANGABAD)

This is a magnificent mausoleum which stands in the suburb of Begumpura, and built in imitation of the famous Taj at Agra which had just then been finished by Shah Jehan. Its domes are of white marble, and built like those of the Taj Mahal at Agra, but it is very much smaller and, of course, inferior in fulness, splendour and workmanship.

The tomb which is always covered with tissues of gold is an object of veneration to the Muhammadan residents of the town who visit it on Fridays with offerings of flowers, sandalwood, fruits etc.

The Taj at Agra is surmounted by an octagonal marble screen which is inlaid with precious stones, and various coloured marbles while that in the Mukbarra is constructed of the purest white marble.

The Mukbarra at Aurangabad which stands within an enclosed area 500 yards long and 360 broad and laid out in the better style of eastern gardens was built to Aurangazeb's order by one Ataullah in 1660 according to an inscription on the gateway.

Its cost as given in the Tarik Nama of Aurangazeb's reign written by Ghulam Mustafa was Rs. 668,203-7. The structure is in the form of a hexagon and the angles are ornamented with minarets. The tomb is placed in the centre of the enclosure. The pavements are decorated with fountains and little kiosks in all the picturesque variety of Indian art, and the corner spaces are occupied with gardens of fine trees and cypresses and ever greens. This stately edifice was lately repaired at a cost of Rs. 5000.

In Begumpura is also to be seen the old European civil ground containing about twenty tombs all in good preservation.

The visitor will be disappointed with Aurangazeb's tomb at Roza which is not to be compared with Rabia Durani's tomb for it is like that of an ordinary man, which is quite in accordance with his character.

Besides the above there are many places of interest to be seen in the hills around, but the demands of Daulatabad, Roza, Ellora and Ajanta will be so great on the visitor's time that unless he stops for months, he must confine himself to these alone.

ROZA.

The town of Roza (literally Khuldabad or the Garden of Paradise) surrounded by a handsome stone wall erected by Aurangazeb, situated about 14 milles north west of Aurangabad in a very pleasant position upon the edge of a plateau 2300 feet above sea level and now in ruins, is remarkable as being the burial place of a number of distinguished Muhammadans whose sanctity during life made their resting places the resort of pious pilgrims from all parts of the Deccan. This interesting and historic ground is

famous as containing the ashes of two Muhammadan saints, Syed Burhanuddin who was Khalifa to Khaja Nizamuddin Aulia and his brother Zirbaksh; also lie the tombs of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the Hyderabad dynasty and his son and successor Nasir Jung. Also of the Nizam Shahi kings of Ahmednagar, of Shah Razkhal and of Chanda Hussain the father and elder brother, respectively, of Banda Nawaz, and of good king Tanah Shah, the fame of whose regin lives in many a Deccan song and story, of Malik Amber, the great Ahmednagar Minister who lies buried under a dome erected by himself during his life time, of Nizam Shah Byree one of the last kings of Ahmednagar, of Jurwree Baksh Nizam Shah, Nawab of Bhyree and a host of minor celebrities who played more or less important parts in Indian affairs during their life time. There are, besides these, 1400 tombs of lesser size.

A small mausoleum here marks the last resting place of Emperor Aurangazeb which is quite in accordance with his simple life. It was built under his own directions and after his death, which occurred in western India, his remains were removed here by his friends. It also contains the tomb of his grandson Azam Shah in the same enclosure and with that of Zain-ul-Haq the spiritual adviser of Mohammad Toglak.

A couple of furlongs or so from the tomb of Aurangazeb is the garden or Bagh of Bani Begum the wife of Bader Baksh, a grandson of the Emperor Aurangazeb. Her tomb, a grand one in octagonal shape, lies in the garden within a walled enclosure just behind Burhan-ud-din's dargah. She is said to have died during the life time of Aurangazeb and he is said to have buried her here.

Besides the above, Roza is also famous as containing the ashes of two Muhammadan saints, Burhan-ud-din's and his brother, and also of Moulana Zarzuri Zerbuksh as well.

There are also about 13 gumbaz or domed tombs outside such buildings. Within the walls of the town are the tombs of Aurangazeb and his grandson Azemul Shah in the same enclosure along with Zain-ul-Haq the spiritual adviser of Mohammad Toglak. Close by are those of Asaf Jah and Nasir Jung, his son. Also the remains of many saintly Muhammadans and a host of minor celebrities, whose tombs have sanctified the spot and caused it to be regarded by devout Muhammadans as a necropolis of peculiar sanctity.

The town of Roza which was thus an important city in the middle ages, and bears evident traces of once having been a place of considerable importance is now in great part destroyed, many of the tombs being overgrown with jungles.

Though the houses are substantially built two thirds of them are dilapidated and in a falling condition. The population of Roza may be estimated at about 2000. At an annual festival held to commemorate the death of Jirguree Baksh, are exposed for sale cattle of an inferior description piece goods, brass utensils etc., when a large number of people from the neighbouring villages congregate.

THE AJANTA CAVES.

These well known Buddhist caves, taking their name from the small village of Ajanta, are situated in the northern corner of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions in the base of a precipitous rock at the end of a gloomy ravine some four or five miles north-west of Ajanta which is 52 miles north-east of Aurangabad. (For illustrations see from page 54.)

The nearest railway station is Pachora on the G. I. P. Railway. From Pachora one has to go 26 miles to Faridpur which is four miles from the Caves where a pathway enters the hills following up a torrent bed. The gentle slopes on either side gradually give way to precipitous cliffs. The ravine after taking a semi-circular sweep suddenly terminates in a great cleft in the rocks above, showing where the stream comes down from the high-lands above in a succession of seven steep falls known as the "**Sath Konda**" so called on account of the high natural basin in the rock at the foot of each fall, formed by the constant action of the waters. It is here enshrouded within the everlasting gloom of the semi-circular valley cut down from its solid rocky walls that the caves are situated. The old series of the caves occupy an extent of about six hundred yards from east to west along the face of the cliff, and are situated high above the stream, the central caves being about 35 or 40 feet while those at the eastern and western extremities have an elevation of about 80 or 100 feet. The total height of the cliffs may be about three or four hundred feet.

The communication is by means of a small narrow valley or platform excavated from the face of the cliffs, but this has fallen away in some parts, rendering access to some of the caves both difficult and hazardous.

These caves vary in height from 35 to 100 feet above the bed of the torrent. They are 32 in all, 29 of which are conventional abodes belonging exclusively to the Buddhist religion while the remaining three are Chaithya halls or places of worship. When these caves were excavated is not definitely known, but their ornaments, emblems and divinities are uniformly the token of a Buddhist origin. No trace or appearance of Brahminical symbols is to be found in any of these Caves. This leads one to conclude that they must have been excavated more than two thousand years ago, some two or three centuries before the birth of Christ, at a time when India was the cradle of the arts and sciences. Millions of people must have been employed on this, now, comparatively deserted hill side, in the excavation of halls, chapels and corridors, and sculptures of colossal Buddhas and their attendants who appear to brood silently and mystically over their departed greatness, and in producing and fashioning monuments both beautiful and lasting to glorify its sublime and gentle creed with an expenditure of art and labour, which compels the admiration of all civilised nations of today. Those who have visited the Ajanta Caves must be aware of what remarkable scenic paintings the old artists were able to produce in those olden days. These brilliant paintings were not the least meant for momentary pleasure, which is easily conceivable from the circumstances and the mode of painting adopted, but had a higher aim and were developed and ran side by side with religion. The artists who intended to hand down to posterity a suitable gallery of art had excavated and hollowed an entire range of hills, prepared gigantic halls within, with tall and admirably decorated pillars, long corridors, remarkably well ornamented ceilings, were no men of ordinary talents.

The Caves of Ajanta illustrate the habits and customs of the early inhabitants and the great revolution of religious life and thought which prevailed in the whole of India. One can see from the costumes carefully represented in the pictures at Ajanta that the Hindus still dress in the fashion that then prevailed, which was described by the Greeks who accompanied Alexander the Great to India as consisting of two clothes one reaching to the middle of the leg, while another is folded around the shoulders. The cloth is described as being made from wool which grows on trees.

These Caves which were excavated some two thousand five hundred years ago tell no lies. While nations have risen and fallen, while centuries have rolled on, while conquerors have come and gone, while dynasties have been made and unmade, while great religious teachers have appeared and disappeared, these Caves have stood on unchanged and unchanging. They

suggest many ideas of by-gone ages and are, therefore, very interesting. They explain the changes, if any, that have taken place during the last twenty five centuries on earth. If those stone divinities engraved within the caves, these relics of ancient greatness, were gifted with the powers of speech, what strange conversations would they not make and what wonderful stories like those of the Arabian Nights would they not tell to every visitor, of all that they have witnessed during the past two thousand years and more. As the visitor walks from cave to cave and views the huge life-like figures which seem to gaze steadfastly from out of the twilight of their chapels and sanctuaries, the figures being so life-like, the beholder almost forgets himself and it necessitates a little persuasion to convince his senses that after all they are only graven images. These caves and monastries which are so true to nature furnish a continuous narrative of Buddhist art from the time of Asoka down to the final expulsion of the Faith from India.

Ajanta was supposed to be the original capital of the Chalukya king Pulakesi I towards the fifth century and of his successors for some centuries afterwards. The Ajanta Caves contain several figures of foreigners such as Persians and Bactrians but the most interesting group is in a painting in cave I which represents the Iranian Embassy from Khosrus II, King of Persia (591—648) to Pulakesi II (609—640) of Maharashtra. Tabriz, the Arabic historian, gives clear evidence of the relations between the two kings. Hi Wan Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, who visited and remained in India (629—645) visited Ajanta when it was included in the Dominions of the Chalukya King Pulakesi II.

Then for hundreds of years the caves had been the haunts of wild beasts and Bhils who had aided considerably in the destruction of the valuable paintings on the walls and the effacement of the sculptures.

These world-renowned caves of Ajanta and Ellora are first mentioned by Mahsudi, an Arab geographer in the tenth century. They are next mentioned four centuries later by an Asiatic explorer in 1306.

The first attempt made by Europeans to describe the caves was that of Thevenot who gives the first accounts of the pagoda of Ellora in 1667. The first Englishmen who are known to have visited the caves of Ajanta were some officers of the Madras Army in 1819.

One of the earliest accounts of the Caves was published in the transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1829, but a regular classification and

description of the Caves were not made until Mr. Fergusson, the well known Indian archaeologist, laid a short but accurate description of them before the Royal Asiatic Society in 1843. Then was European attention aroused. Since that time they have been often visited and described.

The caves have been thoroughly surveyed by the Archaeological Survey Party of Western India under the directorship of that eminent authority, Dr. James Burgess and have been described and delineated in the "Cave Temples of India"; the forth volume of the Archaeological Survey report for Western India, the Aurangabad Gazetteer and Fergusson's "Indian and Eastern Architecture."

During the middle ages the Ajanta Ghaut had been the chief means of communication between the Deccan and Hindustan. The existence of the great cave remains in the vicinity afford conclusive evidence that this was one of the principal highways in olden times. A considerable body of troops was at one time stationed here. The Ghaut road formed the highway between this part of the Deccan and Hindustan, and all the predatory expeditions of the Muhammadans entered the Deccan by this route and also of the Mahrattas, just before the battle of Assaye on the 23rd September 1803.

Ajanta containing 21 villages, which includes the celebrated caves is in Nawab Salar Jung's jagir. The town is enclosed by stone fortifications which were erected by His Highness Asaf Jah, the first Nizam, in 1727 as the inscription over the gateway indicates in the Persian language. The roads which lead to the caves passes through an old gateway built by Asaf Jah which contains several slabs decorated with Hindu carvings, the spoil probably of some temple destroyed in the neighbourhood. Ajanta also contains a mosque built by Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk.

A pilgrimage to this sacred place of Indian art, to which half the population of the globe owes a great debt, will greatly benefit, and be of immense advantage. The place contains a bungalow where the Duke of Wellington is said to have stayed after the battle of Assaye on the 23rd September 1803. Some of the English wounded were brought there as the battlefield of Assaye is not far from it and a tomb which contains no inscription erected outside the town marks the spot where a number of English soldiers were interred.

Cave No. 1 is a Vihara with a wonderfully carved facade depicting phases of Indian life with elephants, horses and carts in most life-like attitudes. A door surrounded with exquisite carving leads into the interior. The human figure is represented in every possible variety of position. Besides paintings of Buddha, his disciples and devotees, there are representations of streets, processions, battles, interiors of houses with inmates pursuing their daily occupations, domestic scenes of love and marriage and death.

Groups of women performing religious austerities, men on horseback spearing wild buffaloes and animals, from the huge elephant to the diminutive snail. Cave No. 1 is one of the finest in the group, and the most curious group of sculptures in them consists of four well carved antelopes with only one head so ingeniously grouped that one head suits each body according to the position from which you look at it.

In the second cave from the eastern extremity of the series usually called the Rang Mahal these paintings have a wonderful degree of freshness. Considering their great antiquity, the subjects consisting of battle-pieces and processions, flowers, foliage, fruits etc., are executed with a degree of freedom and truthfulness seldom to be met with in modern specimens of native art. This cave which is about 64 feet square is supported on twenty pillars, all highly embellished with paintings. It has two chapels attached to the verandah. In other parts of the cave are to be seen warriors in complete armour with swords and shields both of a peculiar and unusual form.

A painted figure of Buddha with his attendant disciples in life-size on the wall are extremely well drawn.

Caves 3 to 7 are Viharas and contain the usual sculptures and are devoid of interest. They are not very important.

Cave No. 9 is the first of the Chaithya caves in the series. It dates as far back as the first century B. C. and Dr. Burgess considers it as old as the latter half of the second ceutury before Christ.

Caves 8 to 13 are the oldest in the series and supposed to have been cut under the Satakarmi kings in the first and second century before Christ, while the remaining caves were believed to have been excavated approximately in the subsequent one hundred years till about one hundred A. D.

Caves Nos. 14 and 15 are not very important.

Cave No. 16 is another Vihara which has some very fine pillars and much elegant architecture. The whole of the cave has been elaborately painted but a considerable number of the groups on the walls have disappeared.

The most noteworthy piece in this cave is the picture of the "Dying woman" in the front aisle which is thus described :—A lady of rank sits on a couch leaving her left arm on the pillow and an attendant behind holds her up. A girl in the back ground places her hand on her breast and looks towards the lady. Another with a sash across her breast wilds the punkah and an old man in white cap looks at in at the door, while another sits beside a pillar. In the foreground sit two women."

"In another appartment are two figures, one with a Persian cap as a Kulasa or water vessel and a cup on the mouth of it, the other with negro-like hair wants something from him."

Mr. Griffiths very justly remarks on this picture that "for pathos and sentiment, and the unmistakable way of telling its story, this picture I consider cannot be surpassed in the history of art. The Florentine could have put better drawing and the Venetian better colour but neither could have thrown greater expression into it."

"The dying woman with drooping head half closed eyes and languid limbs, reclines on a bed , she is tenderly supported by a female attendant, while another with an earning gaze is looking into her face and holding the sick woman's arm as is in the act of feeling her pulse. The expression on her face is one of deep anxiety as she seems to realise how soon life would be extinct in the one she loves. Another female behind is in attendance, with a punkah whilst two men on the left are looking on with the expression of profound grief depicted on their faces. Below are seated on the floor other relations who appear to have given up all hope and have begun their days of mourning, for one woman has buried her face in her hand and apparently is weeping bitterly." Mr. Fergusson pronounces these paintings to be decidedly superior to the style of Europe during the age in which they were executed.

Cave No. 17, the Zodiac cave, is a very fine Vihara dealing from the fourth century, the ceiling of the verandah and the whole cave are painted elaborately and have been kept in extraordinarily good condition.

Buddha's figure in the shrine is colossal, about 18 feet high, with two deer beneath the figure in sitting posture.

Cave No. 18 is unimportant.

Cave No. 19 is a very fine Chaithya or cave temple with beautifully sculptured porches and paints. The standing figure of Buddha in front of the Dagobha has three stone umbrellas nearly reaching the roof.

Cave No. 20 is very chaste with its verandah and pillars on which are to be seen sculptures such as elephants and horses.

Cave No 21 and 22 also contain many delicately executed pieces of sculpture and ornament.

Cave No. 23 has four pillars and is very pleasing to the eye.

The verandah of cave No. 24 has unfortunately suffered much from the weather.

Cave No. 25 is not very important.

Cave No. 26 is of a later date. A vaulted Chaithya resembling 12 and 19 but on a much greater scale. Buddha is seated on what is called European fashion. Several of the group contain Iranian figures. The visit of Asita to the infant Buddha is depicted in the aisle on the right of the cave.

"In a palace a Brahmin is seated and in front of a boy (Buddha) sits on a stool with a board in his hands; above his head is a cage of birds and a musical instrument. To the left Asita is seated holding the infant Buddha in his hands and before Buddha's father and mother. On the right wall of the cave inside are two painted inscriptions which read :—" The charitable assignation of the Sakya mendicant Buddhavatha Bhannubhatta. May the merit of this be the cause of attainment of supreme knowledge to mother and to father and to all beings."

THE ELLORA CAVES

THE ELLORA CAVES

ELLORA was a big town in ancient times, but now a ruined village embossomed in trees, about thirteen miles north west of Aurangabad and near to the town of Daulatabad and Roza. It is surrounded by a stone wall and is tolerably well built and regular, the streets running at right angles to one other. There is a reservoir of water in the centre of the village to which the Brahmins generally resort during the mornings to perform their ablutions. Ellora was ceded in 1818 by Holkar to the British who transferred it to His Highness the Nizam in 1822 by the Treaty of Hyderabad.

About a mile or so to the east of the village is a wild and secluded region on the side of a great mountain which rises about 700 feet above the plains. The ancient Hindus cut out of the living rock the famous cave temples of Ellora which contain some of the largest and most elaborately carved specimens of Buddhistic, Brahminical and Jain styles of cave architecture. All the caves face to the west as it is the western face of the hill which is excavated.

These excavations run north and south for about two miles and a quarter. The Buddhistic, Brahminical and Jaini systems are arranged side by side in almost chronological order, there being thirty large principal excavations besides innumerable smaller ones.

Those of the Buddhistic are situated at the southern end of the group. the Brahminical caves occupy the centre and the Jain caves at the north end of the other extremity of the series.

These historic cave cuttings represent a period of one thousand years, Some of these first groups of caves down through the rock and lift open above like an isolated building and both externally and internally richly ornamented with the most elaborate sculptures. Others are excavated under the hill in the manner of caves properly so called, the interior being supported by massive pillars variously but harmoniously ornamented. The interior walls are richly carved with mythological designs among which human figures are the most numerous in a great variety of groteque and distorted forms. Many of the earliest inscriptions which are Buddhistic in origin having been cut several centuries before Christ have now become illegible. These were possibly the earliest inscriptions in Sanskrit writing.

Most of the Caves have got distinguishing names from the local Brahmins, but it may be quite as convenient for the sake of reference to number them from south to north beginning from the Buddhistic caves of which there are twelve, passing through the Brahminical series of which are seventeen below the brow of the scarp, and a large number of smaller ones above and ending with the Jains of which at the extreme end there are five.

The caves of Ajanta all belong to one religion and convey the history of the Buddhists but the excavations of Ellora which contain a series of Bhuddist, Hindu and Jain temples almost in chronological order according to the report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India afford a varied picture of the mythology of India during the period of its vigour such as nowhere else to be found.

In the southern group at Ellora, there are sixteen caves belived to have been cut about the fifth century before Christ, fourteen of which are Bhuddistic. In this there is a small fine temple cut under the hill which is the Buddhistic cave of Vishvakarma. It is remarkable as being the only excavated one with a carved art.

There are several other excavations in the southern group which are filled with sculptures which are very interesting. The Vishvakarma cave, the Indrasabha, and the spirited sculpture representing scenes from ancient religious history all of which are of the finest Indian architecture.

Then come the central group of caves, As Hinduism took the place of Buddhism in the fifth and sixth centuries after Christ, all the caves cut down during this period were of Hindu architecture and excavations.

In this group stands the monolithic rock-cut temple of Kailas—known also as Rang Mahal the most magnificient of the rock cuttings excavated out of the solid rock without a single stone being introduced from outside.

The Kailas which is between 80 or 90 feet high characterised by Fergusson " as one of the most wonderful and interesting monuments of architectural art in India. It is not a mere interior cut into the rock, but is a model of a complete temple such as might have been erected in the plains. In other words the rock has been cut away externally as well as internally The lofty basement of the temple is of itself of remarkable conception with its row of huge elephants and lions and in every possible attitude tearing one another evt".

The Kailas, which is complete in all its parts, is surrounded by galleries or columnades, at a distance of 150 feet, in which the whole Hindu pantheon is cut in a perpendicular rock. Every part outside of this magnificient temple is elaborately carved in a most finished manner.

In front of the Kailas, stands a detached porch reached by a bridge, and again in front of the whole gateway connected with the last porch by a rock and bridge and planked on either side by pillars. Two elephants of the size of life are also cut and all around the court or cloisters with cells. And the whole pillars, cloisters, hills, bridges and vimana are sculptured out of the rock. The rooms are filled with numerous carvings representing various scenes from the Ramayana, the Mahabaratha and other moral and religious works of the Hindus.

In the Puranas, the Kailas is represented as a fabulous mountain seventy yojanas in breadth, and situated like mount Meru in the lofty regions to the north of the Himalayas. It is described in the traditional history of the Hindus as a mountain of pure silver, brilliantly white and celebrated as the residence of Siva.

The following is an extract from the Archaeological Survey reports of Western India, volume V which will be found interesting:—

"Though the series of Ellora commenced nearly at the same time when the excavations at Ajanta ceased, an immense attitional interest was added there to by the introduction of temples of a novel form and subsequently by others of the Jaina faith, affording a varied picture of the mythology of India during the period of its greatest vigour such as no where else to be found. Moreover, besides the interest attaching to the individual members of the group which in themselves are probably equal to any found elsewhere the whole culminates worthbly in the Kailasa, which is certainly the most magnificient rock in India, and by itself is sufficient to give a dignity and importance to this group beyond any other series of rock cut temples which India possesses."

To the north of the Kailas lie the Jain group of Caves. Here is a cave called Indra Sabha equals the assembly hall of Indra. Indra, the King of Heaven and the King of Devas, is represented with four arms and hands, with two hands he holds a lance, in the third the Vajrayadha or the thunder-bolt, and the fourth one is empty. Sometimes he is drawn as a white man sitting on a white elephant with the Vajrayadha or the thunder-bolt in his

right hand and a bow in his left. His reign is to continue one hundred years of the gods, after which another individual from the gods the giants or men, by his own merit raises himself to this eminence. The performance of Aswamedha or horse-sacrifice one hundred times will it is said, raise a person to the rank of an Indra. It was Indra who stole the horse consecrated by Sagara who was about to perform for the hundredth time the sacrifice of that animal.

The Jains were a very numerous and important sect in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. The founder of this system was Rishaba Deva, a Hindu, but the system itself was an off-shootor after-growth of Buddhism with which it has many leading doctrines in common but distinguished from it by its recognition of a divine personal ruler of all and by its political leaning towards Brahminism.

The Jains have left many monuments of their skill and power in the fine temples built in different parts of the Deccan as well as in the provinces of Mewar and Marwar which have been designated as the cradle of their system.

CHAND MINAR, DAULATABAD

The Chand Minar of Daulatabad is a happy compromise between the lofty and vigorous shaft of Delhi and the graceful and delicate towers of Persia.

NAGANATH TEMPLE. (Aundha)

It is the Chef d' oeuvre of the Chalukyan or the mediaeval Deccan architecture. In its structual and decorative features it is almost a replica of the renowned temple at Halebid so highly spoken of by Fergusson, and being an important place of pilgrimage it is still in perfect state of repair.

MOSQUE AT BILOLI (NANDED)

It was built in 1647 by a Moghal Governor named Sarfaraz Khan in a style which is a miniature of the Hindo-Persian architecture of the period. The basis of the minarets and the fleniore stone chains which hang from the top are carved in the Hindu style; while the balconies and the form of open show Persian origin.

JALNA.

At Jalna (or (Jalnapur) a town of considerable importance in the Muslim period of the history of the Deccan there are some interesting mosques of the ruined Hindu and Muslim style. One of these, the mosque of Alhadud Khan, contains pillars carved in the Hindu style. The mosque according to the inscription built into it, was constructed by Mohammad Malik Ghirjath-ud-din of Kirman, a Governor of the Qutub Shahi kingdom, 985 H. (1577).

GULBURGAH.

GULBURGAH was a town of considerable celebrity in ancient times and in 1295. It belonged to Hindu Rajas who are mentioned by Ferrishta as independent princes. When the founder of the Bahmani dynasty raised the standard of rebellion in 1347 he made it his capital. After its dismemberment it was annexed with the rest of the Deccan to the Empire of Delhi. In 1717 it became part of the independent sovereignty established by the Nizam under whom it still remains.

Gulburgah has a strong fort situated in the centre of the town. It has a small outer wall running parallel to the fort in semi-circles and has numerous bastions. One entrance has three large gates passable by elephants with their howdahs on, and four small wicket gates. It has a wet ditch about ten feet deep dug out of solid rock which is still in very good order. It contains a few guns, has a killadar with a small force of Arabs and Sikhs for a garrison. The walls of the fort is thirty feet high and the bastions and walls near the gates rise to a height of 50 feet. Between the entrance gate and the Daulat gate which is also called the "Sanged" is an inscription in Persian which says that the bastion was built in 951 H. by Hyder, an officer of Abdul Muzaffar Ibrahim. (See Page 94 and 95.)

Within the fort is a great mosque of very large dimensions said to have been built in (750 H.) 1347, and is almost perfect. It is altogether different from any other mosque in India, the whole of its area being covered over. It is modelled after the mosque at Cordova in Spain and was not finished. Its interior has the appearance of some grand old cathedral with its long aisle in semi-darkness. The roof is surmounted by a magnificent dome and innumerable similar ones which looked at from the large dome present a curious spectacle. The singularity of the roof is explained by its having been converted from a Hindu place of worship into a mosque. It is considered to be one of the most remarkable buildings in India and is almost unique.

Says Mr. Fergusson :—

> "During the short supremacy of Gulburga as capital of the Deccan (1347—1435) it was adorned with several important buildings among which was the mosque, one of the most remarkable of its class in India. Its dimensions are considerable though not exclu-

sive, it measures 216 feet East and West, and 176 feet North and South, and consequently covers 38,016 square feet. Its great peculiarity, however, is that alone of all the great mosques in India the whole of the area is covered over."

Other buildings in the fort area mosque, near which on a bastion is a curious old gun 26 feet long and having 20 pairs of iron rungs attached to used probably to be swung or lifted.

This historic town also contains the shrine of Sayyid Muhammad Gissu Daraz, better known as Khaja Bande Nawaz, a saint of the Chhisti family who flourished during the existence of the Bahamani kingdom.

It is a plain white "gumbaz" (dome) about 80 feet high and some pious and learned men sit at the portal and inside reading and meditating. The saint came to Gulburga in the reign of Feroz Shah who died in 1436 (1826 H). Parallel with the "gumbaz" of this saint is one where his grandson is buried, and both have silver shrines with ostrich eggs suspended above them. South of the saint's tomb is that of his eldest son Muhammed Akbar Hussain, who died 12 years before his father. South of the enclosure is a very handsome Nakhar-khanna gallery whence music is played and in the storey below, a caravanseri or house for travellers with a madrassa or college on the right, and a mosque all of stone and exquisitely carved. This was built by Aurangazeb who stayed at Gulburga for a long time. Within the dargah of the saint several pious verses from the Koran Shereef are written in letters of gold implying that just and holy men have nothing to fear, and that death has no domain over them.

Khaja Bande Nawaz is called the "son of the south as the Chhisti buried at Ajmere is called the son of the north".

The tombs of the Bahmani kings buried here are the next things to be seen and are half a mile to the south. This place also contains, the Dargah of saint of Rukn-ud-din a contemporary of Bande Nawaz Khan and also of Siraj-ud-din the spiritual adviser of Bande Nawaz who is said to have lived to the age of 111 years.

Beside the above, the city also contains the tombs of many Muhammadan worthies who had played a more or less important part during their lifetime in the past century. All these have many villages in jagir defraying their expenses, and an anual fair takes place which lasts several days, and to which large concourse of people of all classes and denomination resort.

Gulburga is now the centre of a great cotton and grain mart and has very large trade and commerce. It has numerous bazars and shops and oil mills and looms.

The prosperity of the town is in a great measure due to the railway line with which it is connected.

In 1886 a Spinning and Weaving Mills called the Mahbub Shahi Mills was started, which added materially to the prosperity of the place. It affords employment to several hundreds of people and gives besides a healthy stimulus to the trade of the country. His Exalted Highness' Government has granted large concessions to this Mill, one of which is an exemption from all import and export duties to which all others are subjected.

NAGAI.

In the Gulburgah district, a place of great interest to the antiquary, is the old town of Nagai, an important provincial seat in the time of the later Chalukya dynasty.

Approaching from the north-west we find the ruins occupying a distinct elevation. As we go up by what seems rude stairs of natural rock, we pass by fallen houses of all kinds on both side of us, and come to a "mantap" of sixteen well-carved pillars forming the entrance-hall to a dilapidated shrine, which still retains its Chalukyan star-shaped base. It has two big inscribed slabs of black stone, which throw some interesting light on the ancient history of this state. Near by is a Digambara Jaina temple with two Jina images, the one in the adytum being a standing figure with a five-headed snake canopy, and worshippers at the feet. Walking some distance east by north over the houses or through the streets, we come across a Hanuman temple with sculptured parapet and a bulky carrot shaped "Dipdan." (See page 86).

MADRASA OF MAHMUD

The most important monument of Bidar. It comprises the mosque, the library hall, the lecture rooms, the professor's lodgings and the students.

The front of the building is decorated with tiles of various colours and is flanked with two lofty minarets which rise to a height of 100 feet. The form of the minarets, like that of Chand Minar of Daulatabad, shows

distinct Persian influence especially as regards the open and the balconies. The Madrasa was in a flourishing condition in the time of Ferishta staffed as it was by professors and divines from the most distant countries of Asia, and equipped with a library of 3000 manuscripts. In 1696 the building suffered from great damage from lightning which deprived it of half of its front and half of the southern wings. Through the neglect of several centuries this superb monument has fallen into a shameful state of dilapidation, but adequate measures are now being taken to make the existing portions of the building structurally sound and to improve their appearance by the removal of debris and rubble walls from the interior, the excavation of the high plinth and the levelling and turfing of the surrounding lands.

RANGIN MAHAL.

The Rangin Mahal is a picturesque monument of the Barid Shah kings. It consists of several vaulted apartments decorated with enamels and mother-o'-pearl work. The painting and gilt have unfortunately all disappeared, and the carvings as well have been concealed under a thick coat of white-wash which had been applied strenuously for over a quarter of a century.

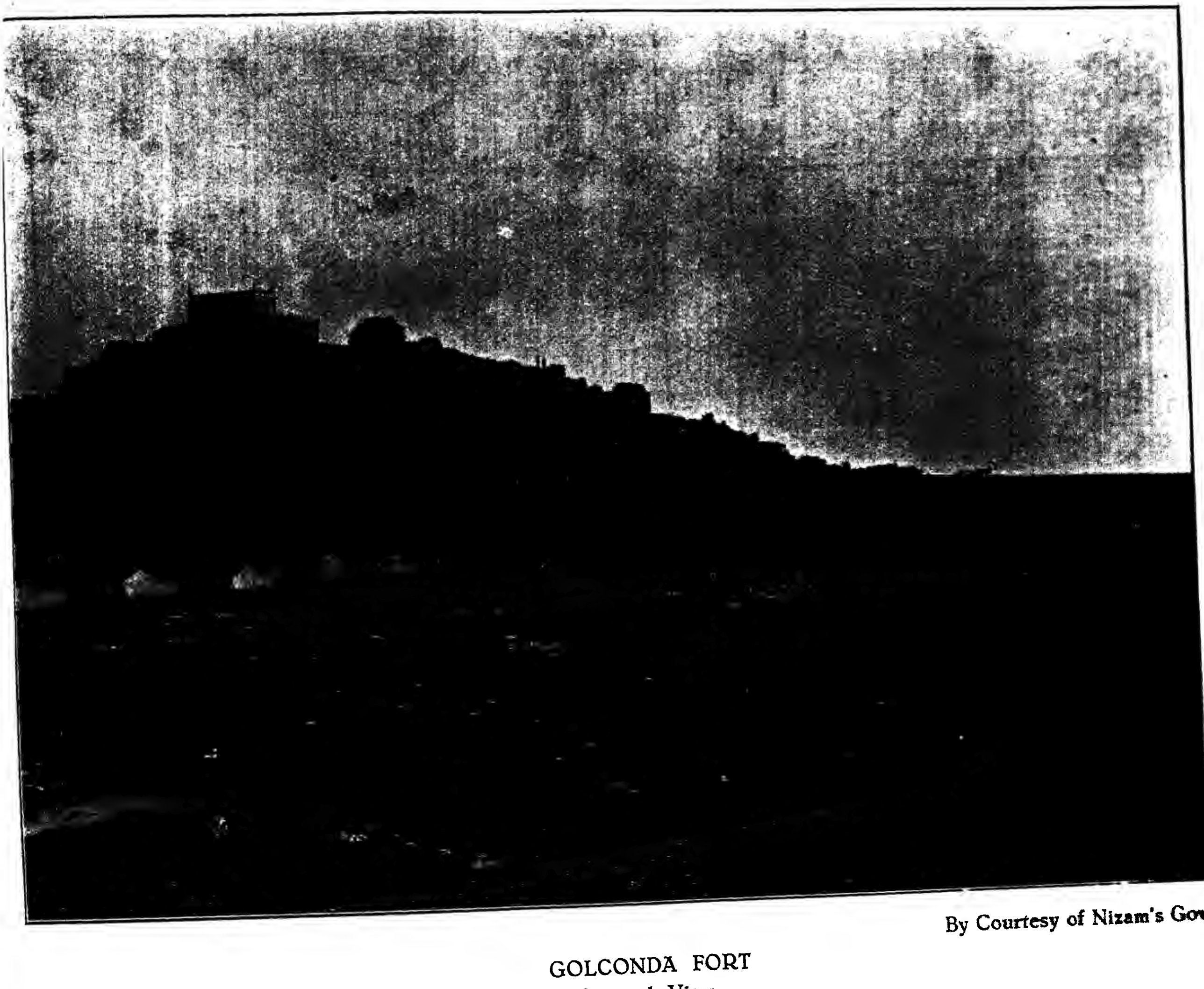
MEDAK SUBAH

TEMPLE AT DICHPALLI.

The temple has a picturesque situation, built on an eminence at the foot of which splash the waters of a large tank. In the middle of the tank there is a pillared hall to which on festive occasions the votaries resort for purposes of worship. The architecture of the building is of considerable merit, being solid in construction and graceful in finish. The deep cornice pediments, and towers suggest Dravidian influence. (See page 103)

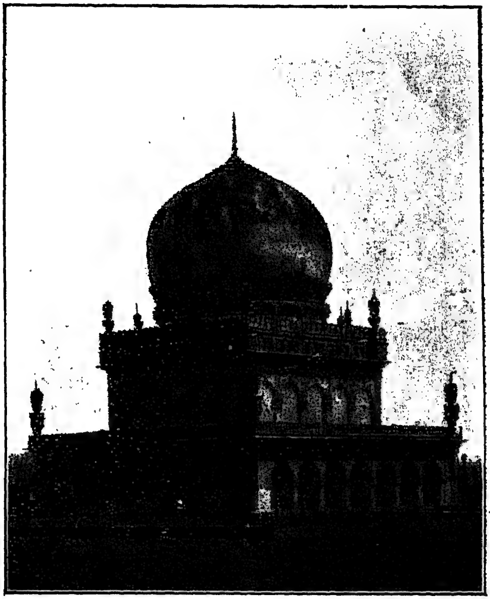
MOSQUE AT KOMATUR (MEDAK).

It is a picturesque mosque in the Qutub Shahi style. The beauty of the mosque lies in its perfect symmetry. (See page 112)

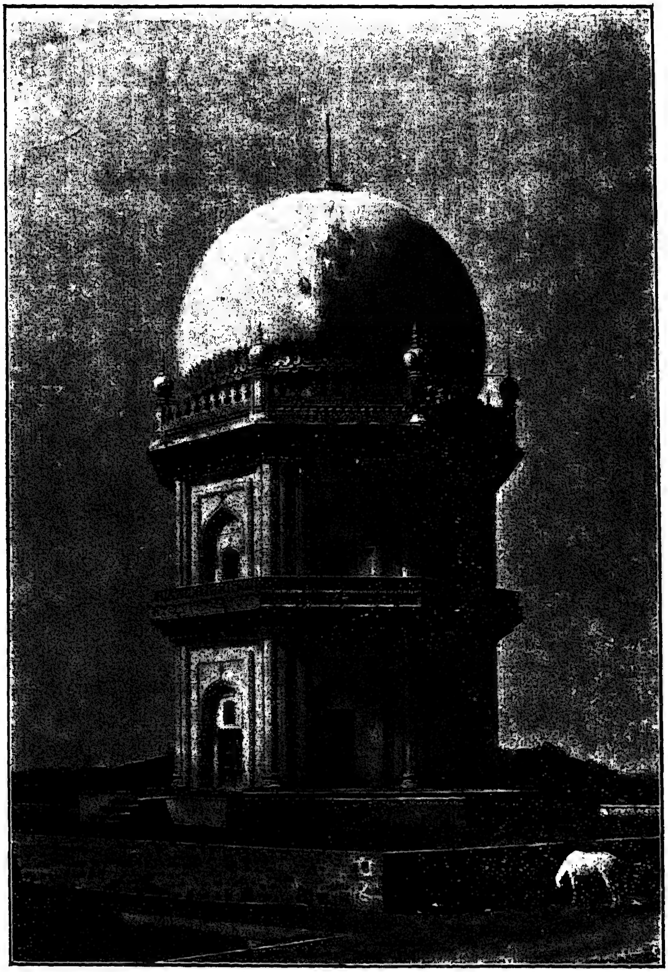


By Courtesy of Nizam's Govt.

GOLCONDA FORT
General View.



(a) TOMB OF ABDULLA QUTUB SHA GOLCODA.



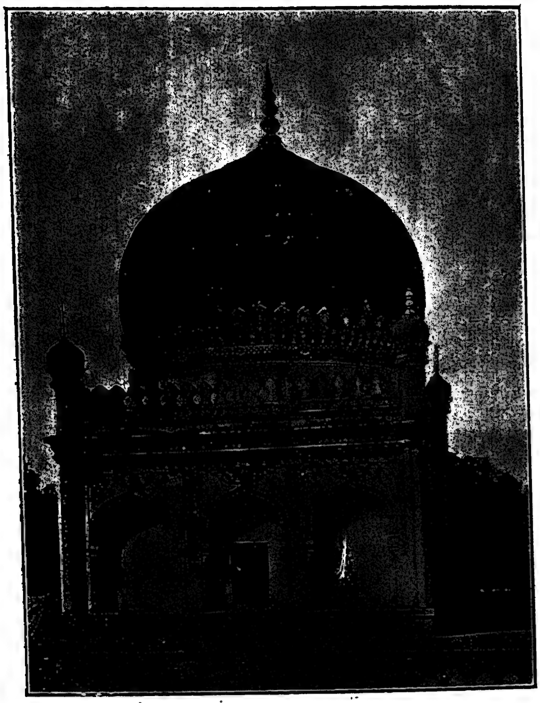
By Courtesy of Nizam's Govt.

(b) Tomb of Jamshed Quli Kutub Sha Golconda.

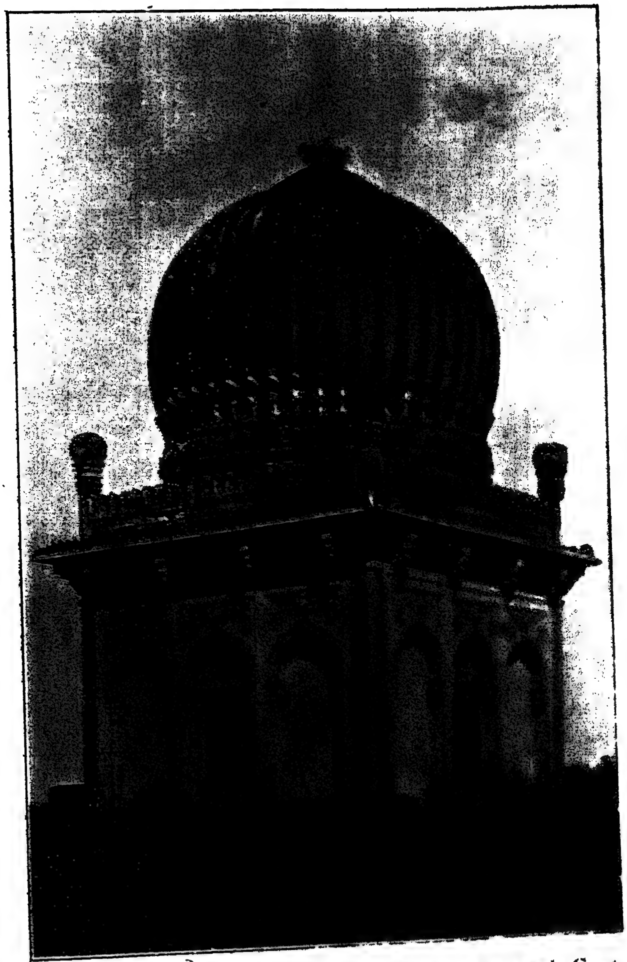


By Courtesy of Nizam's Govt.

BARADARI OF TARAMATI (Near Golconda Fort.)
General View.

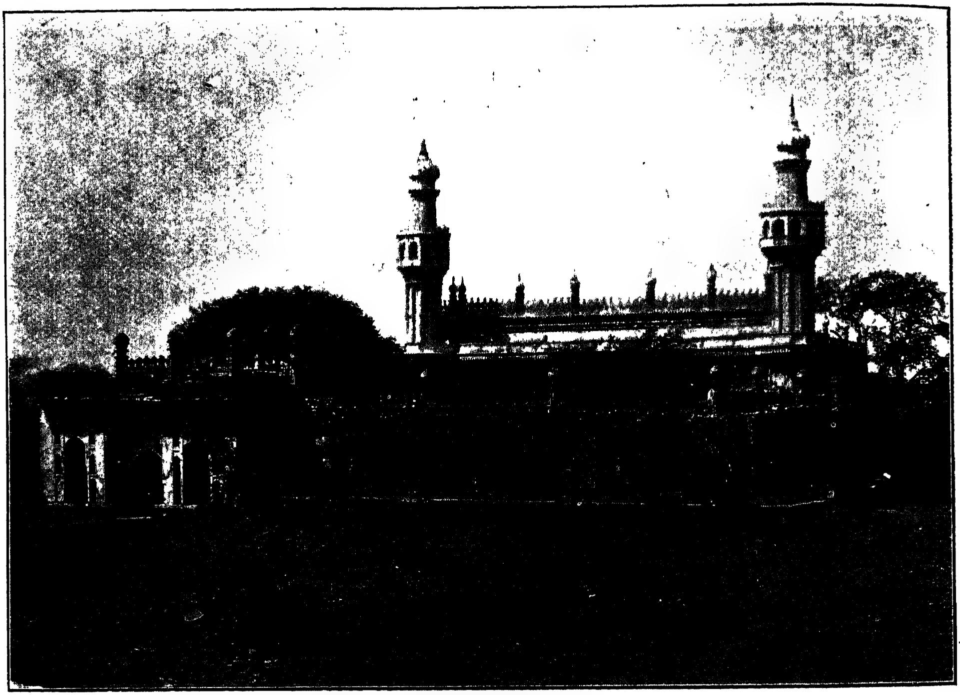


Dome Near Gate of Golconda Tombs.



By Courtesy of Nizam's Govt.

Dome near Tomb of Sultan Quli Qutb Sha.



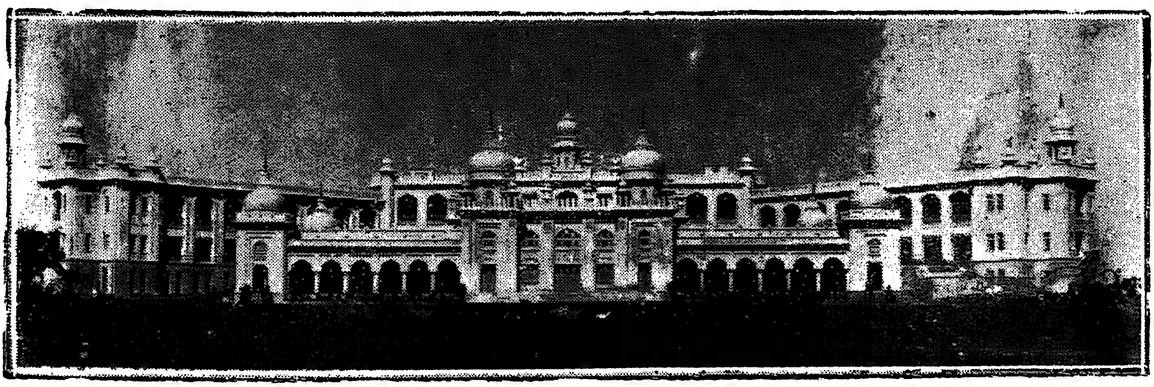
By Courtesy of Nizam's Govt.

MUSHIRABAD MOSQUE

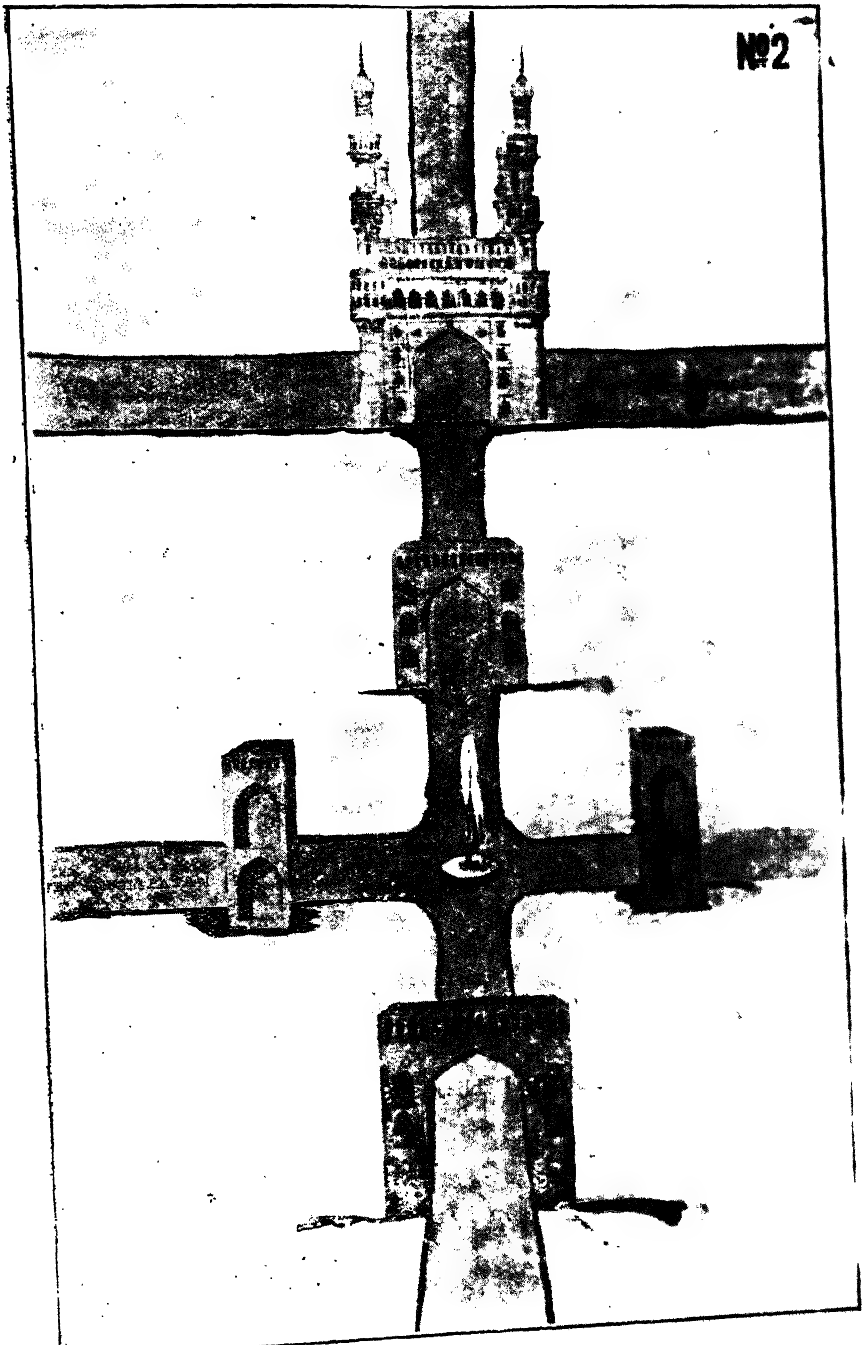
This Mosque situated at Mushirabad, a village between Hughes Town and Secunderabad, is typical of the Kutb Shahi style, having somewhat slender minarets and adorned with a lavish use of cut-plaster work.



CITY COLLEGE, Hyderabad.



JAGIRDAR'S COLLEGE, Begumpet.

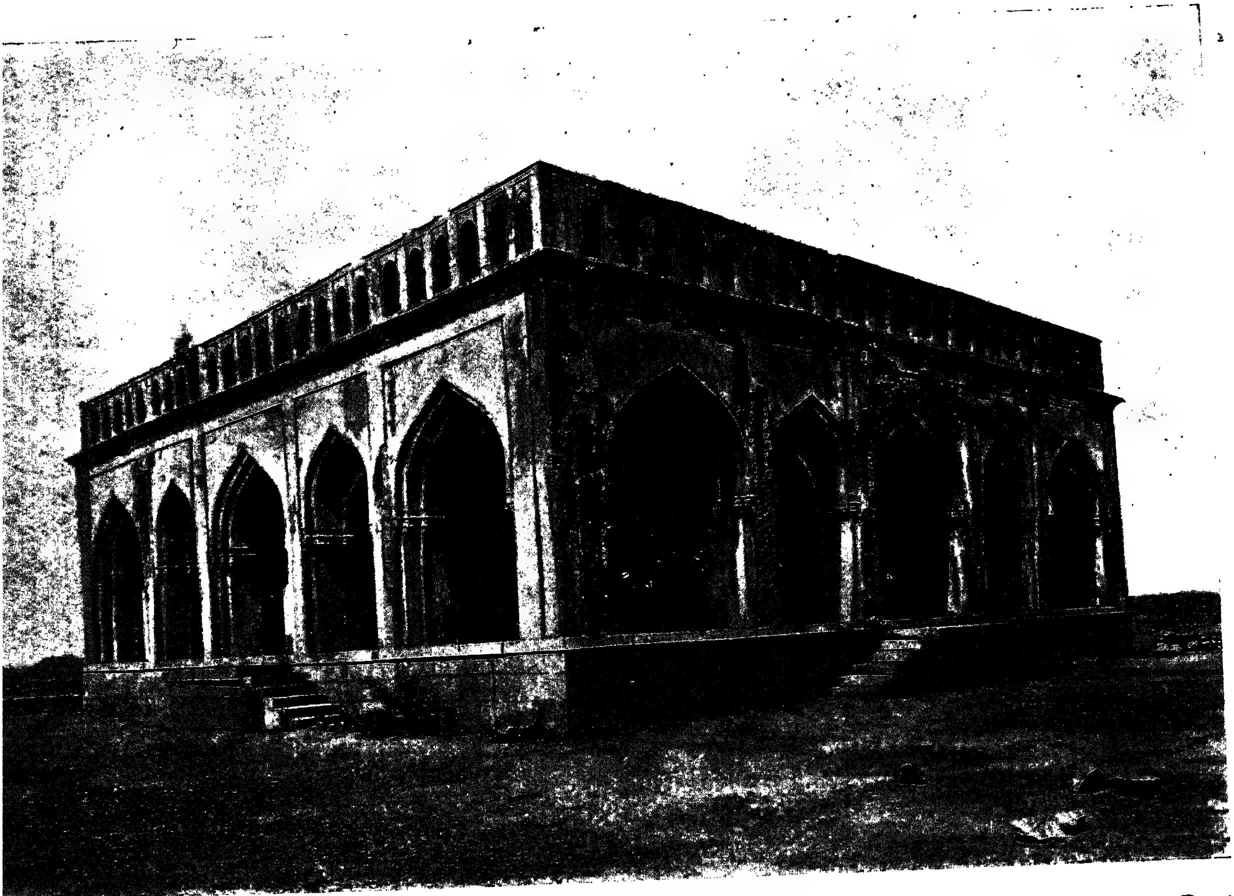


By Courtesy of the Archaeo Dept.

CHARMINAR, Hyderabad.



THE MOSQUE, Public Garden, Hyderabad-Deccan.

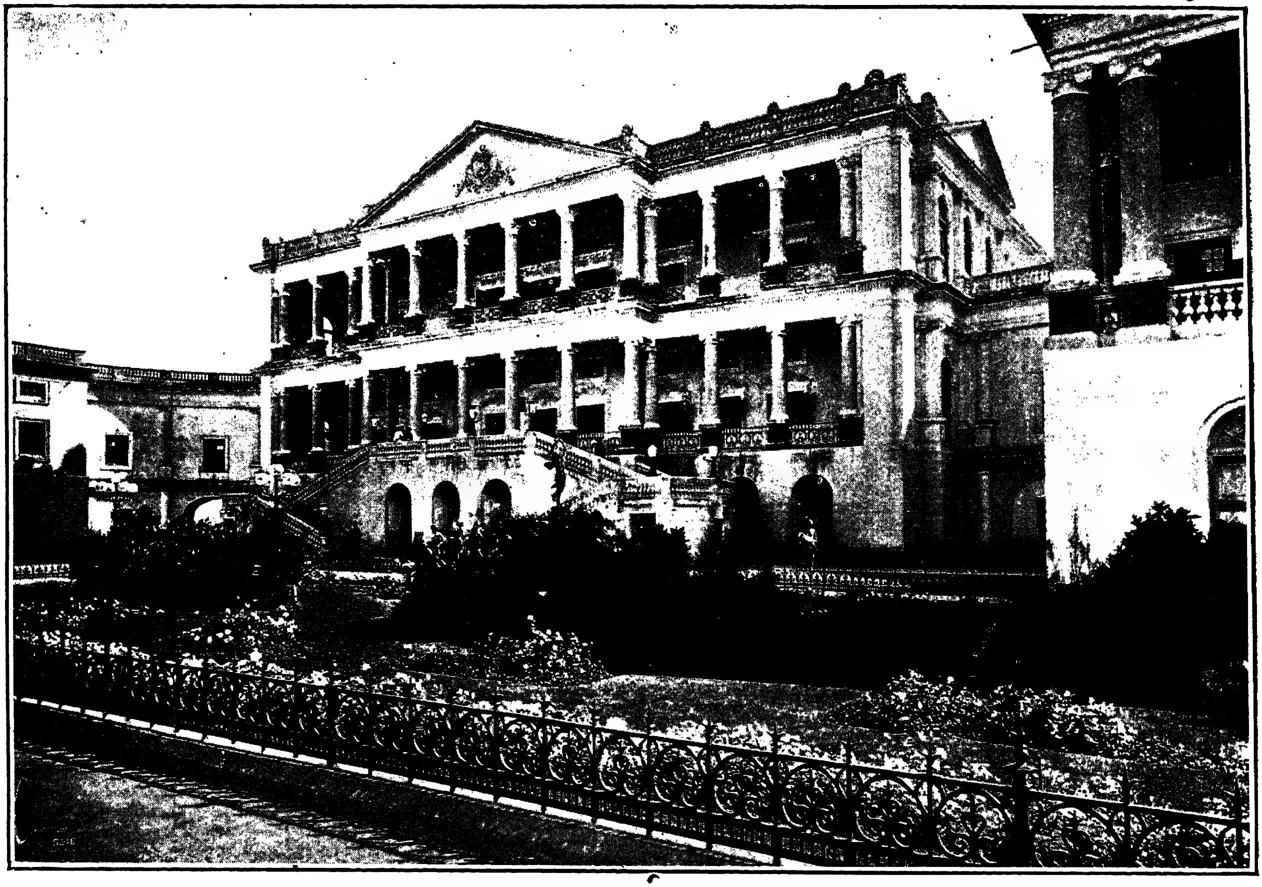


Ey Courtesy of the Archaeo Dept.

BARADARI OF TARAMATI, GOLCONDA.



By Courtesy of the Archaeo Dept.
STONE CIRCLE, MOULA ALI (CIST).



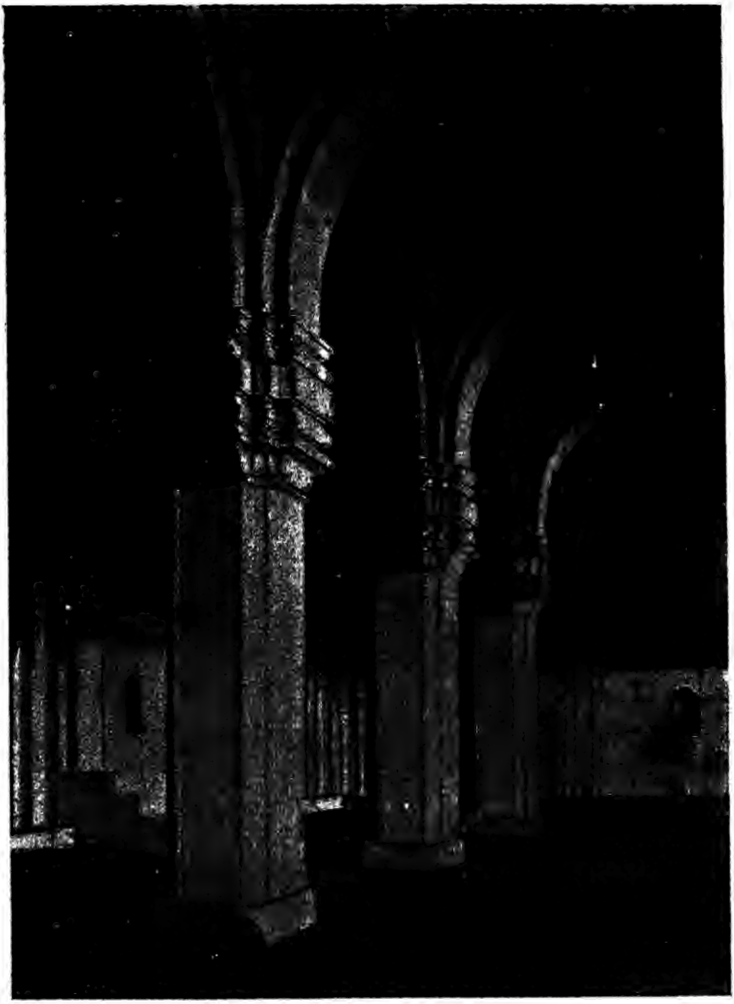
By Courtesy of the Archaeo Dept.

FALUKHNAMA PALACE.



By Courtesy of the Archaeo Dept.

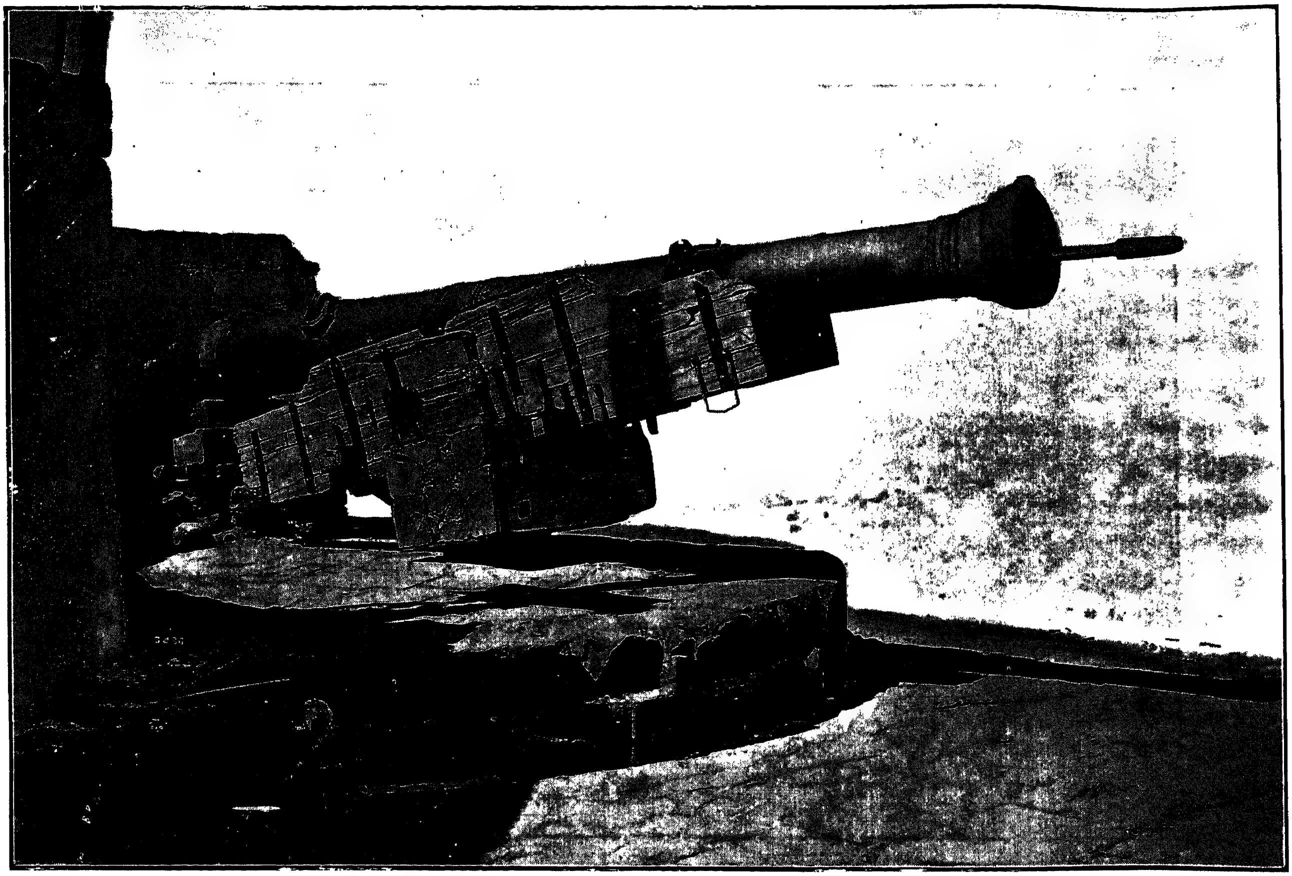
MOSQUE OF PREMA MATI, FACADE, Golconda.



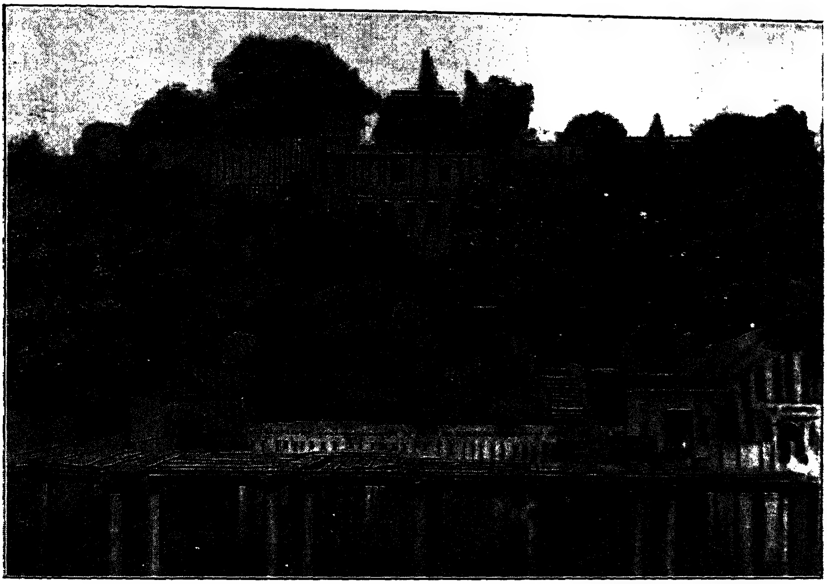
By Courtesy of the Archaeo Dept.
MOSQUE OF PREMA MATI, (Interview) Golconda.



GENERAL VIEW OF MIR ALAM TANK.



CANNON ON GOLCONDA FORT (IT IS SEVERAL CENTURIES OLD)

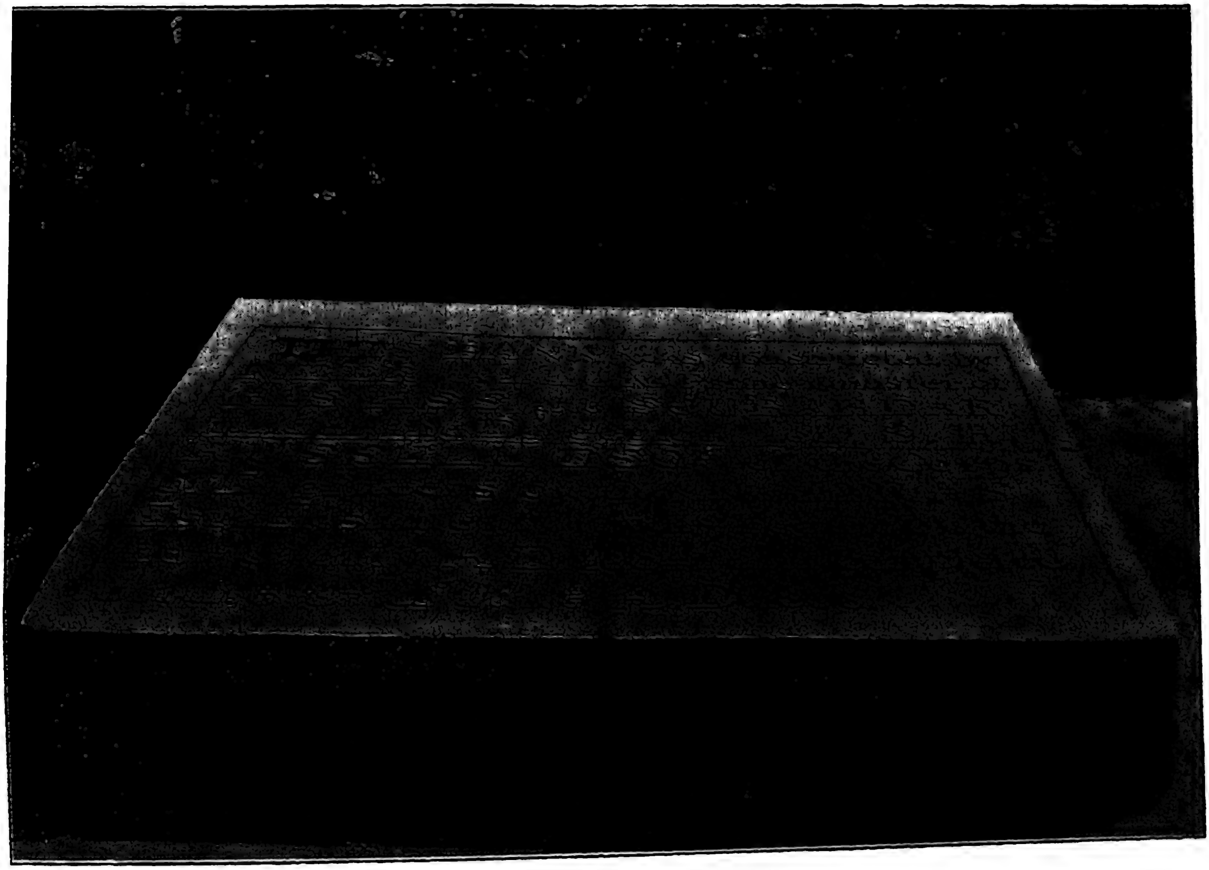


KESHVAGIRI TEMPLE AT CHANNARAIGUTA

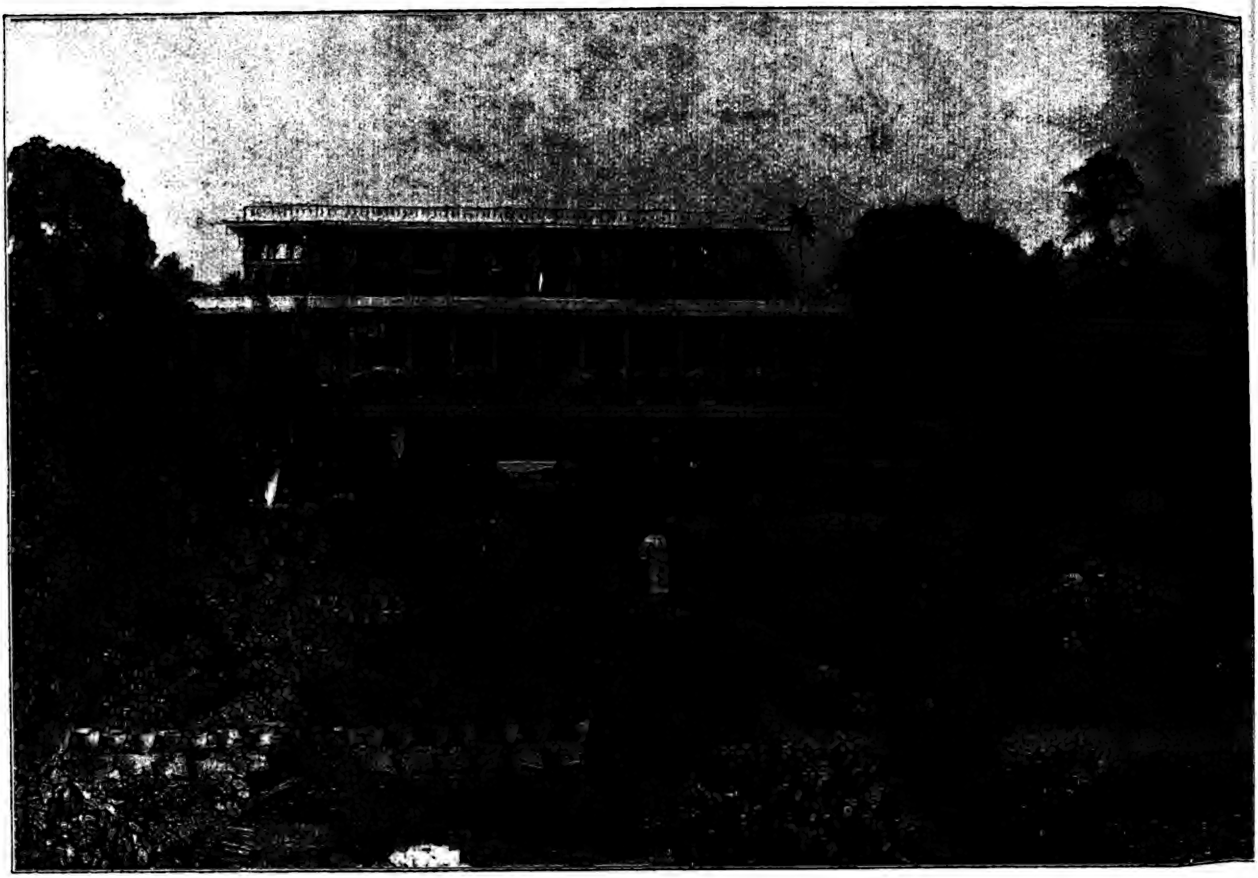


By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

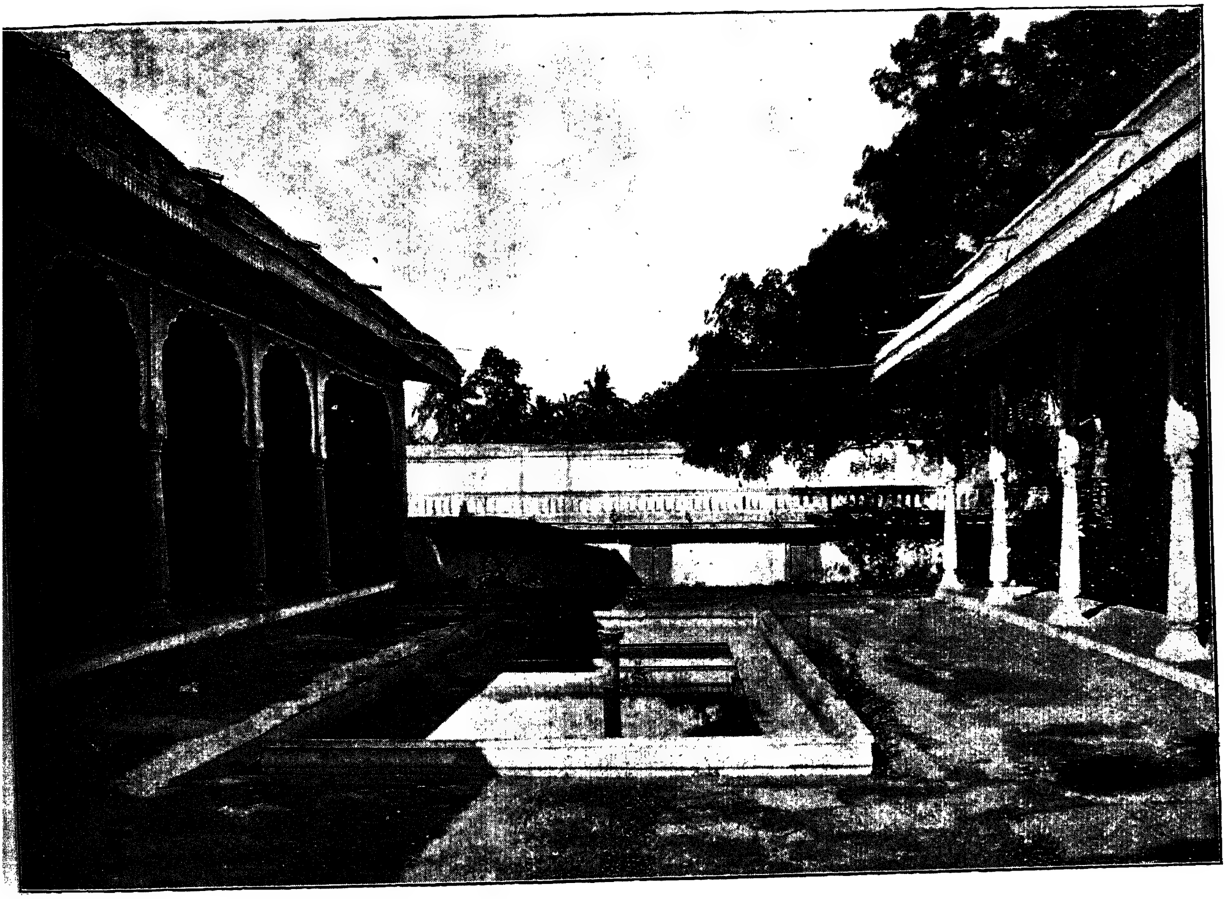
THE GREAT BODHISATTVA, AJANTA.



FOUNDATION STONE AT MIR ALAM TANK



GENERAL VIEW OF NAWAB SALAR JUNG'S BARADARI



PALACE OF MIR ALAM WHERE HE USED TO LIVE



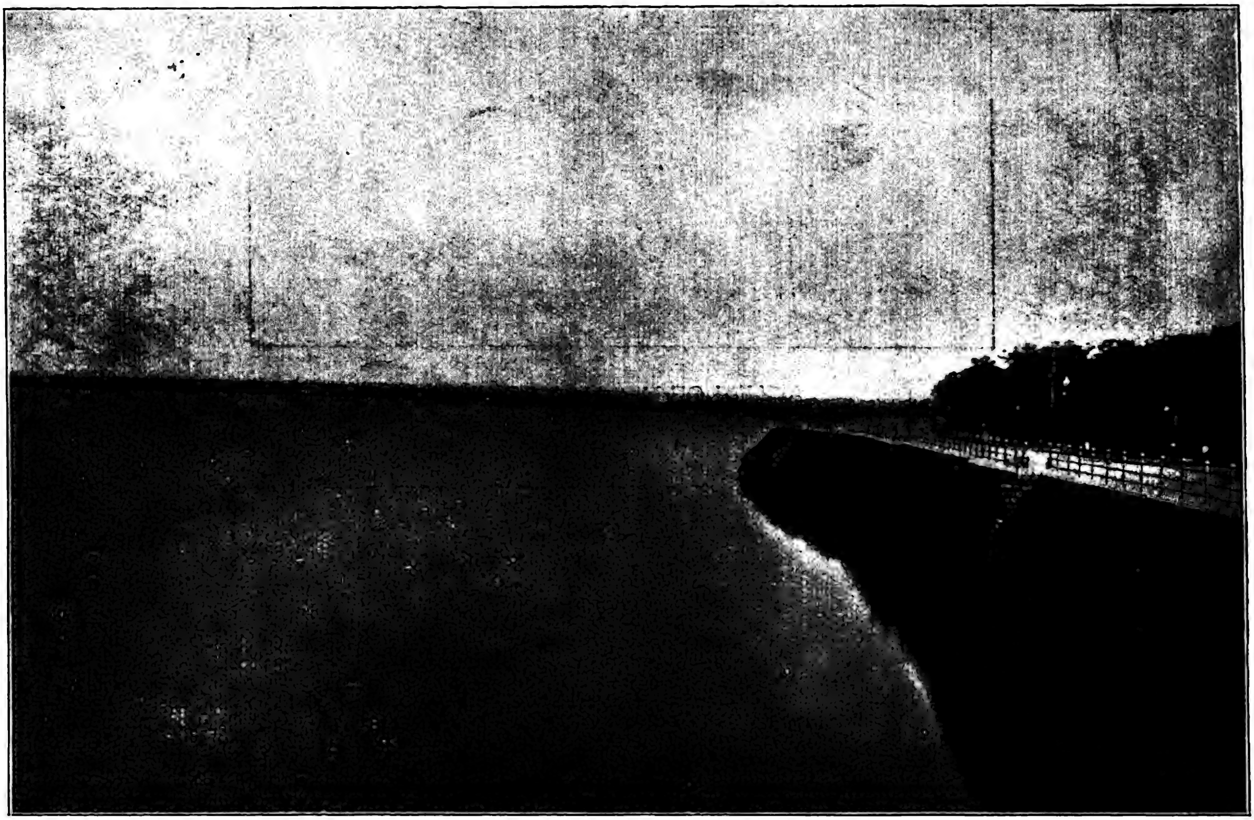
MIR ALAM TANK BUND



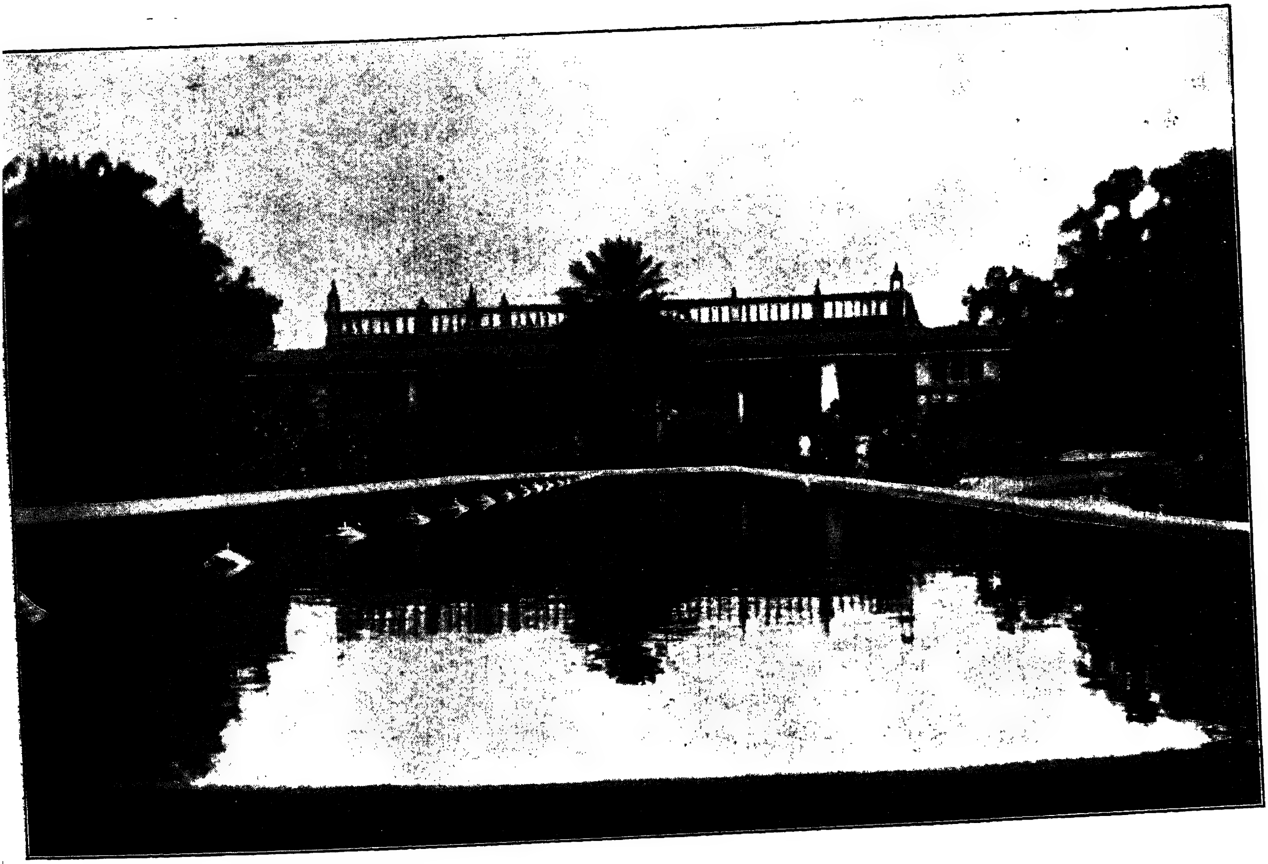
A VIEW OF MIR ALAM MUNDI.



ANOTHER VIEW OF MIR ALAM MUNDI.



ANOTHER VIEW OF HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK



CHOW MAHELLA PALACE



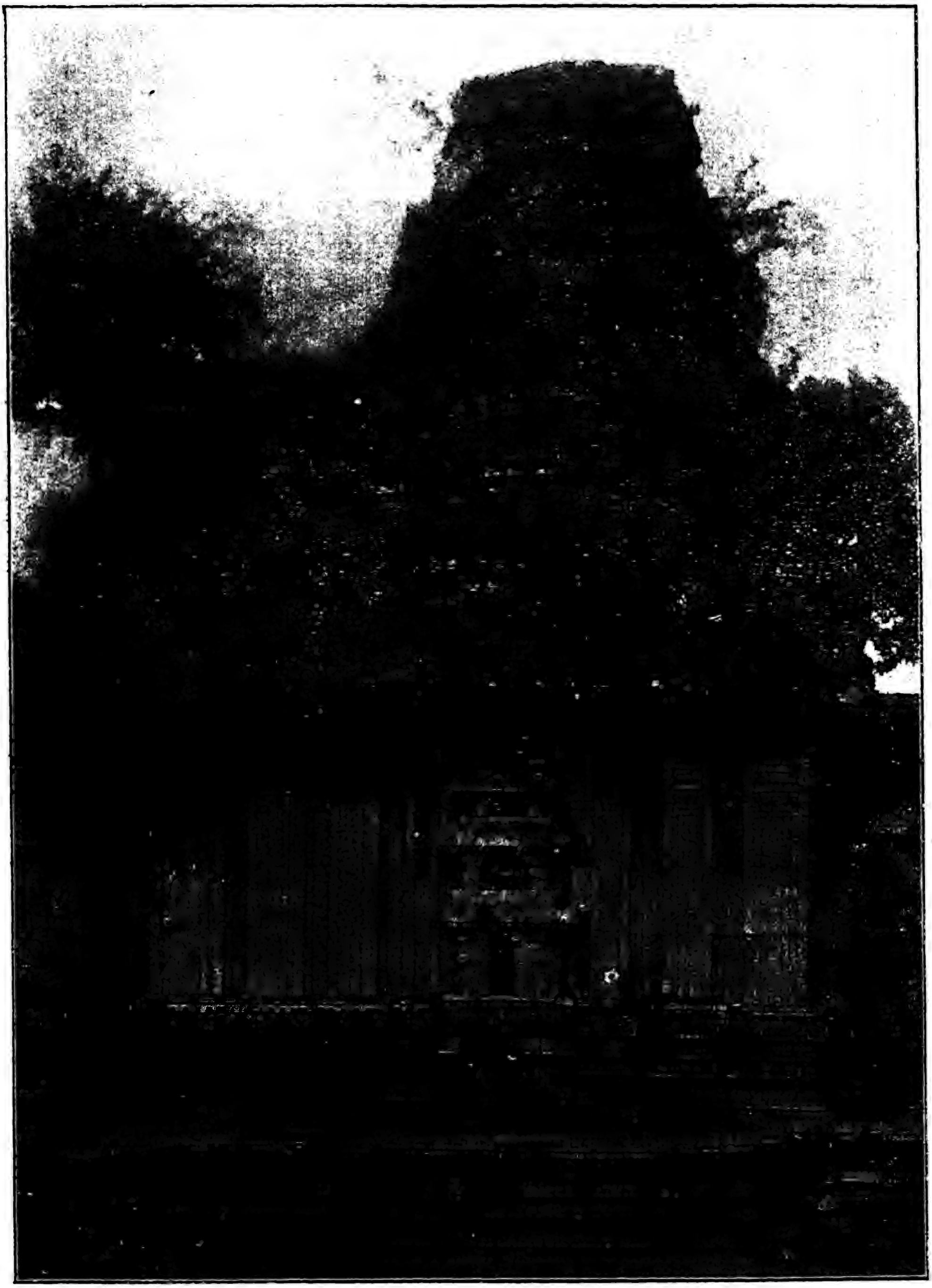
ANOTHER VIEW OF HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK

Warangal Subah



By Courtesy Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMPET (Warangal).



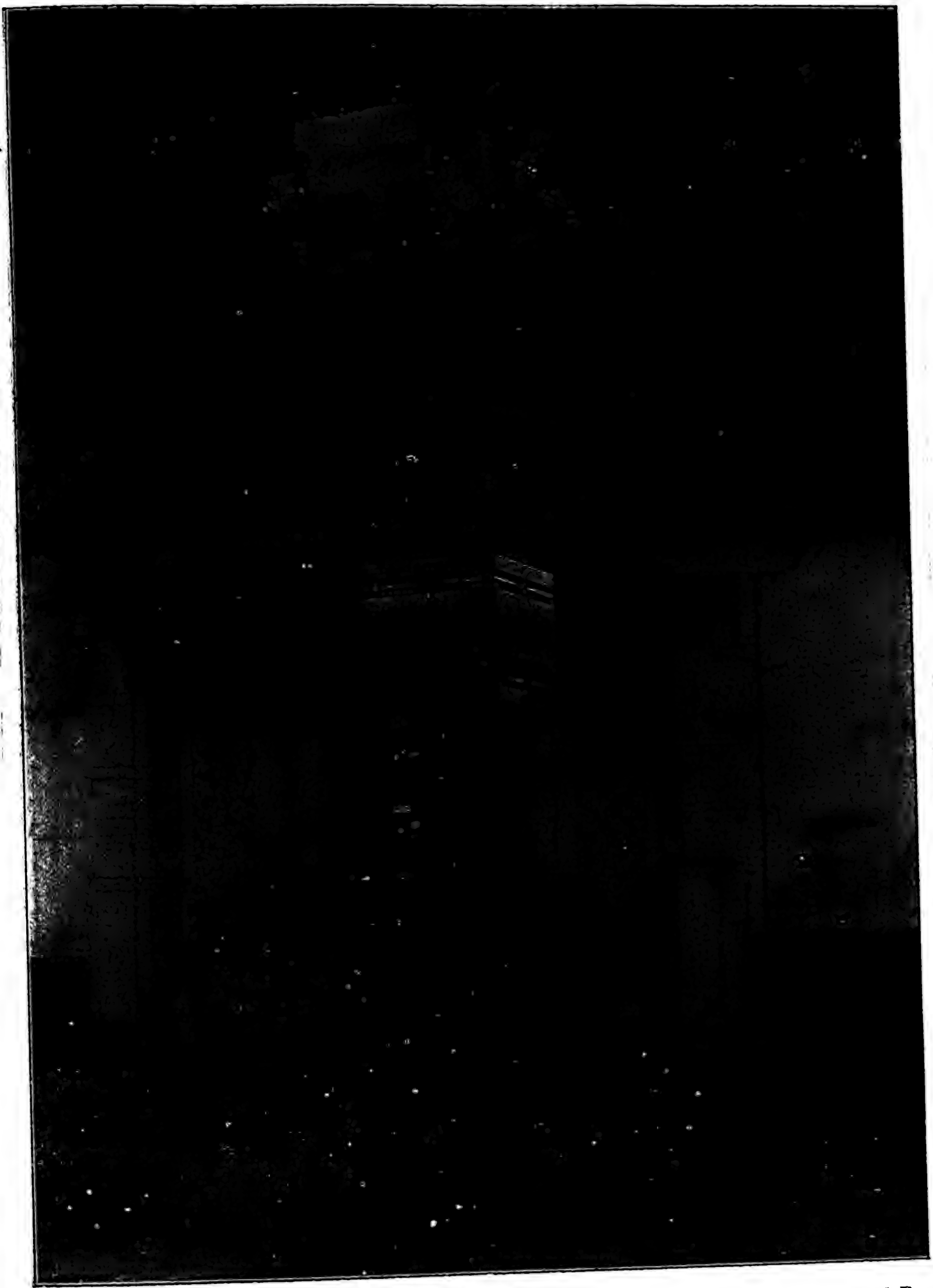
By Courtesy Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

SIKHARA, GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMPET.



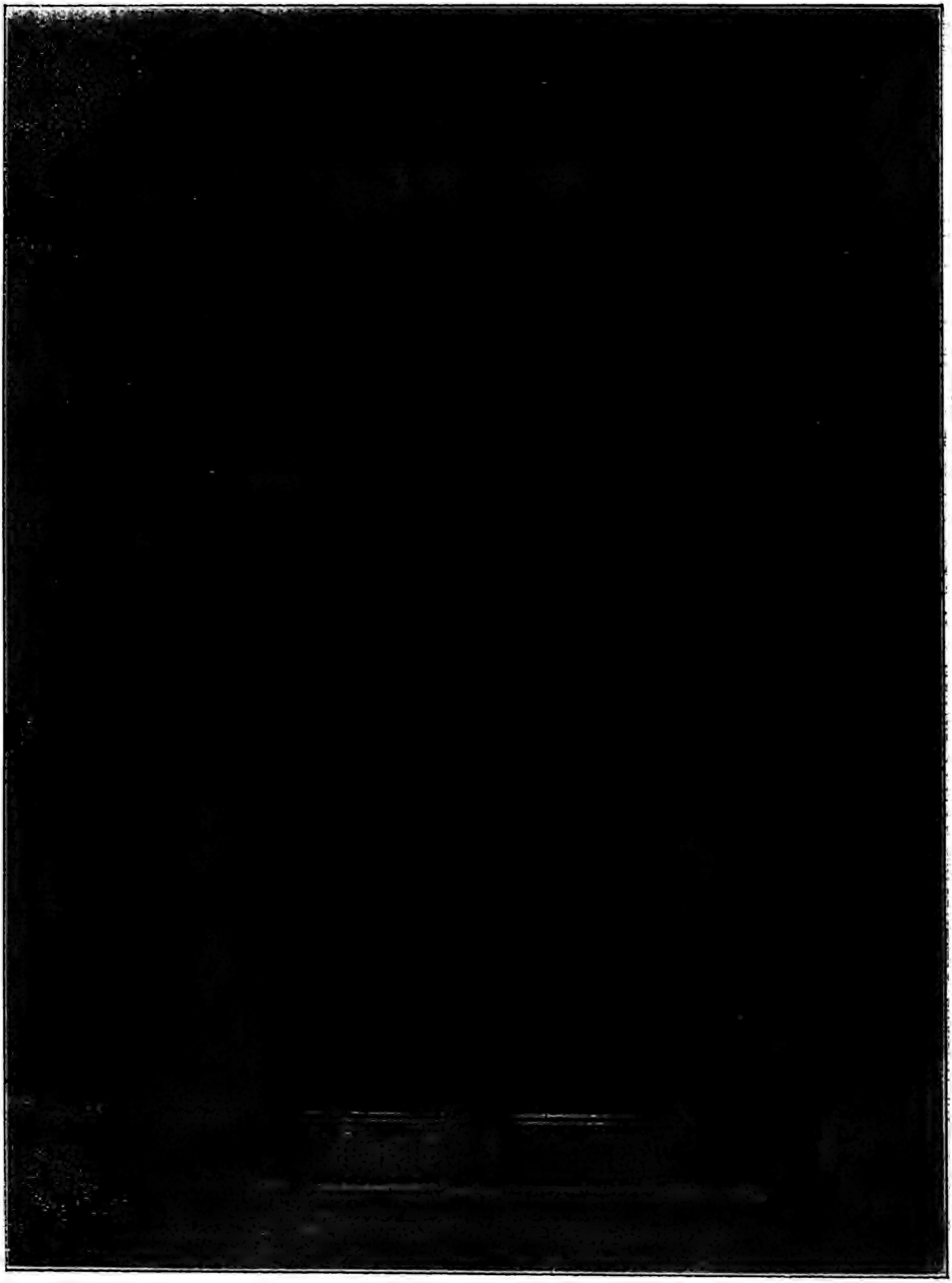
By Courtesy Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

THOUSAND PILLAR TEMPLE, WARANGAL.



By Courtesy Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

DETAIL OF PILLAR, GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMPET.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

DOOR OF SHRINE, THOUSAND PILLAR TEMPLE, WARANGAL.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

Interior of the Temple at the Western end of the Ramappa lake bund, Palampet.



By Courtesy Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

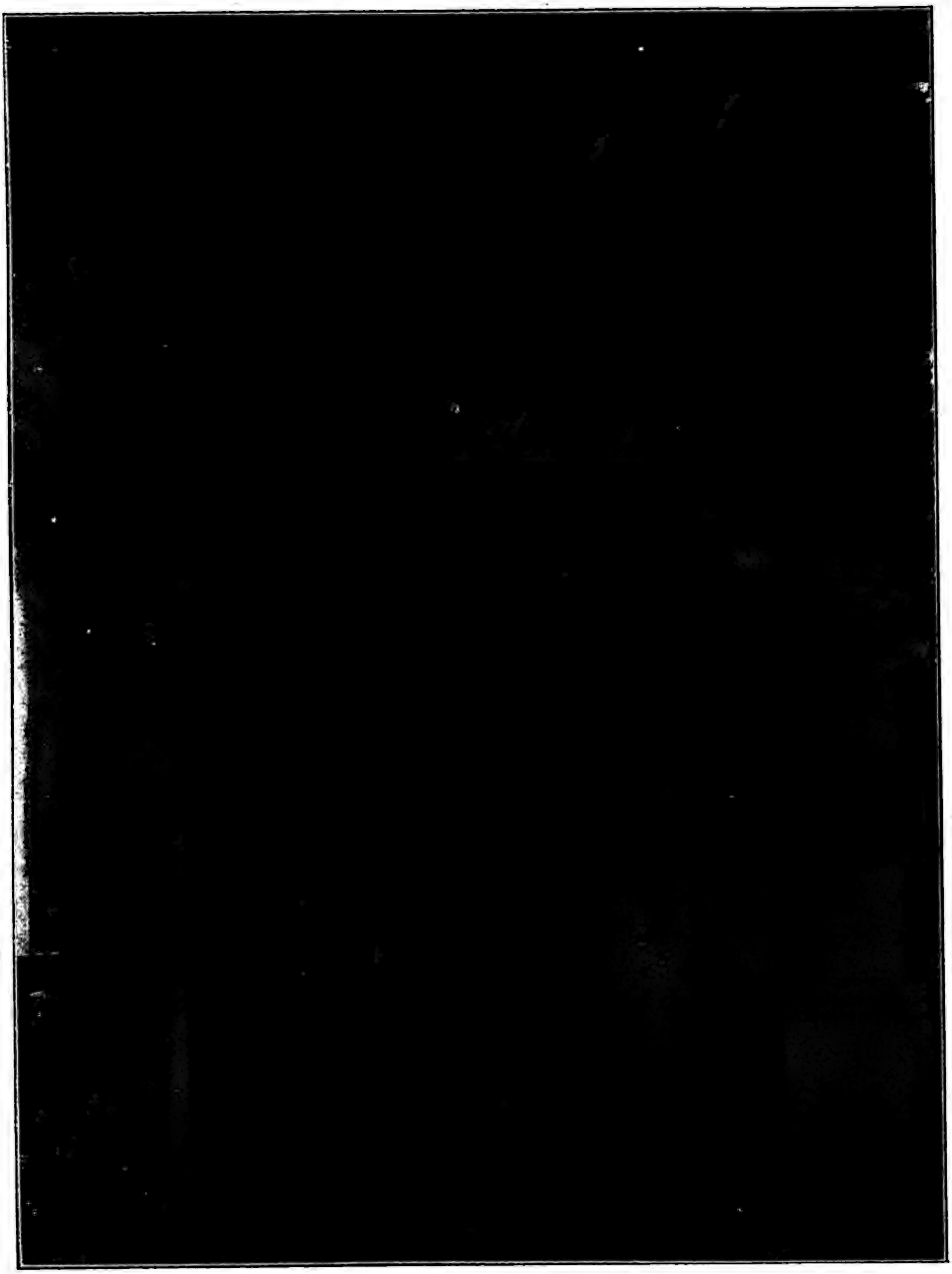
DETAIL OF PILLAR, GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMPET.





By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept.

FIGURE BRACKETS, RAMAPPA TEMPLE, Warangal, Hyderabad-D



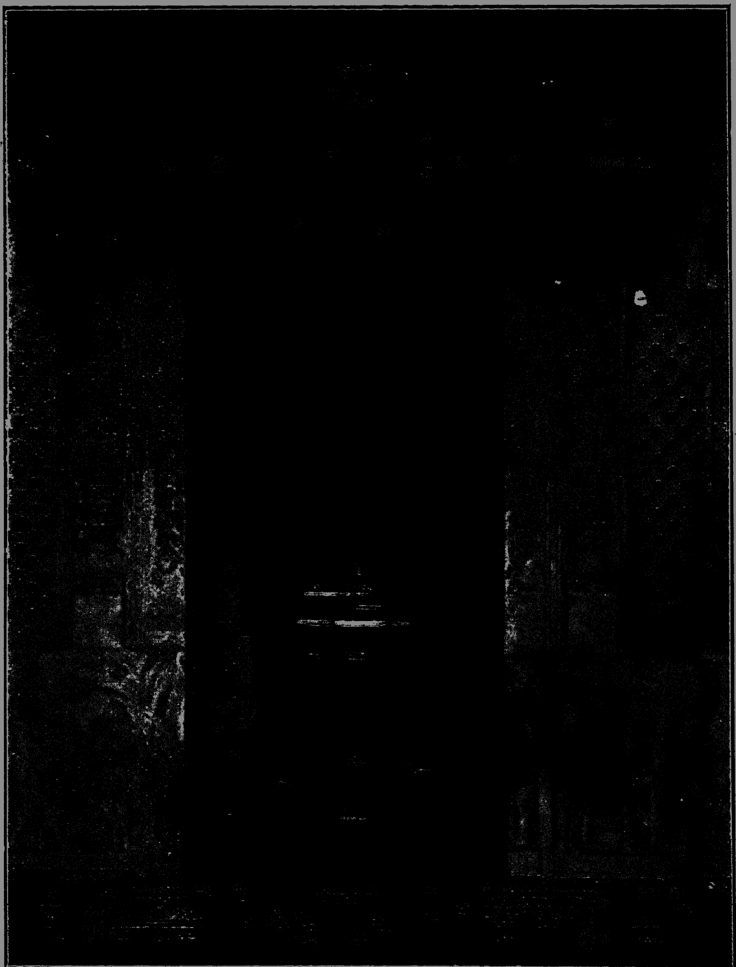
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

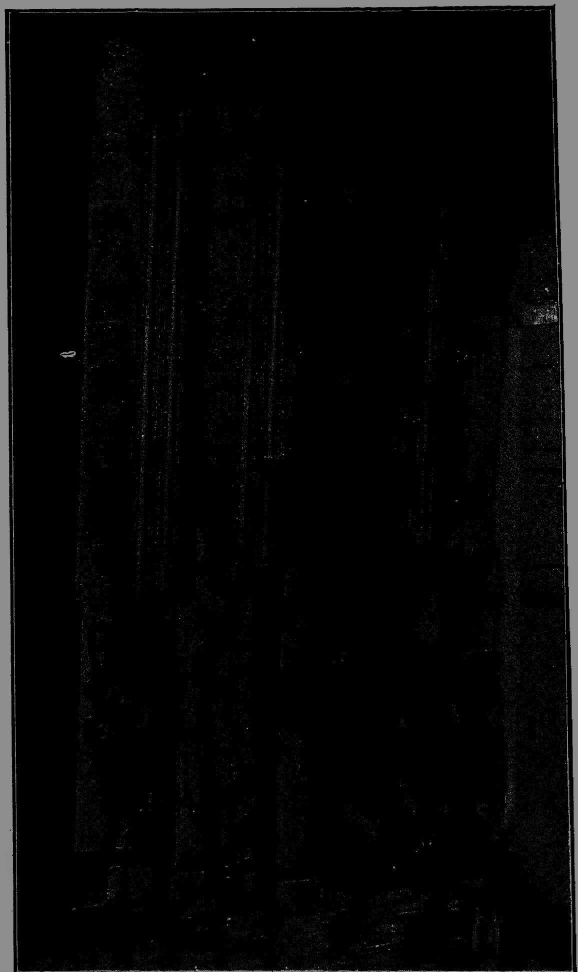
INTERIOR OF GREAT TEMPLE, UPARPALLI, WARANGAL.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

GATEWAY, WARANGAL FORT, WARANGAL.





By Courtesy. Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

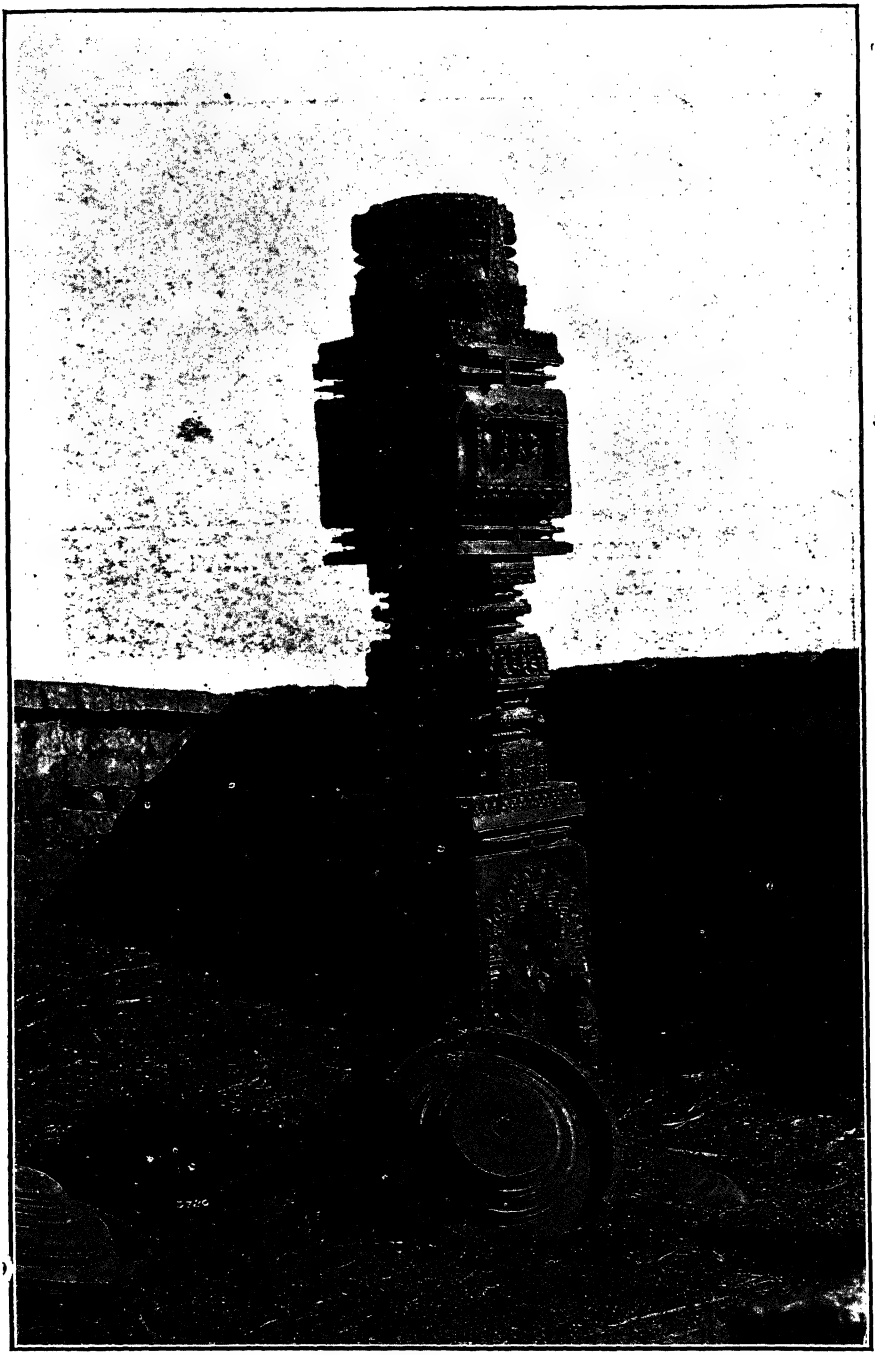
Doorway of the Temple at the Western end of the Ramappa lake bund, Palampet.

JAMB OF DOOR, GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMPET



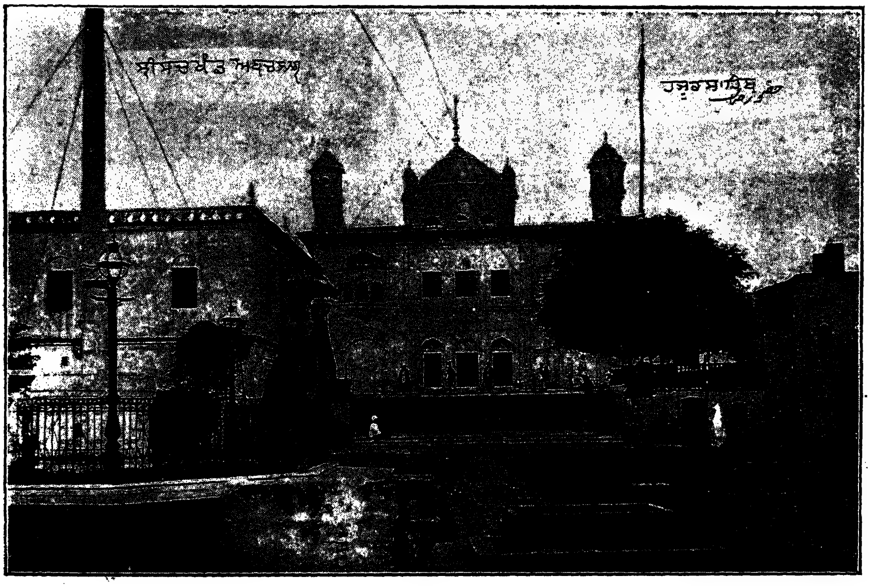
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

PILLARS OF THE MAIN TEMPLE, WARANGAL FORT.

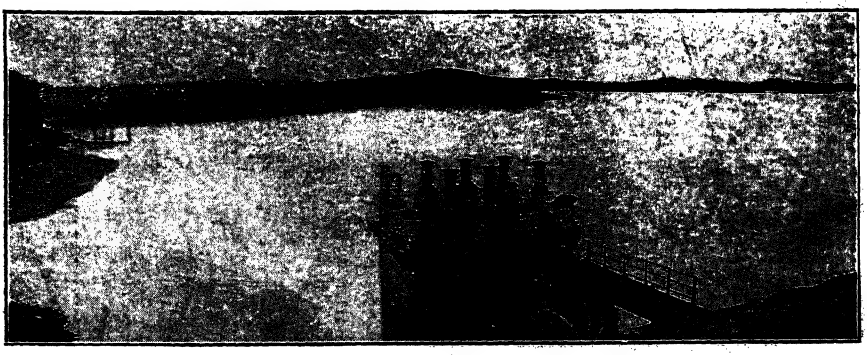


By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

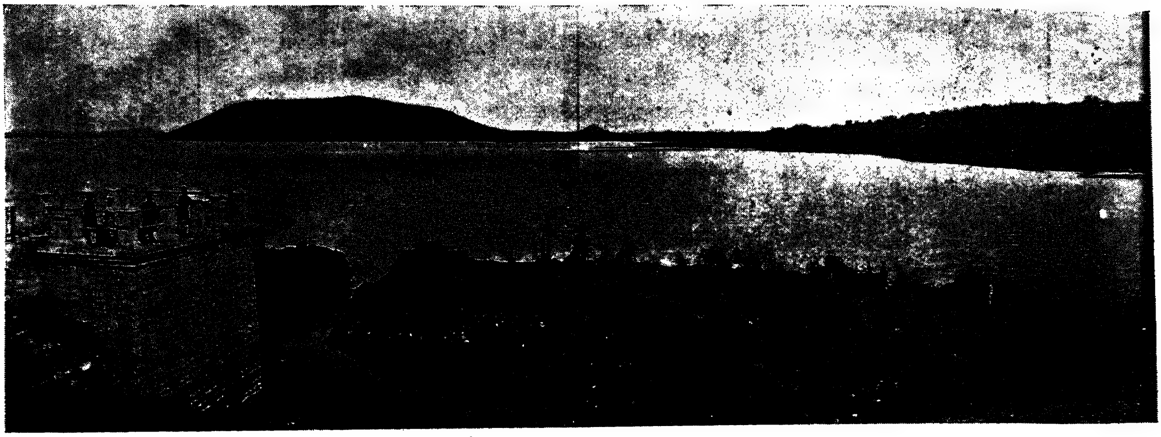
DETACHED PILLARS IN VENKATESH GUDI, WARANGAL FORT.



GOLDEN TEMPLE AT NANDED.



LAKNAWARAM LAKE, MULUK TALUQ
WARANGAL DISTRICT.



PAKHAL LAKE, (WARANGAL DISTRICT.)



RAMAPPA LAKE, (WARANGAL DISTRICT)



JAIN TEMPLE AT KULPANK, WARANGAL DISTRICT.



DHARMASAGAR TANK, WARANGAL.

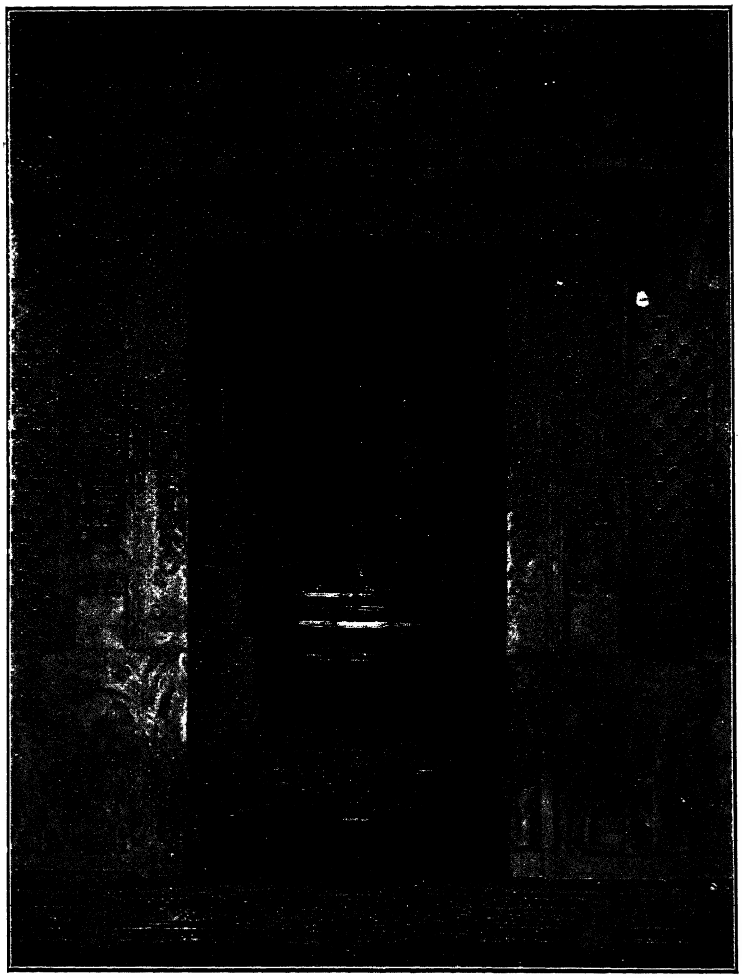


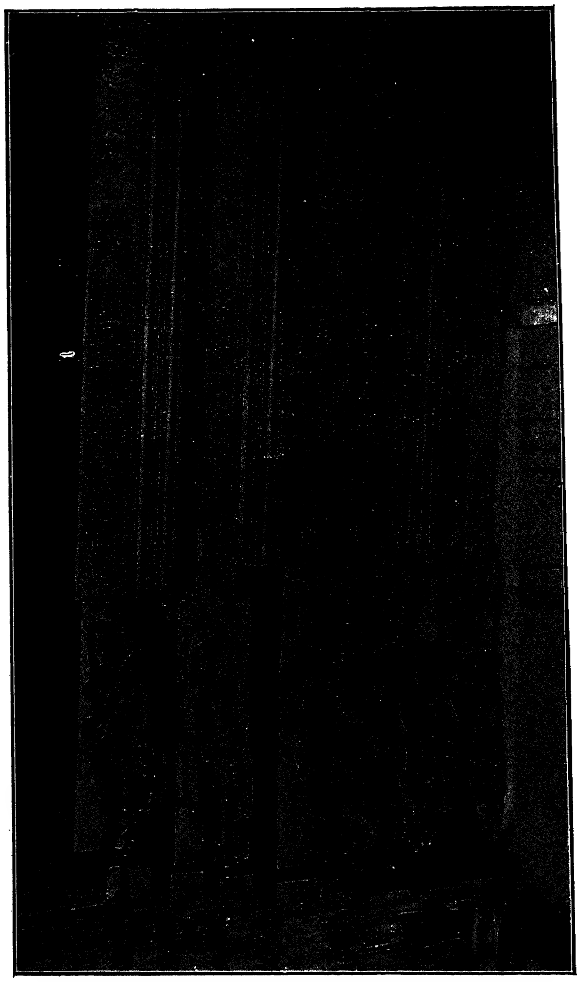
CHURTHOOR ANICUT PAKHAL TALUQ
WARANGAL DISTRICT.



GREAT OUSA TEMPLE

Aurangabad Subha

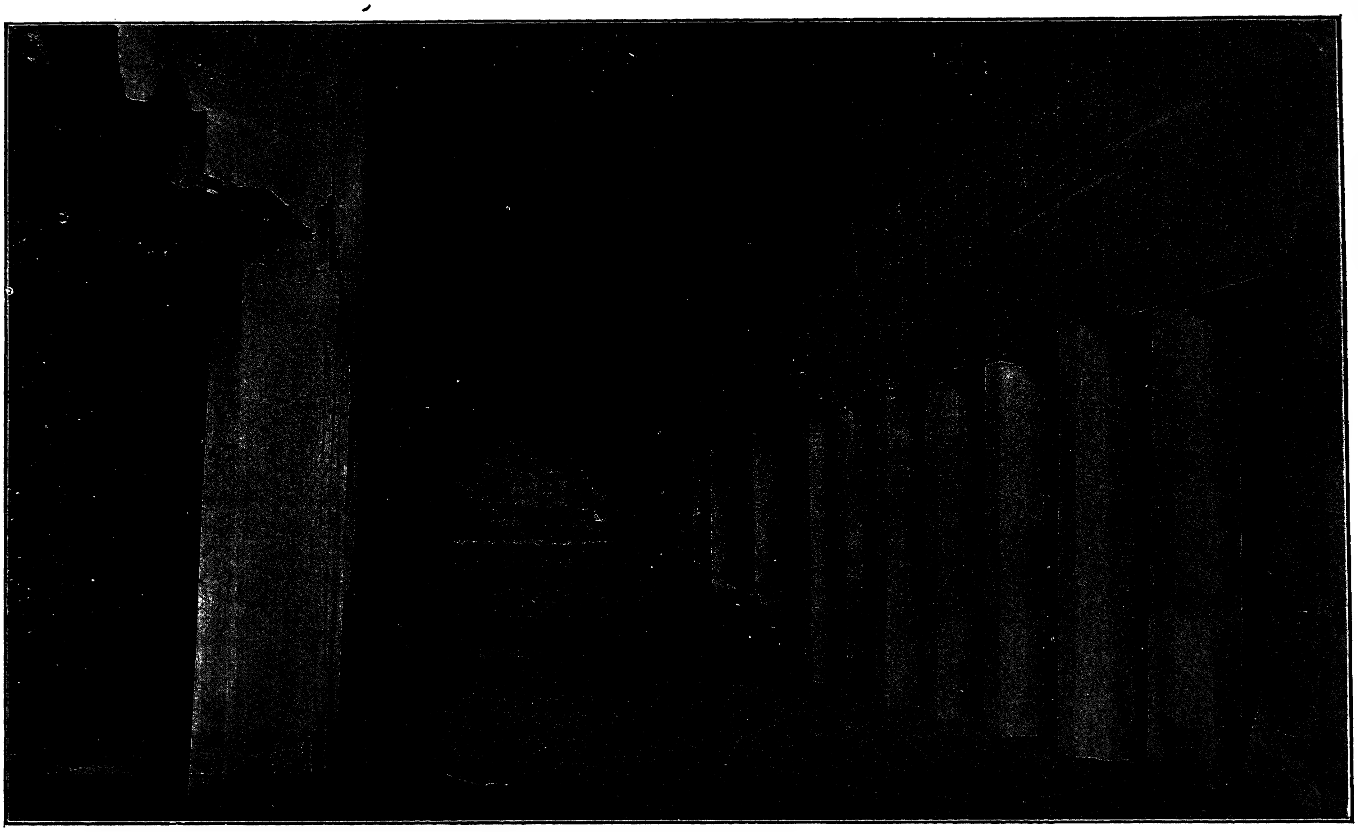




By Courtesy. Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

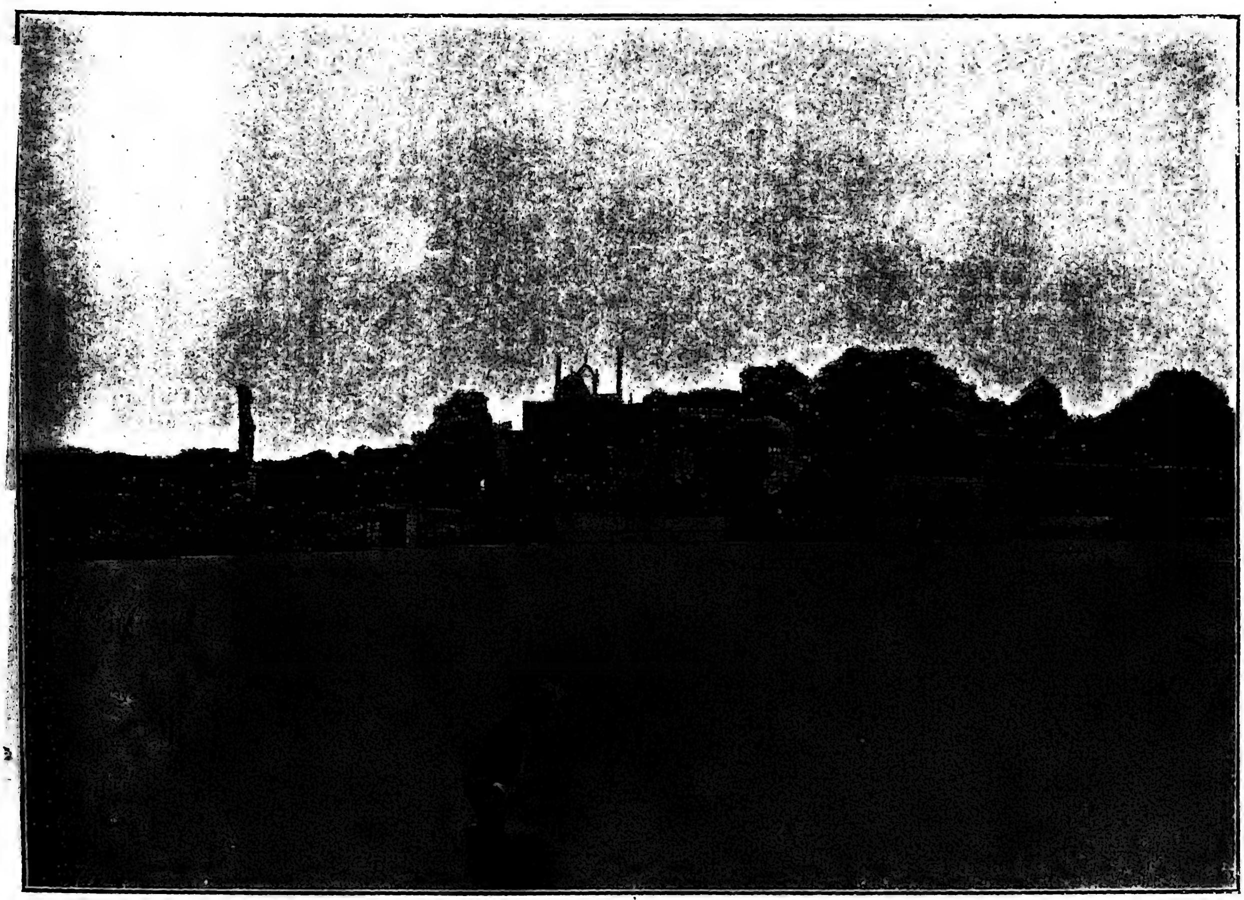
Doorway of the Temple at the Western end of the Ramappa lake bund, Palampet.

JAMB OF DOOR, GREAT TEMPLE, PALAMPET



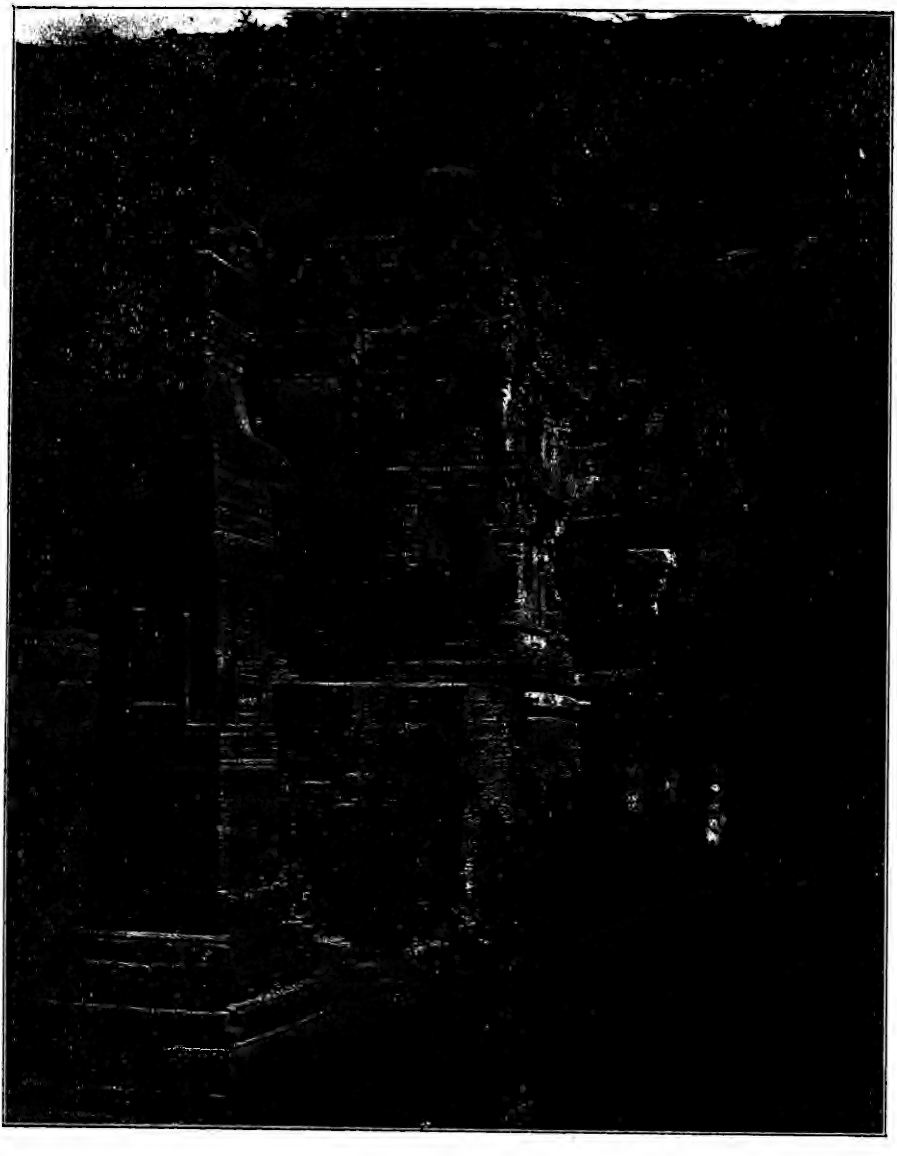
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

AJANTA CAVE, (INTERIOR.)



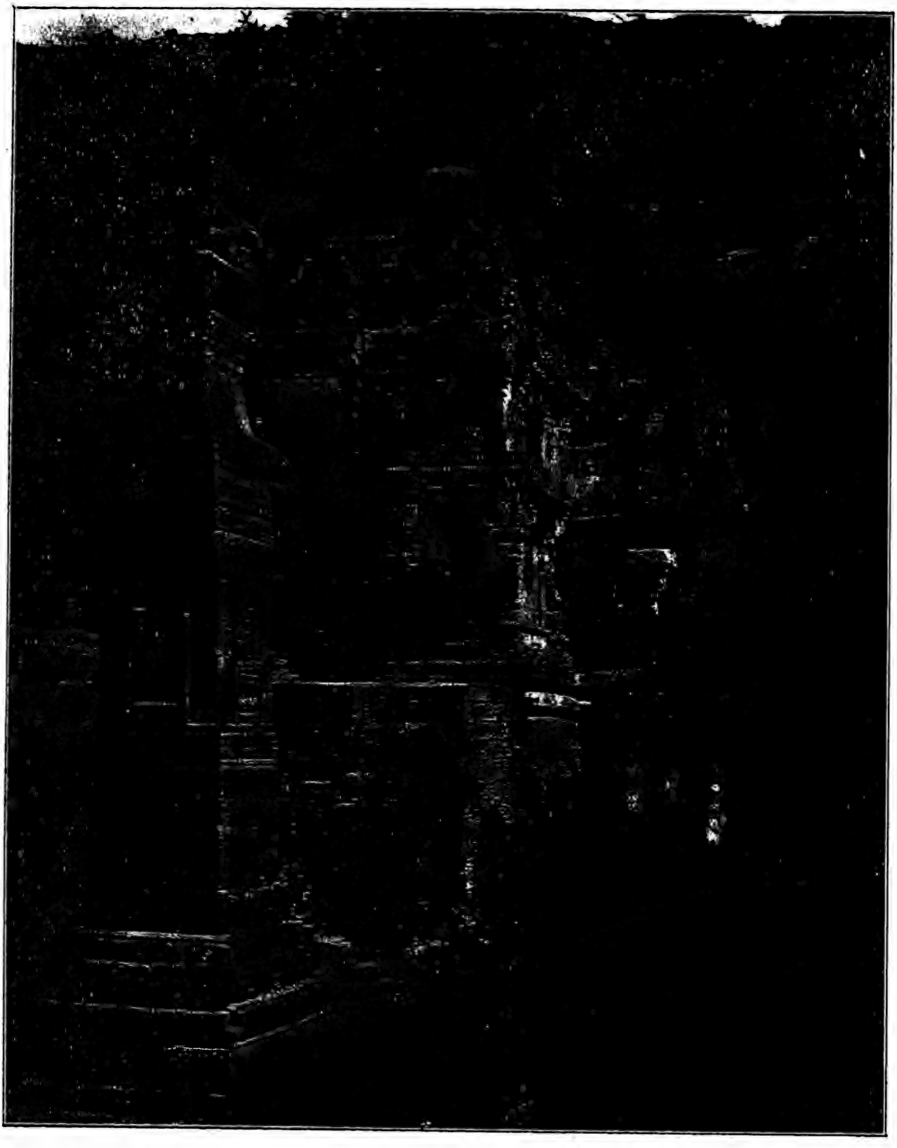
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

TOMBS AT KHULDABAD.



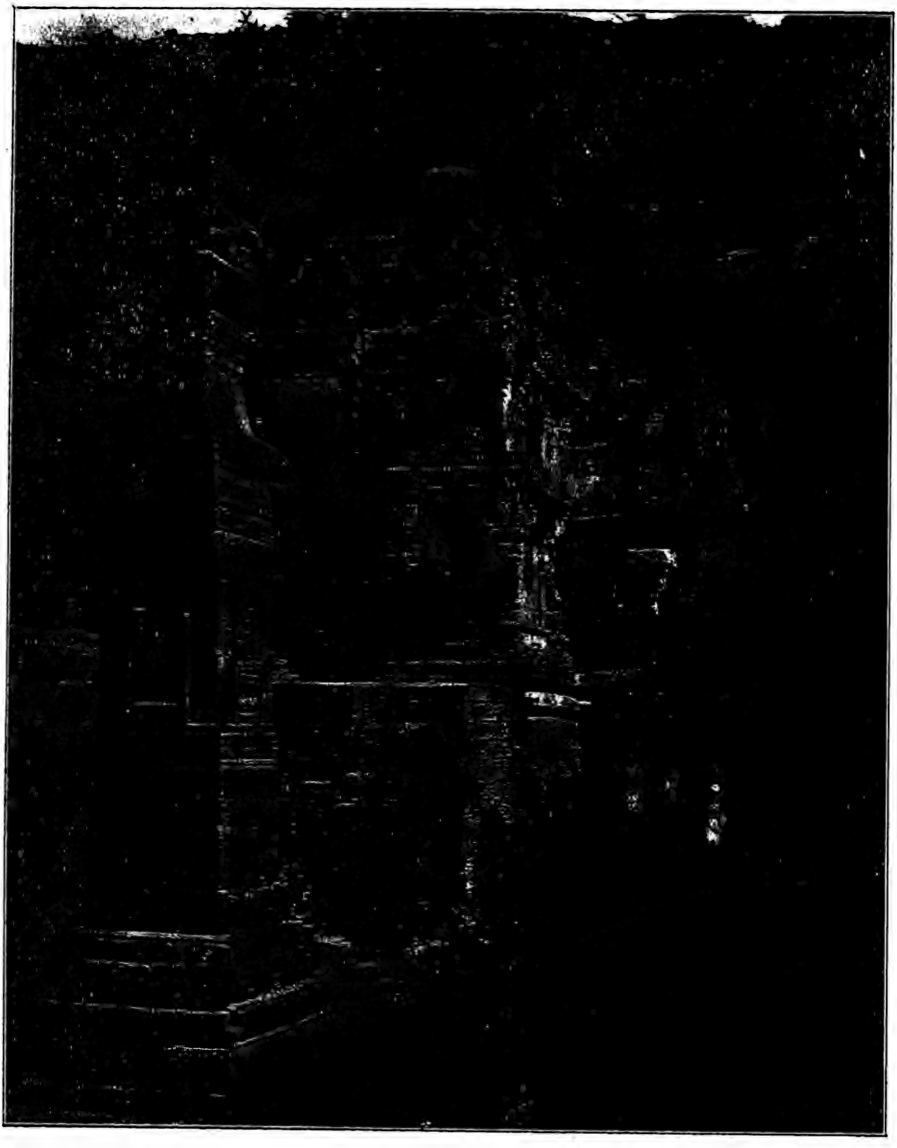
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

KAILASA, ELLORA.



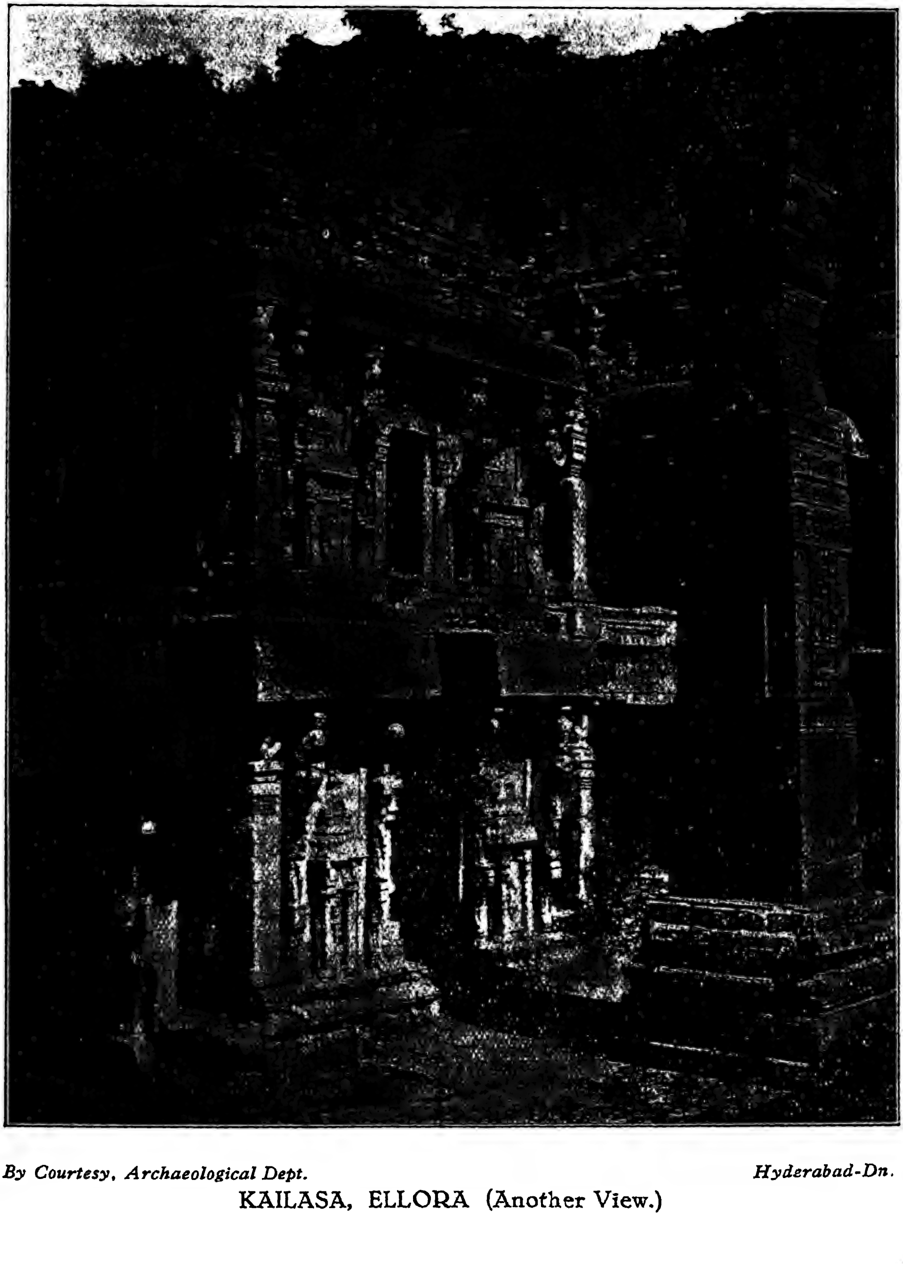
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

KAILASA, ELLORA.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

KAILASA, ELLORA.



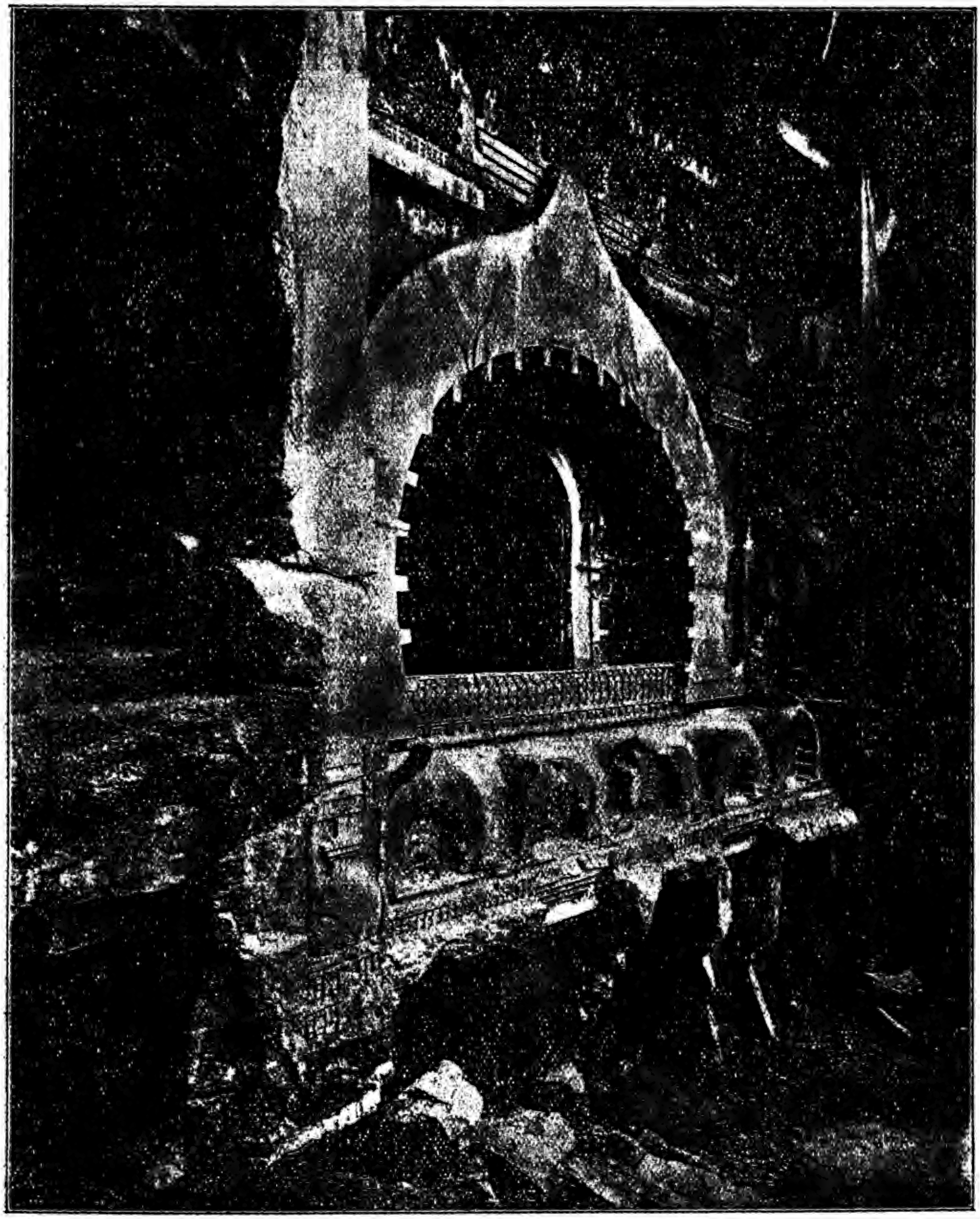
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

KAILASA, ELLORA (Another View.)



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

BANI BEGUM KA BAUGH, KHULDABAD.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

AJANTA CAVE, (Early Style.)

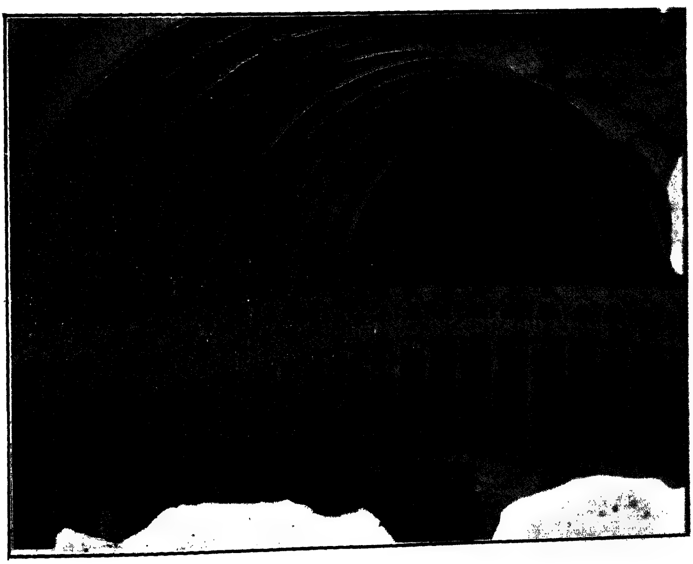


By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

PALACE SCENE IN VERANDAH OF AJANTA CAVE, ELLORA.



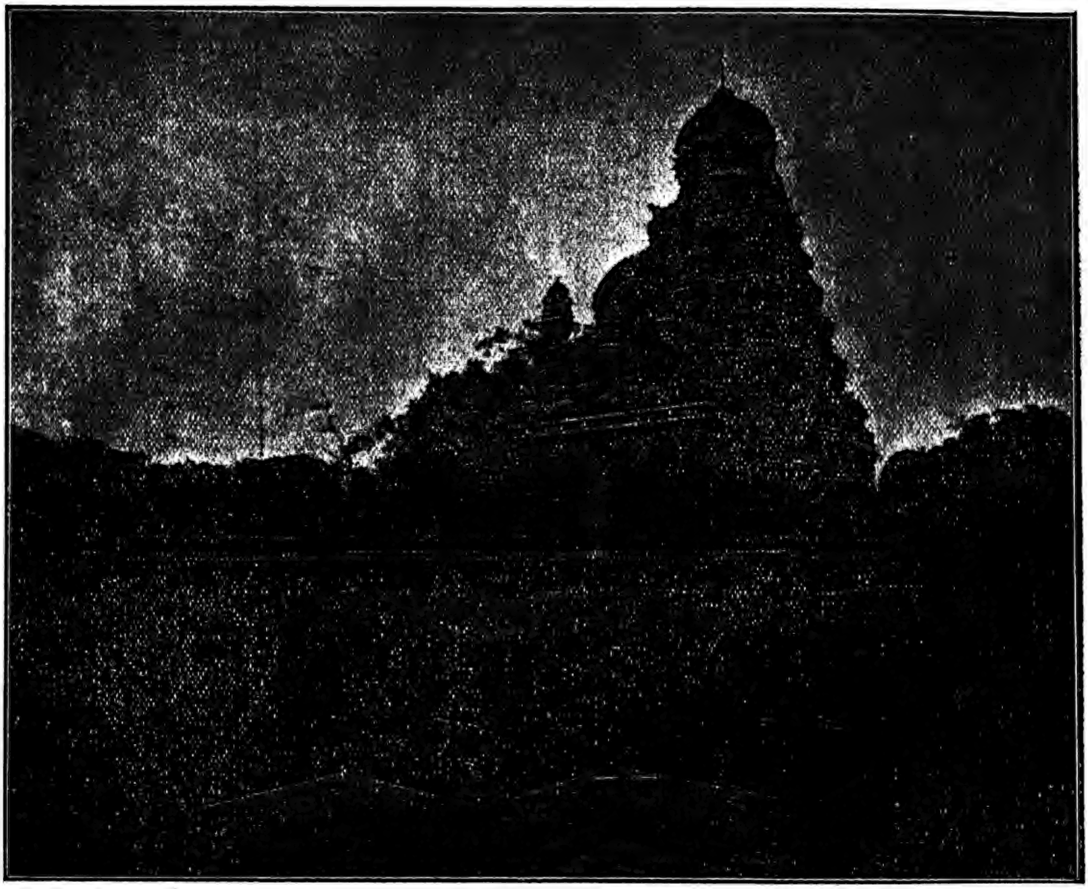
CHAITYA CAVE (INTERIOR), AURANGABAD.



Hyderabad-Dn.

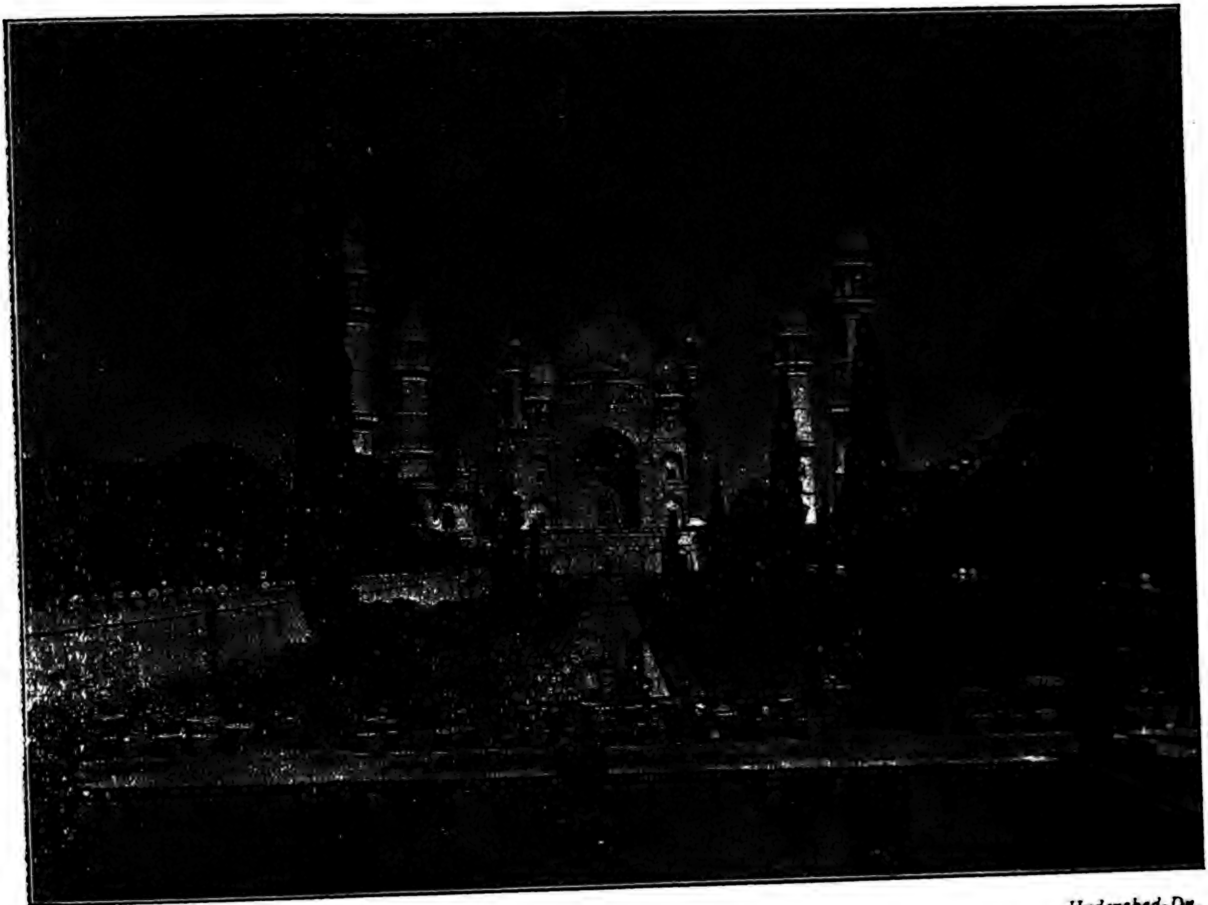
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept.

INTERIOR OF CAVE, AURANGABAD.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

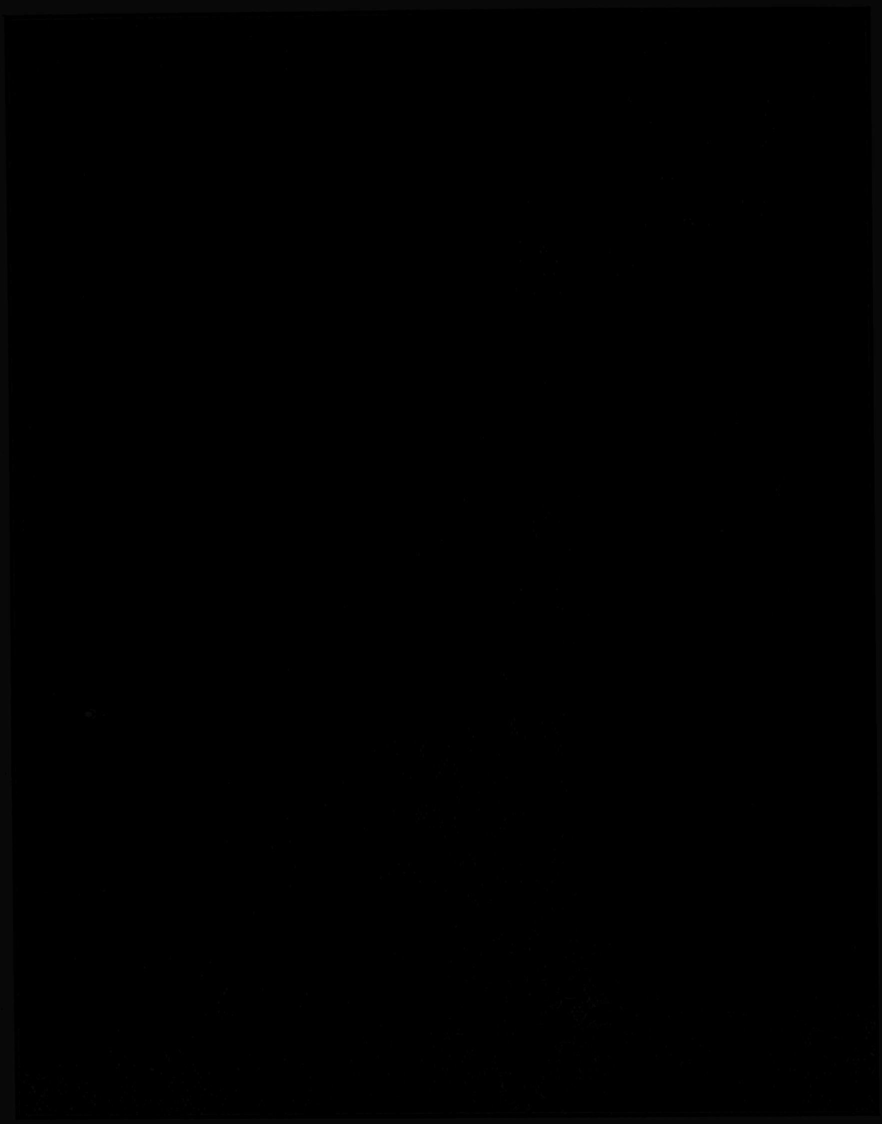
AHALYA BAI TEMPLE, ELLORA.



Hyderabad-Dn.

By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept.

BIBI KA MAKBARA, (General View.)



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

RAMESWARA, ELLORA FACADE.



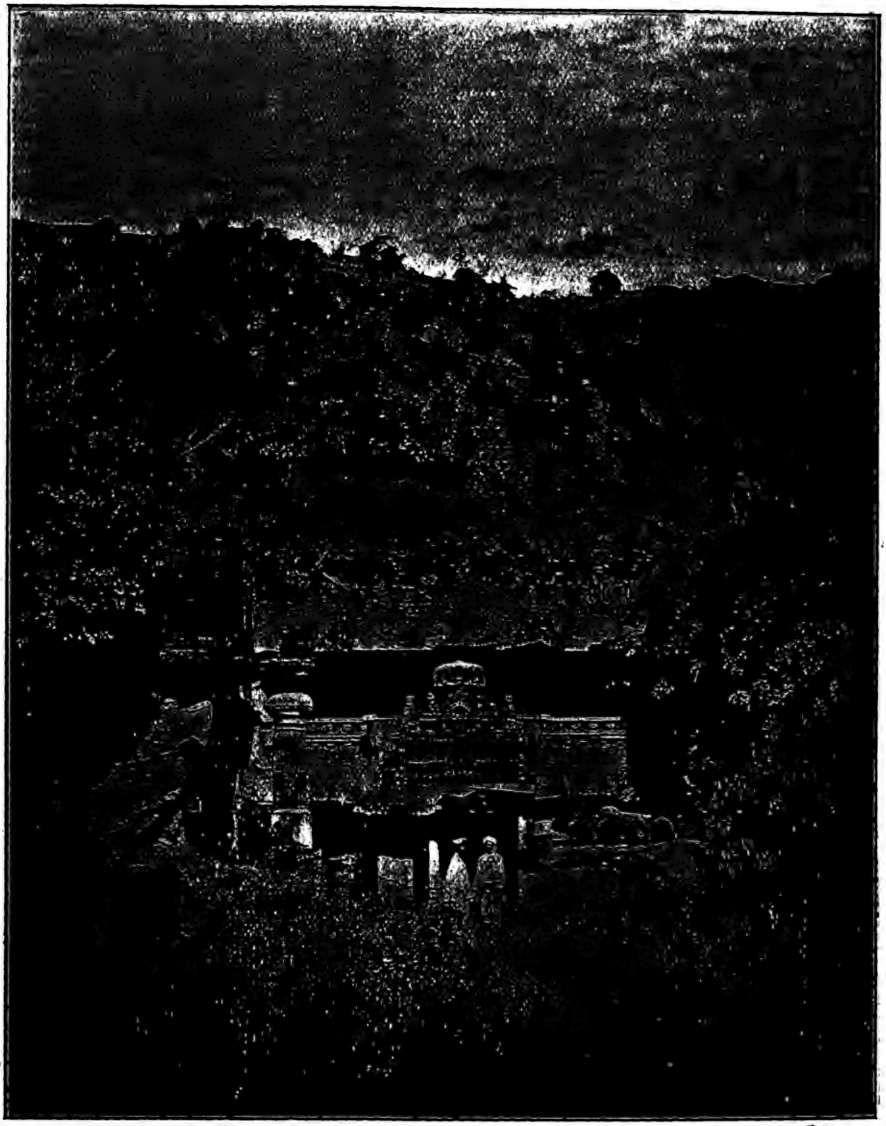
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

THE GREAT BODHISATTVA, AJANTA.



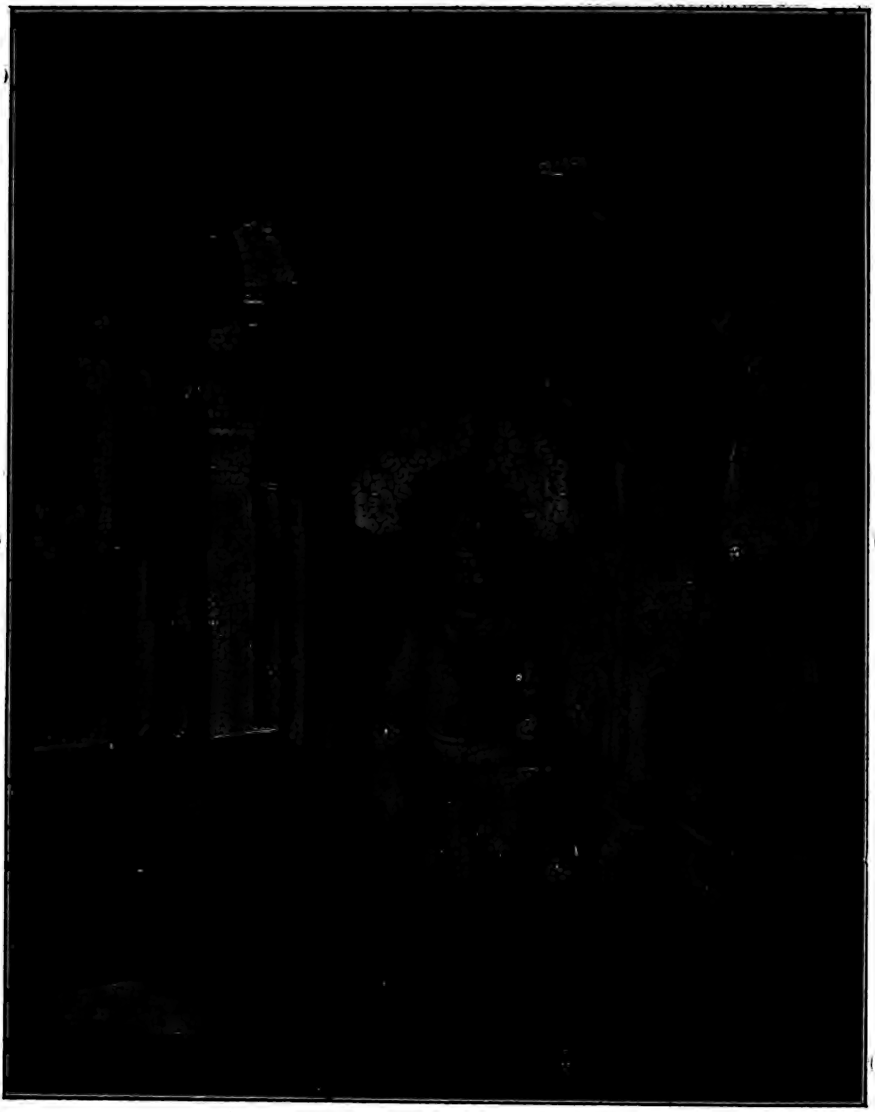
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

CHAND MINAR, DAULATABAD.



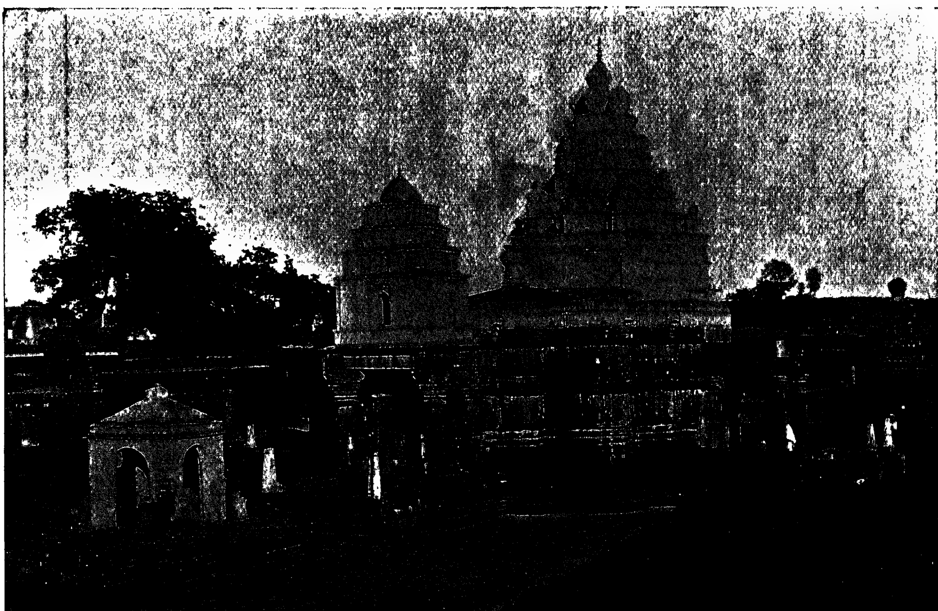
By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

INDRA SABHA (ENTRANCE), ELLORA.



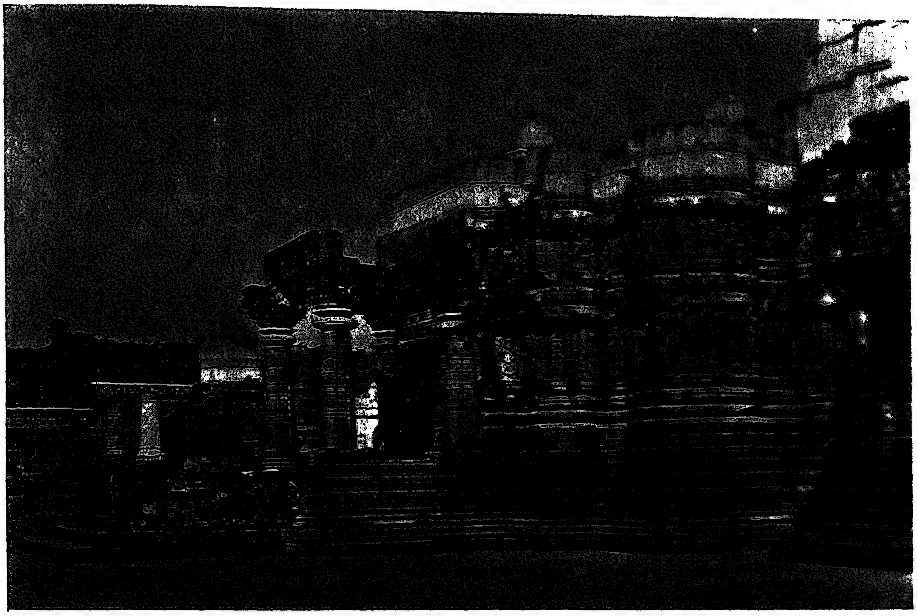
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INDRA SABHA (INDRA), ELLORA.

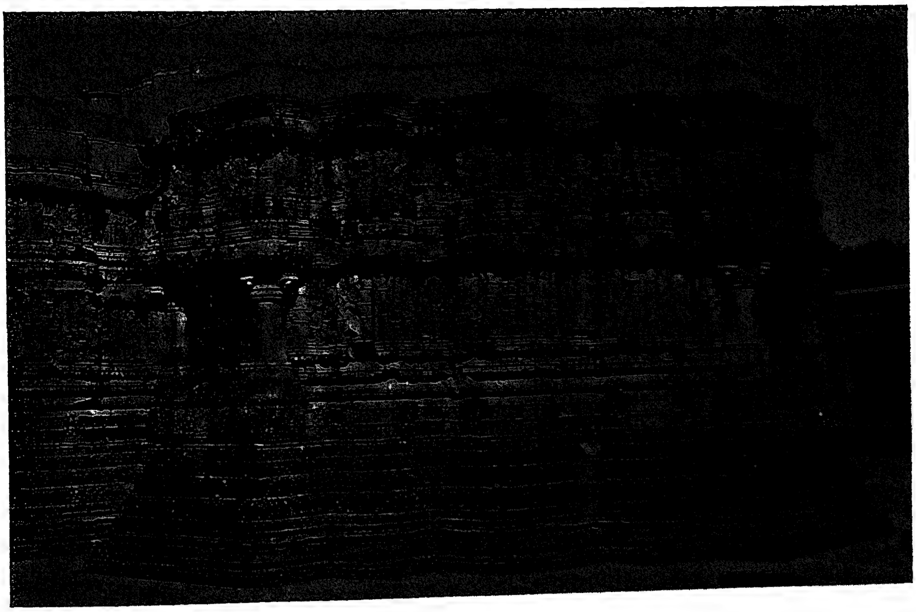


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NAGANATHA TEMPLE, AUNDH, PARBHANI.
(General view from South West.)

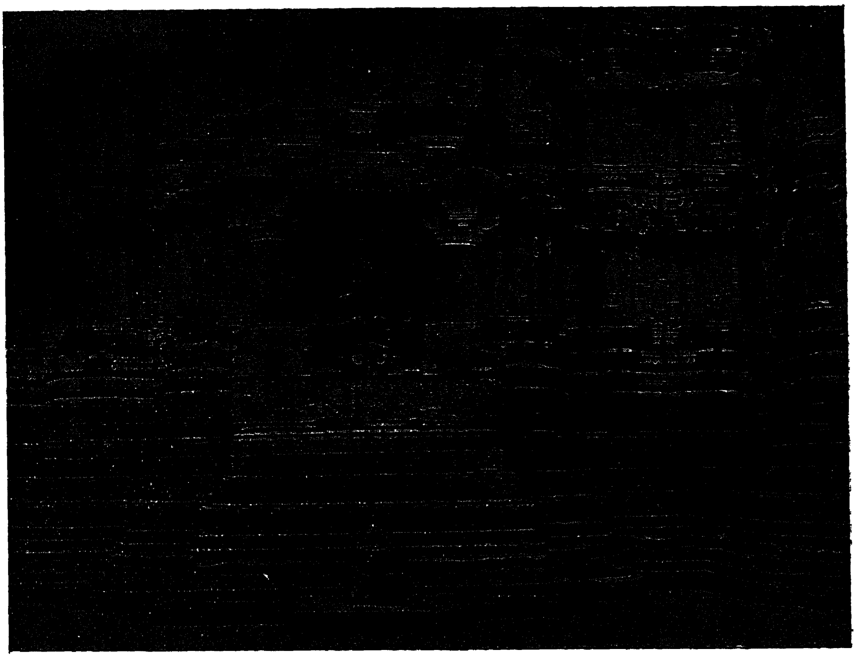


NAGANATH TEMPLE, SOUTHERN SIDE (Western Half).

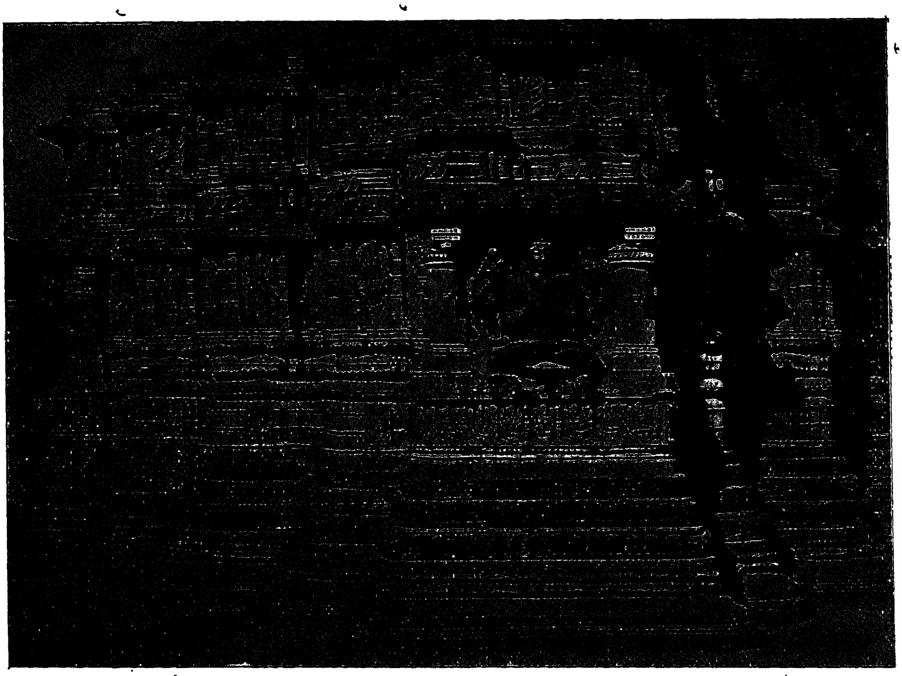


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NAGANATH TEMPLE, SOUTHERN SIDE (Eastern Half).

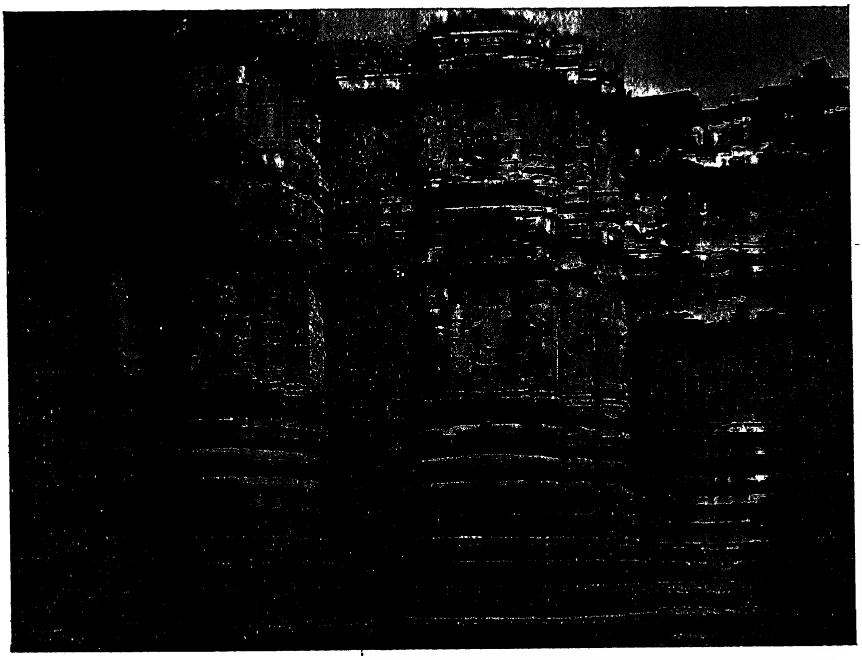


AUNDHA TEMPLE, DETAIL OF CARVING (North Wall).

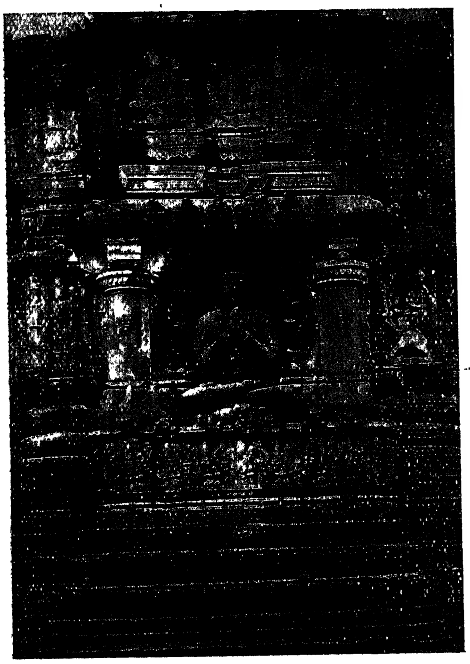


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AUNDHA TEMPLE, DETAIL OF CARVING (East Wall).

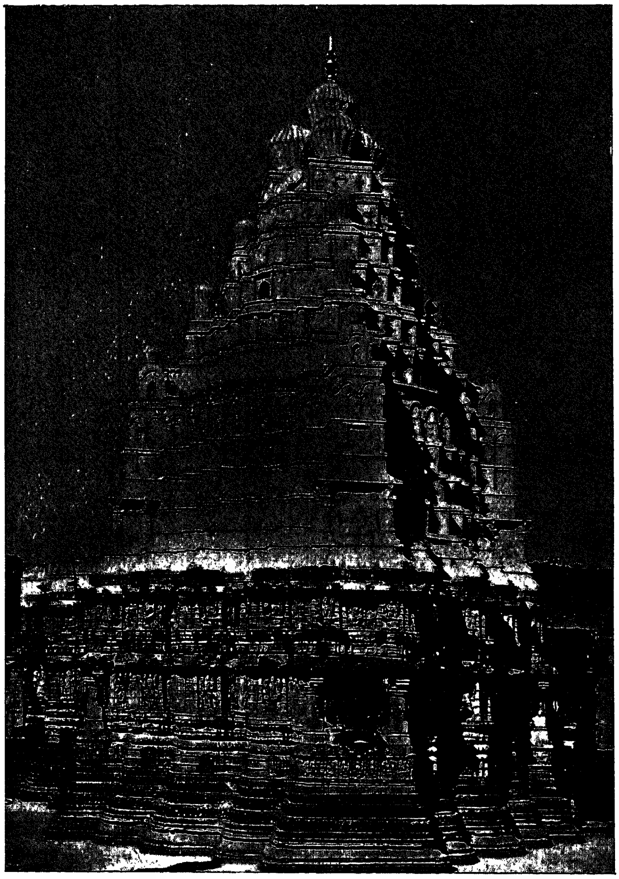


AUNCHA TEMPLE, DETAIL OF CARVING (South Wall).



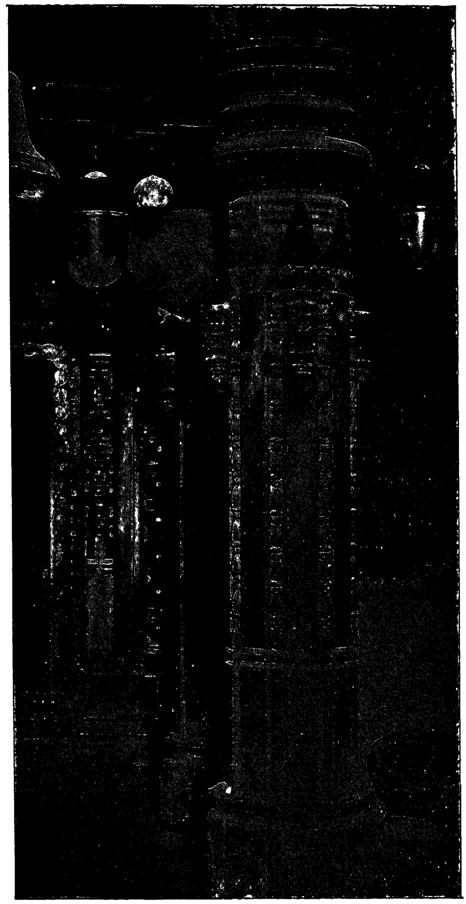
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AUNDHA TEMPLE, DETAIL OF CARVING (South Wall Portion).



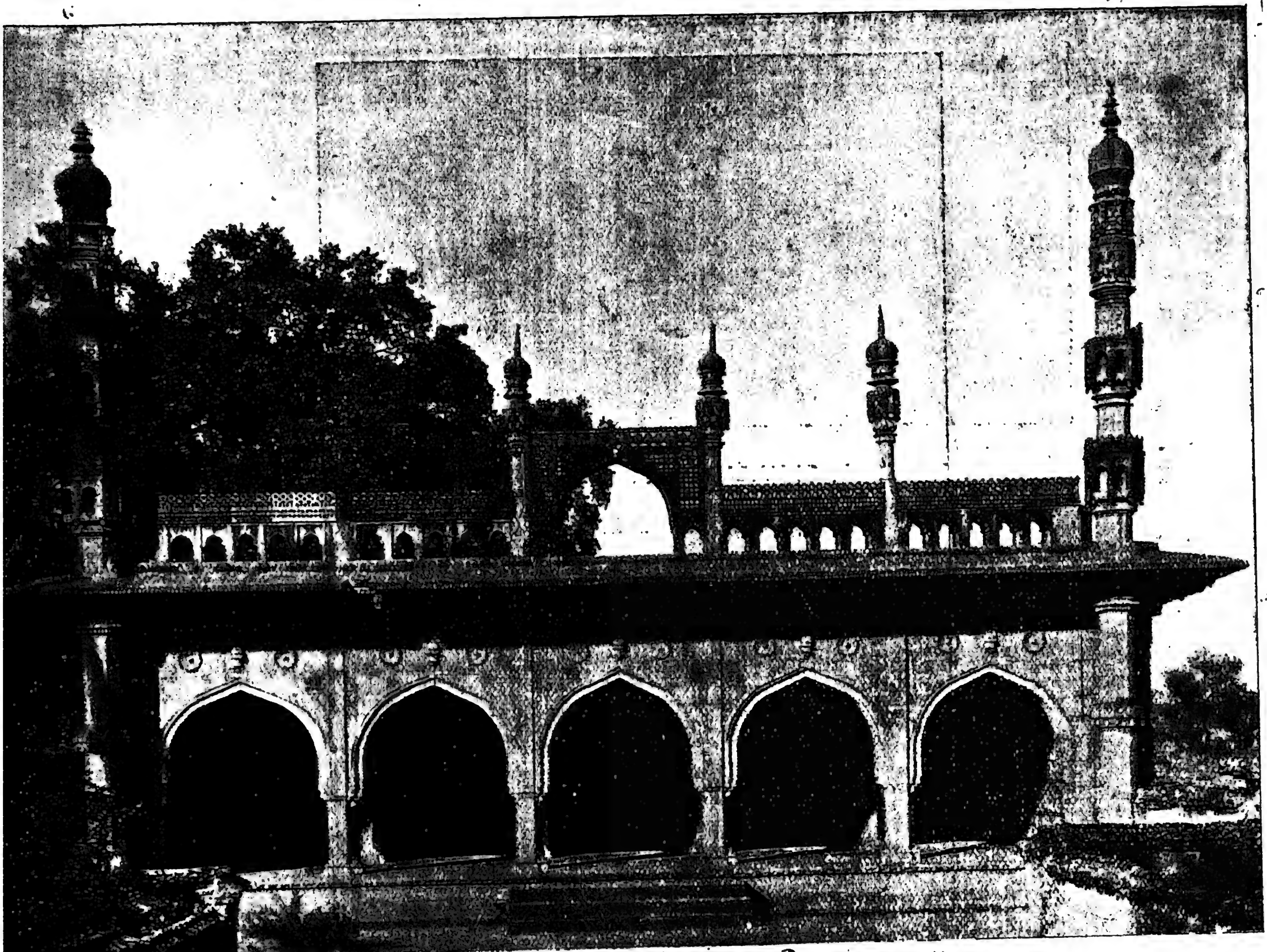
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AUNDHA TEMPLE, SIKHARA.



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AUNDHA TEMPLE PILLAR IN HALL.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

JAMI MUSJID, BILOLI (NANDED).



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn*

AUNDHA TEMPLE, NORTH DOORWAY.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

AUNDHA TEMPLE, PILLARS OF THE PORTICO.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn*

TOMB OF SHA LUTFULLA, TIMURNI (NIRMAL).



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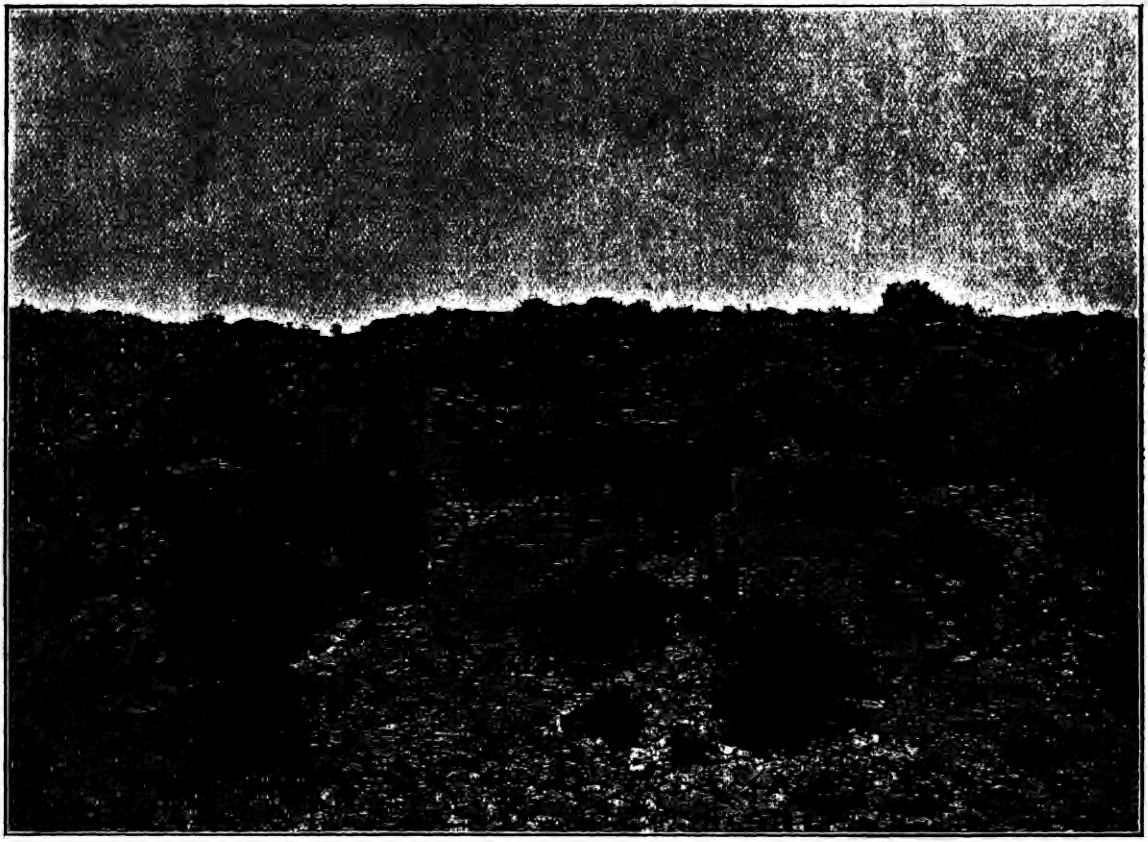
EARLY STYLE, DECCAN MOSQUE, BODHAN.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

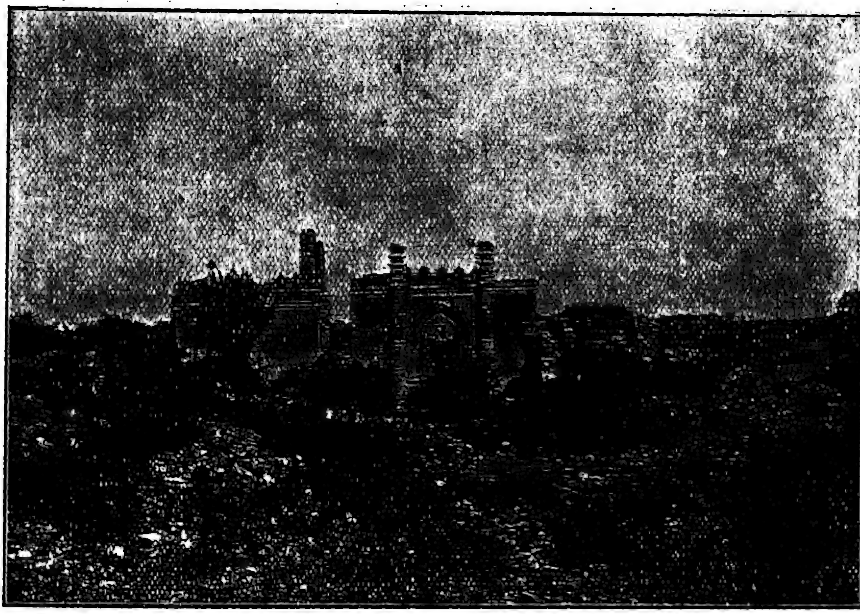
ALHADAD KHAN'S MOSQUE, JALNA.

Gulburga Subha



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

RUINS OF THE OLD TOWN, NAGAI.



RUINS OF THE OLD TOWN, NAGAI (Another View).



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

GATEWAY OF THE OLD TOWN, NAGAI.



DIP DAM, OLD TOWN, NAGAI.



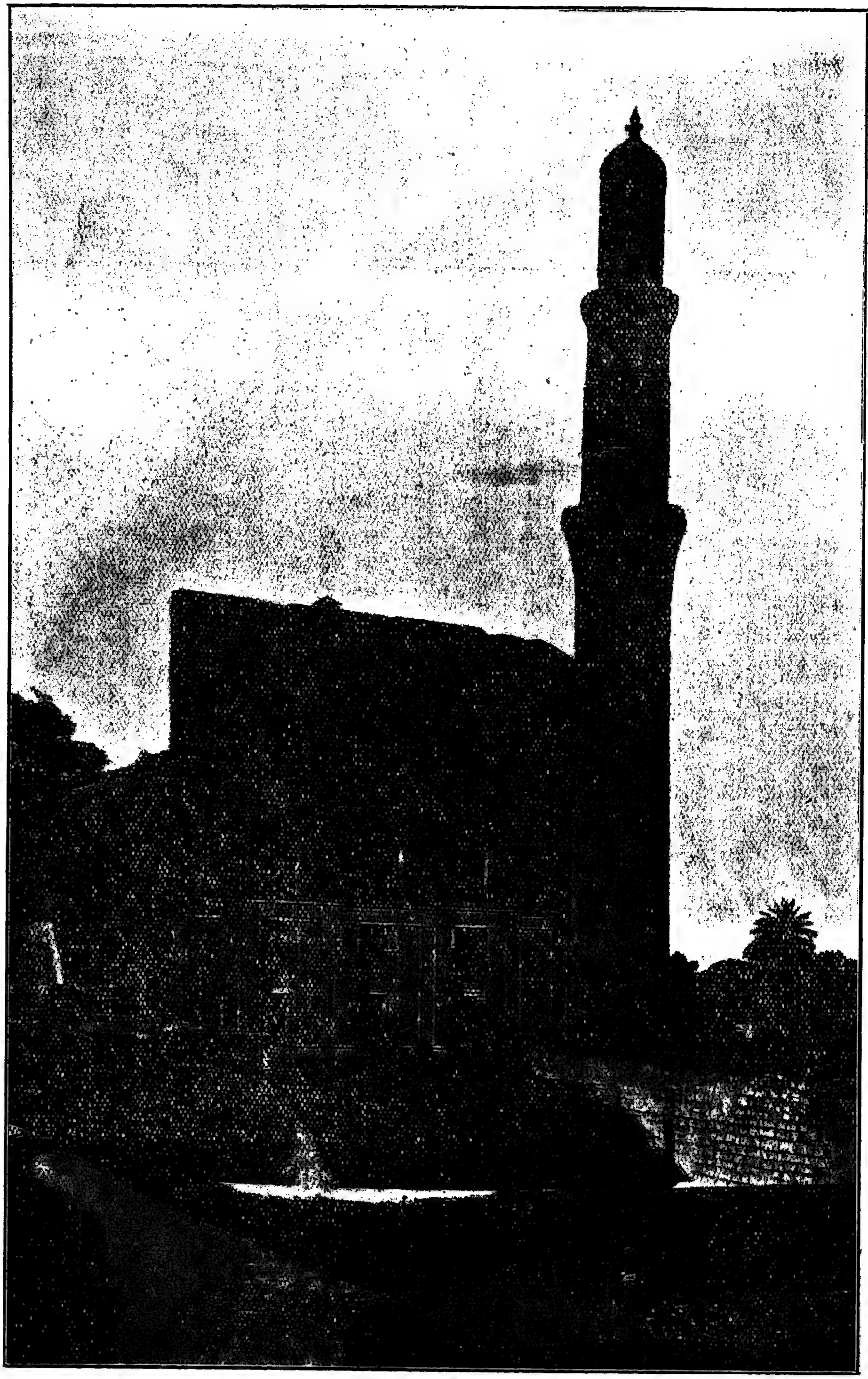
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RUINED TEMPLE, OLD TOWN, NAGAI.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

KALI MUSJID, NAGAI.



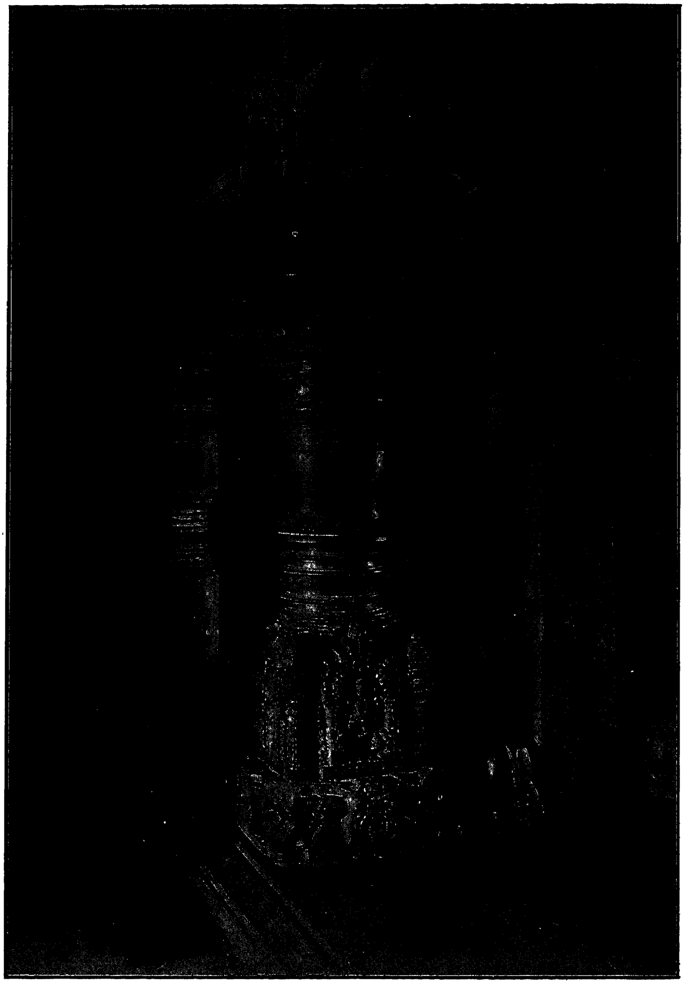
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MADRASAH MUHAMMAD GAVAN, BIDAR.



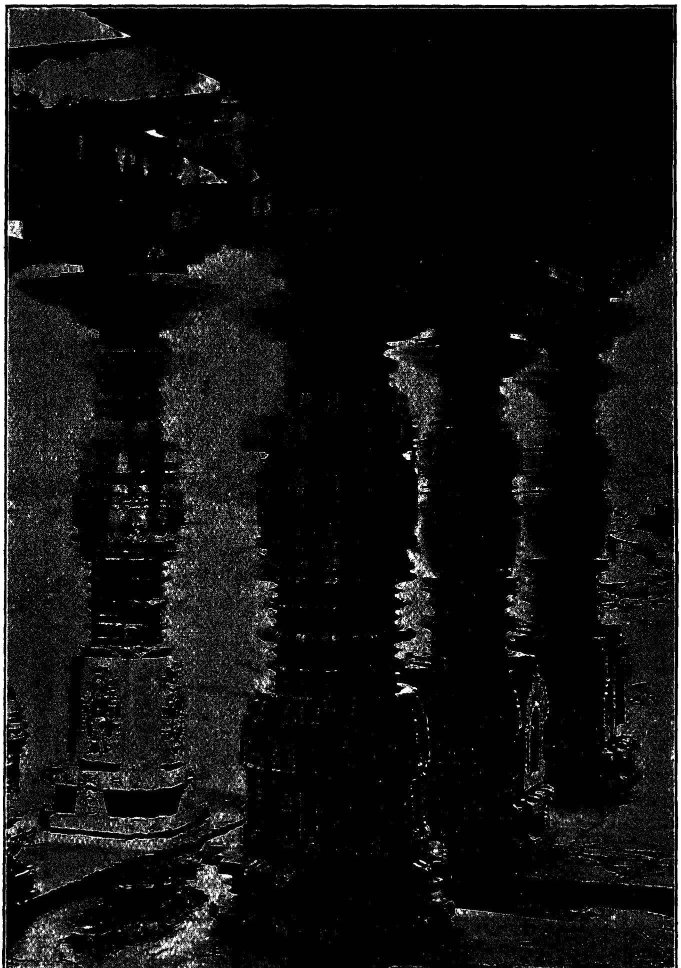
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TOMB OF ALANDDIN BAHMANI, BIDAR.



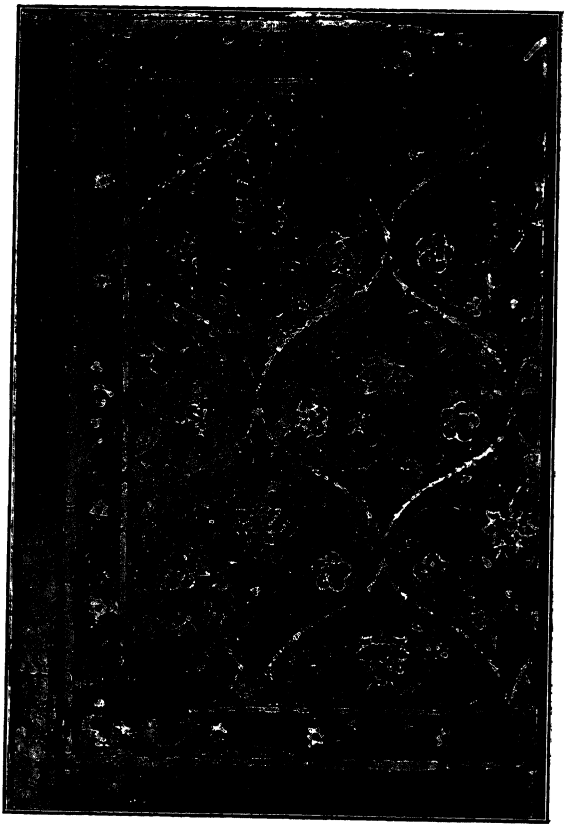
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CARVED PILLARS, ITTAGI TEMPLE.



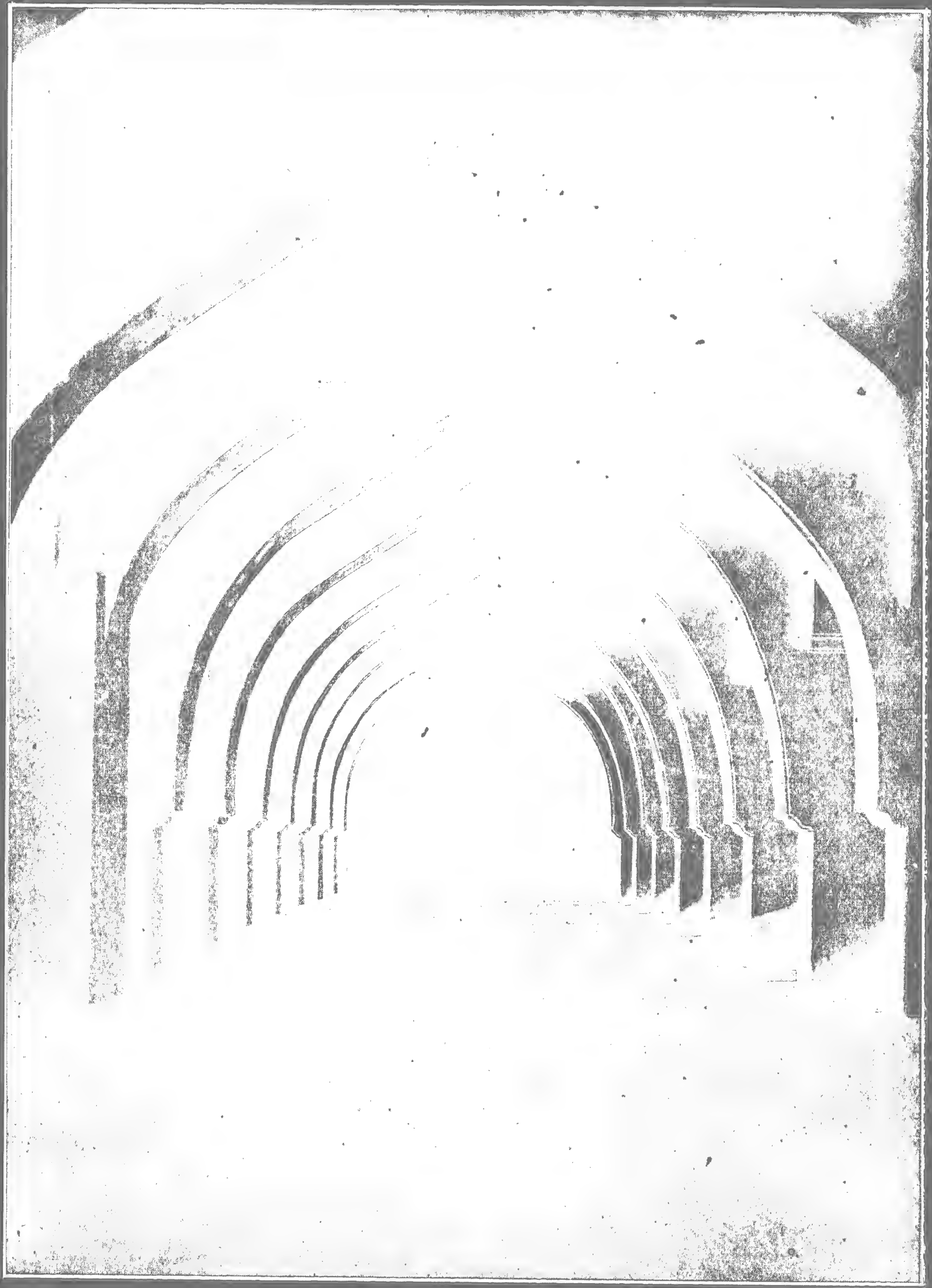
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CARVED PILLARS, ITTAGI TEMPLE (Another View).



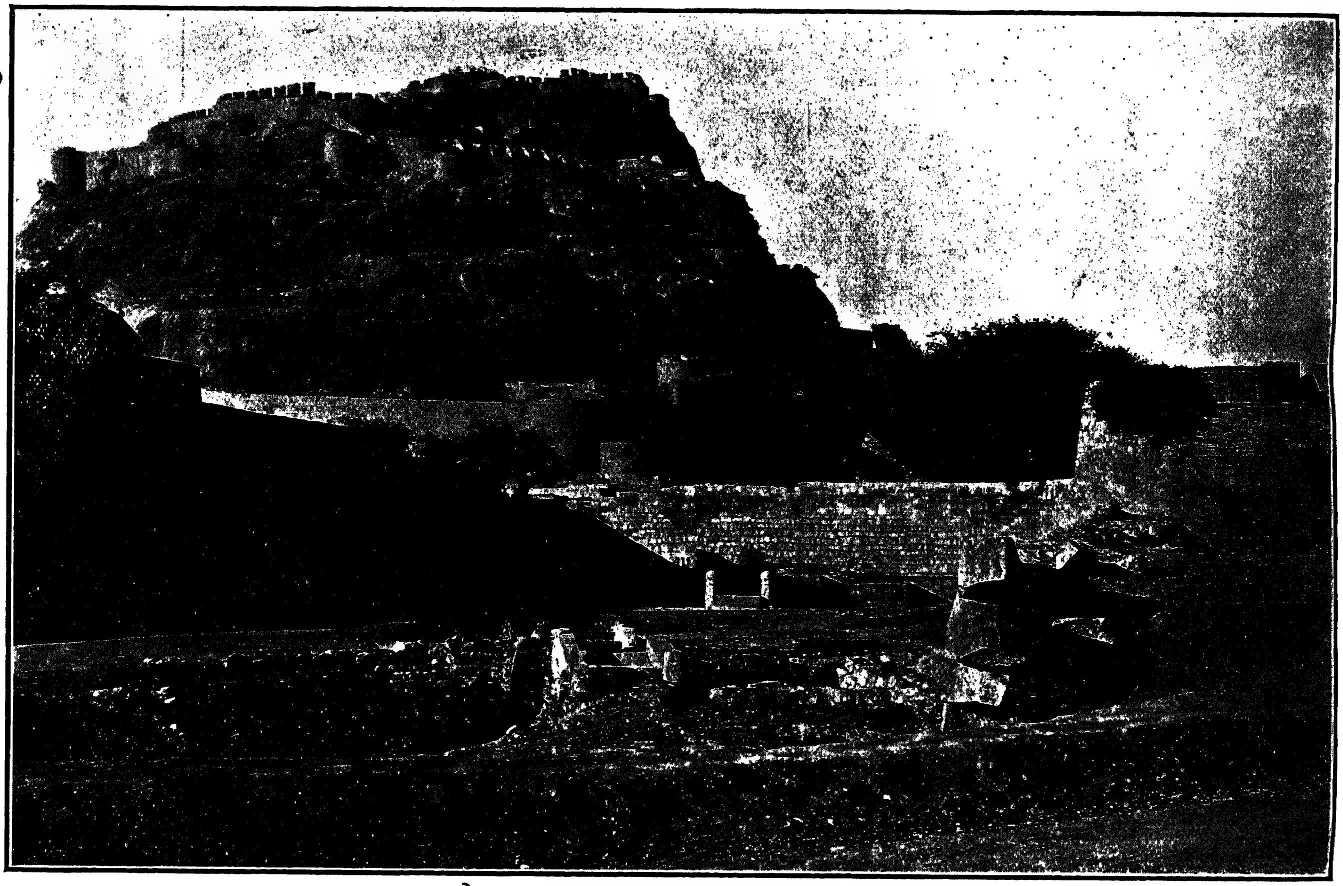
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RANGIN MAHAL, BIDAR.



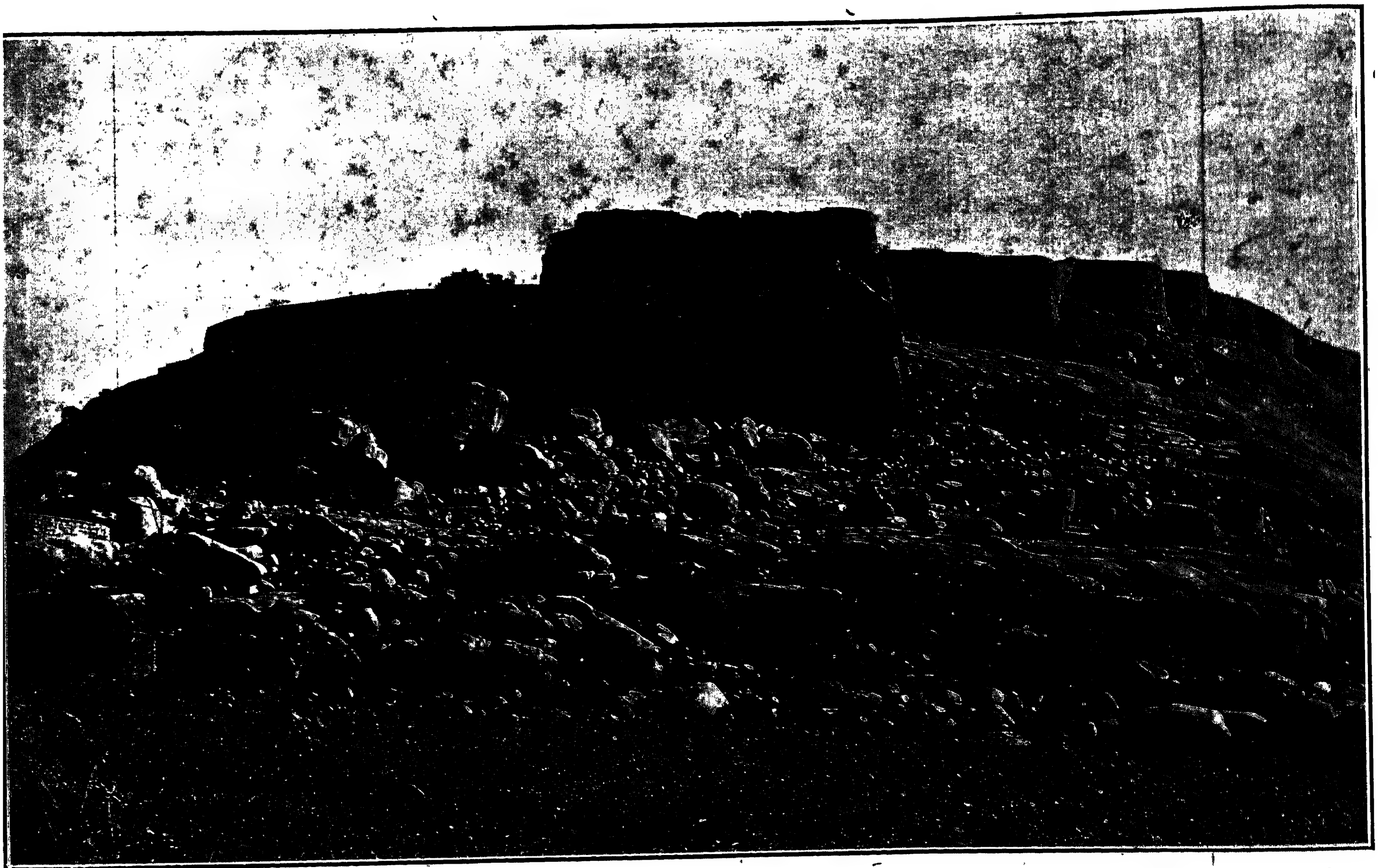
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GULBURGA MOSQUE, (Outer Corridor).



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KOPAL FORT.



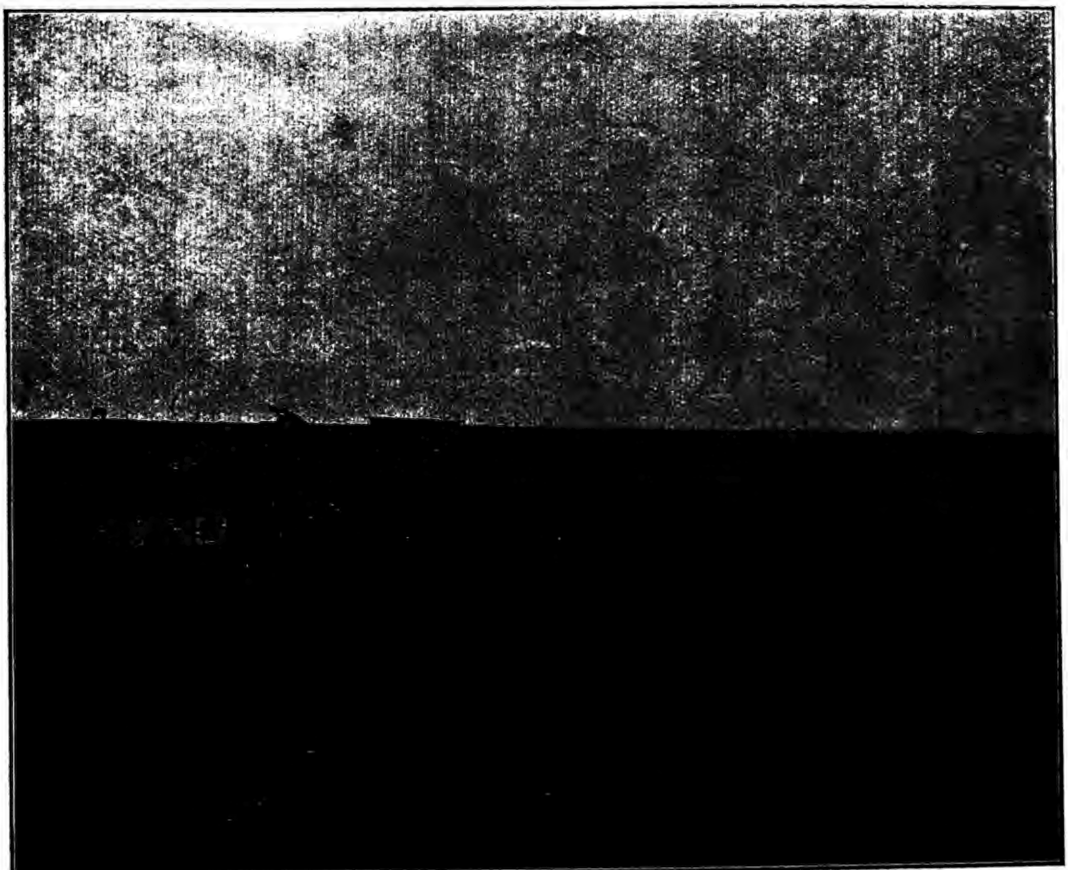
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BAHADUR BUNDHA FORT.



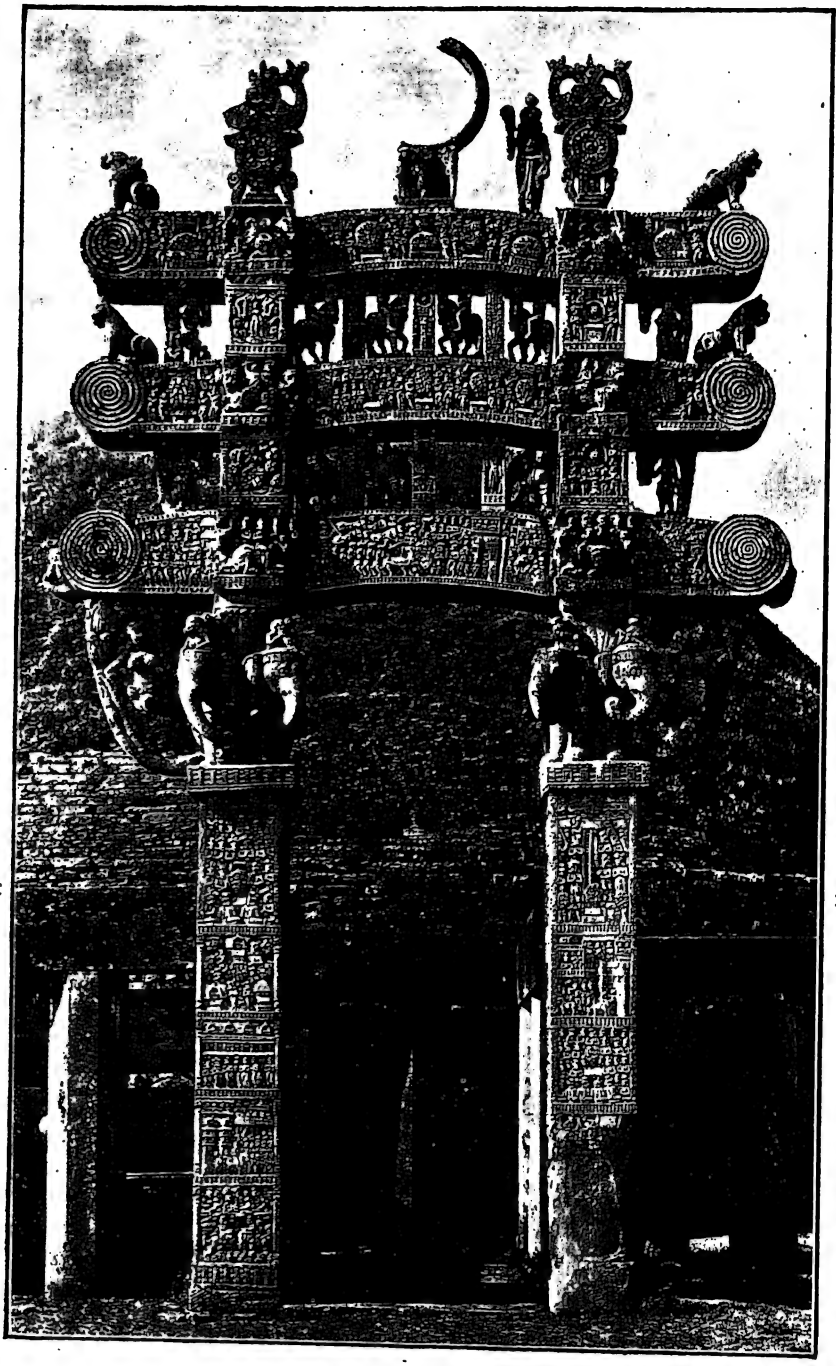
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SHRINE OF HAZRAT GESU DARAZ, GULBURGA (Archway).



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SHRINE OF HAZRAT GESU DARAZ, GULBURGA (Fortifications).



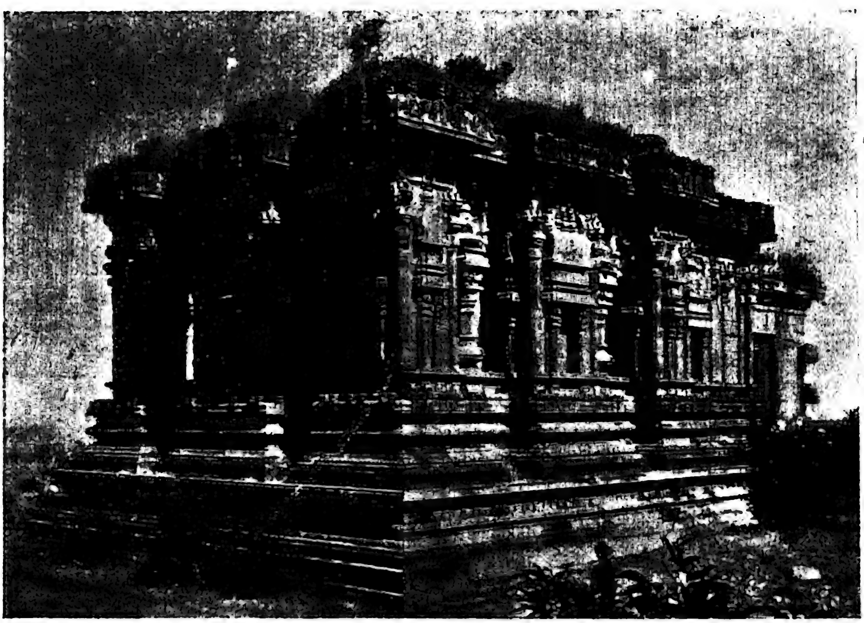
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GATEWAY AT SANCHI.

Medak Subha

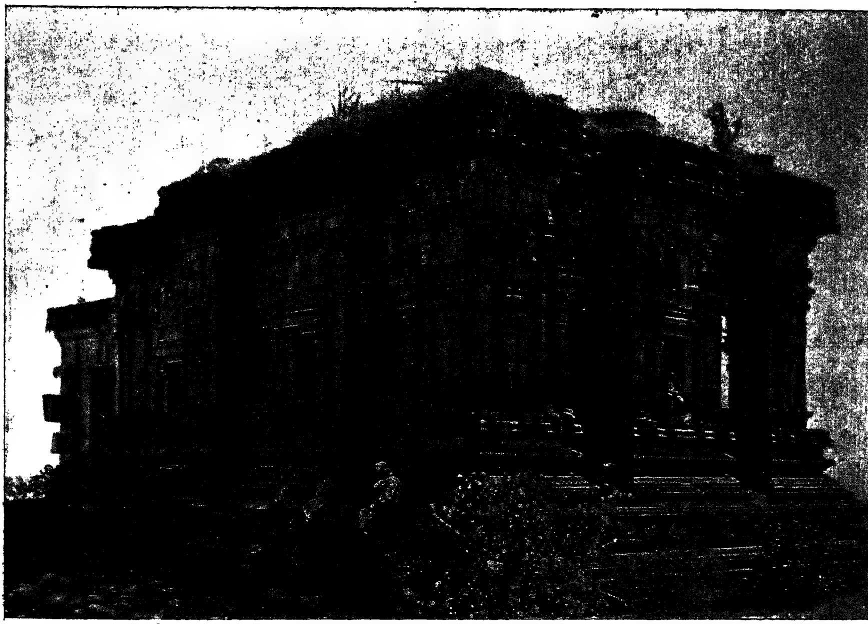


TEMPLE AT DICHPALLI (View from South East).

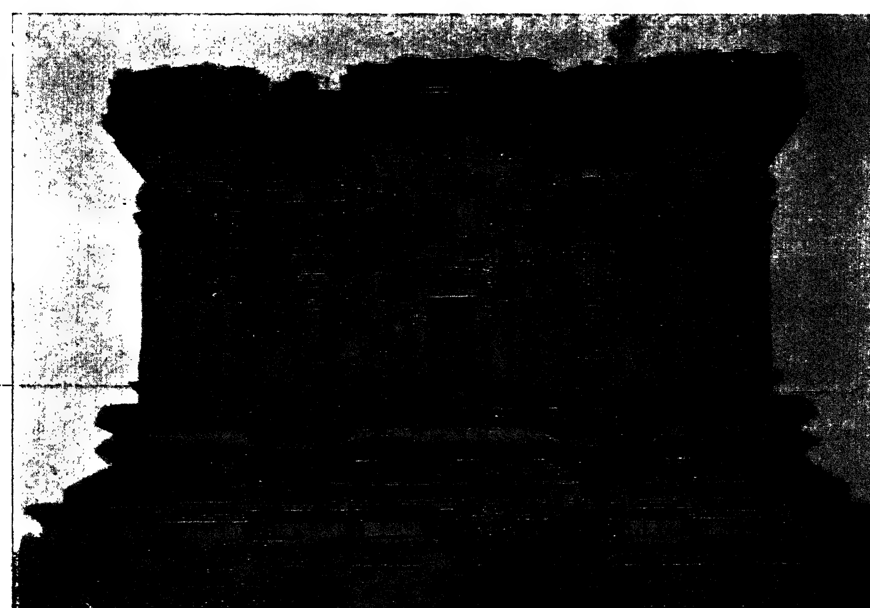


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TEMPLE AT DICHPALLI (View from South West).

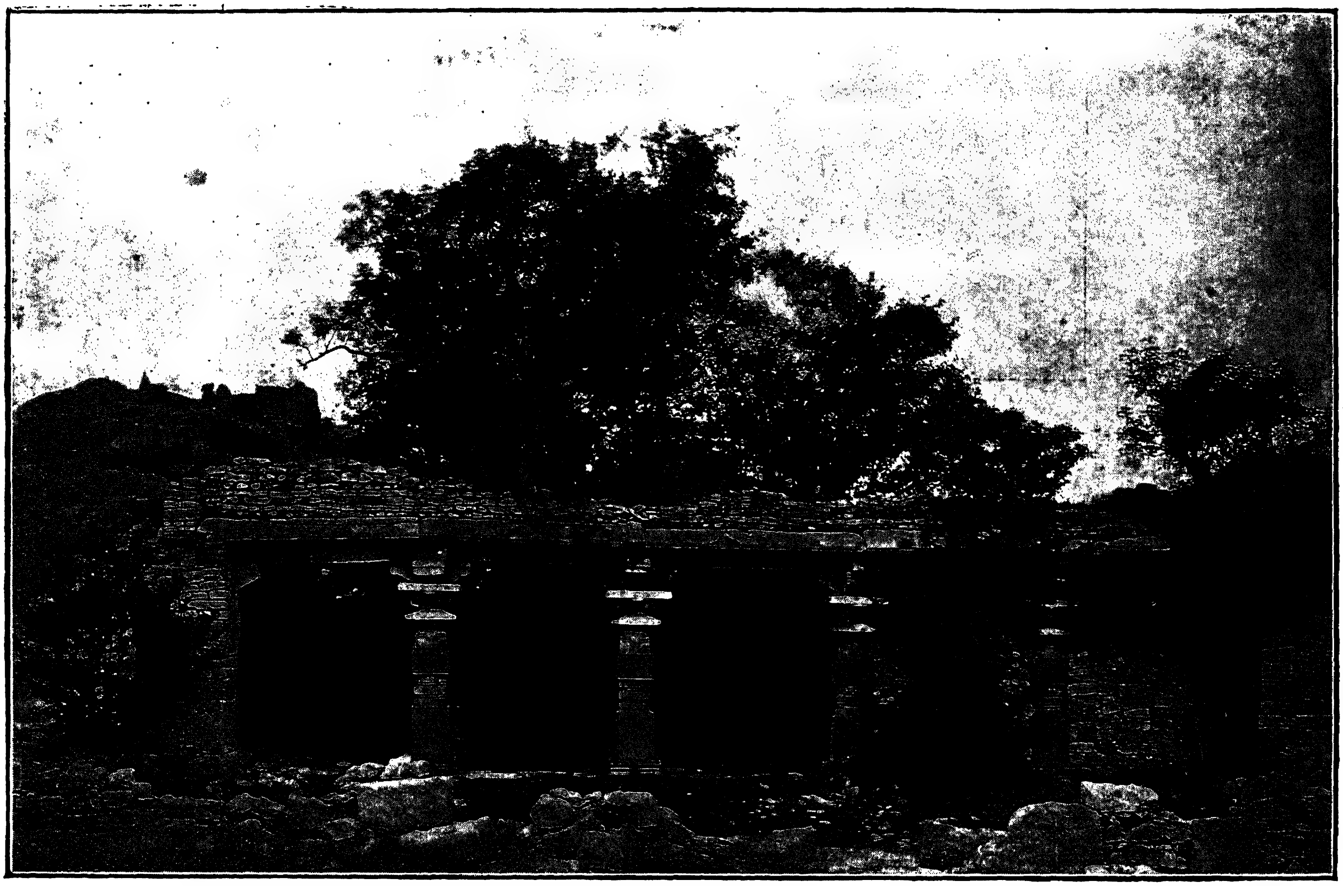


TEMPLE AT DITCHPALLI (Another view from South West).



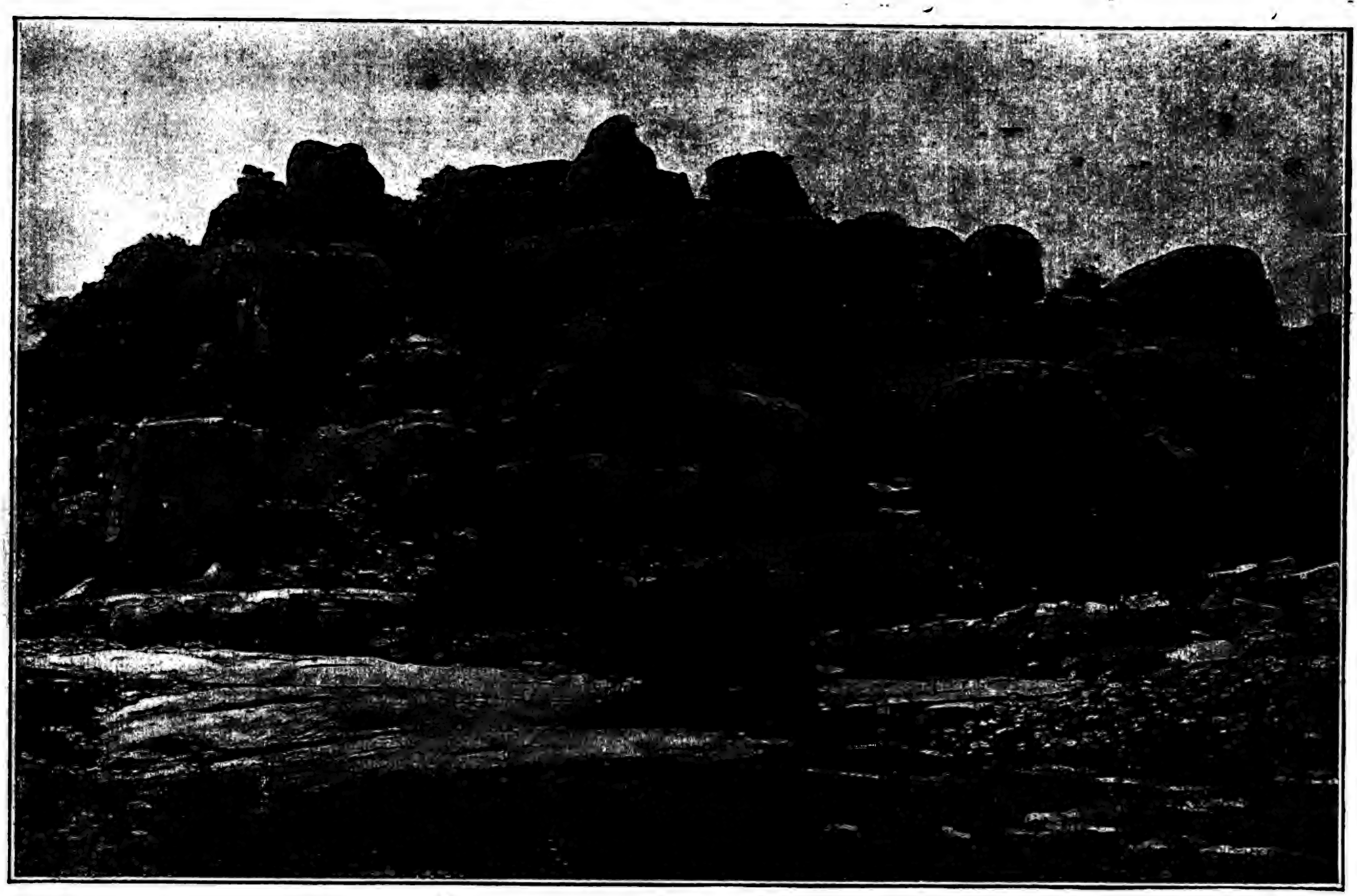
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TEMPLE AT DICHPALLI (View from West).



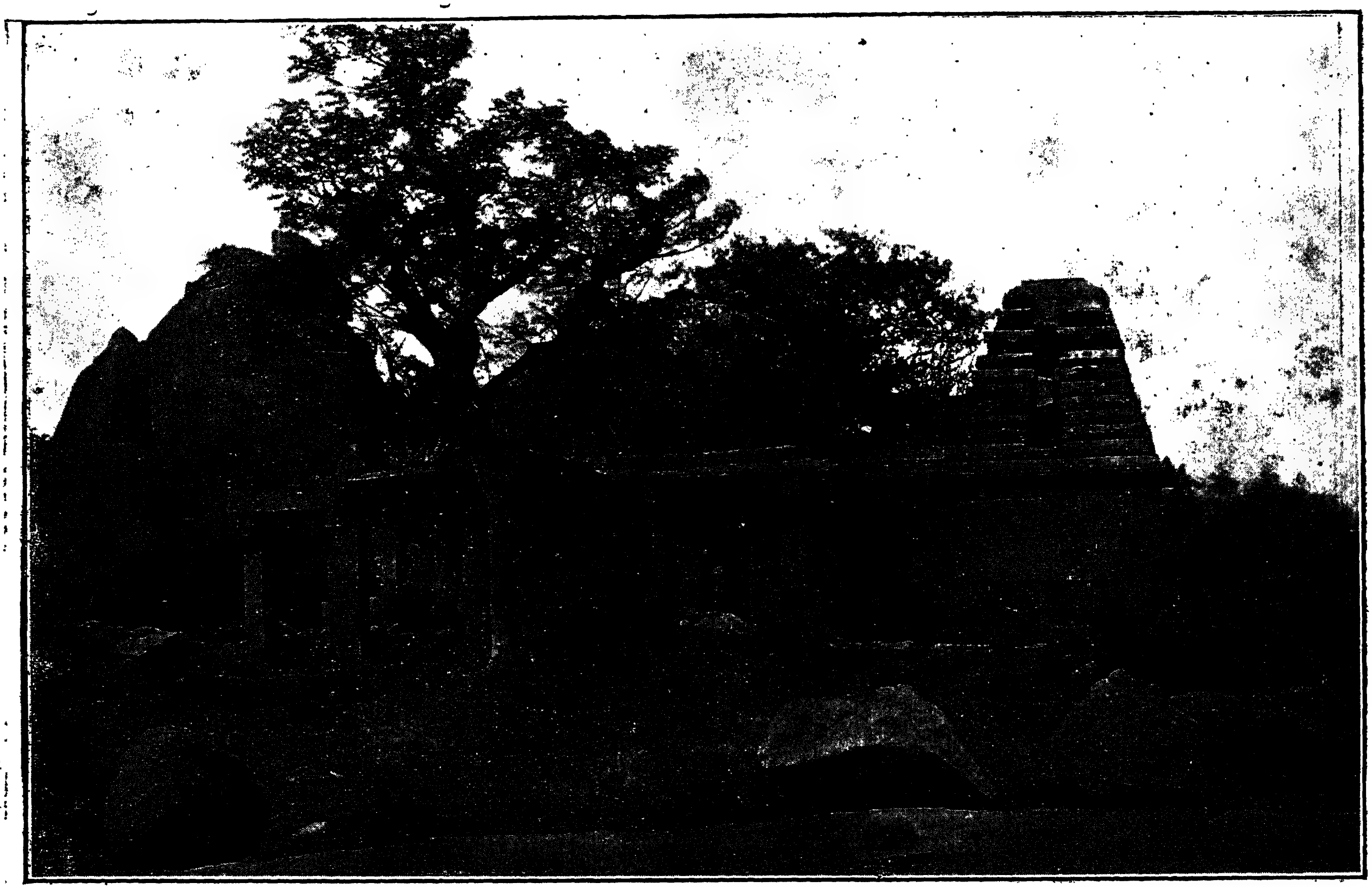
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RUINED FORT, RAJKONDA.



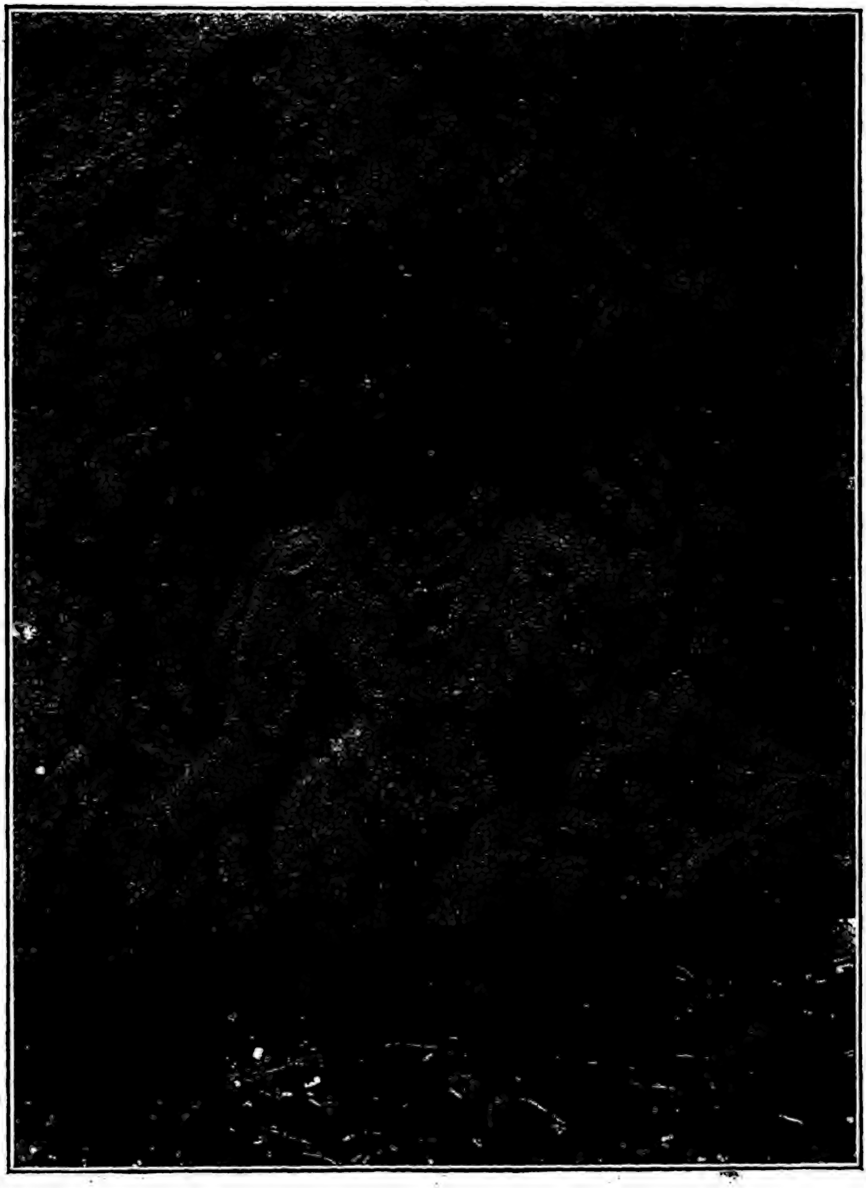
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KUTCHERY HILL, RAJKONDA.



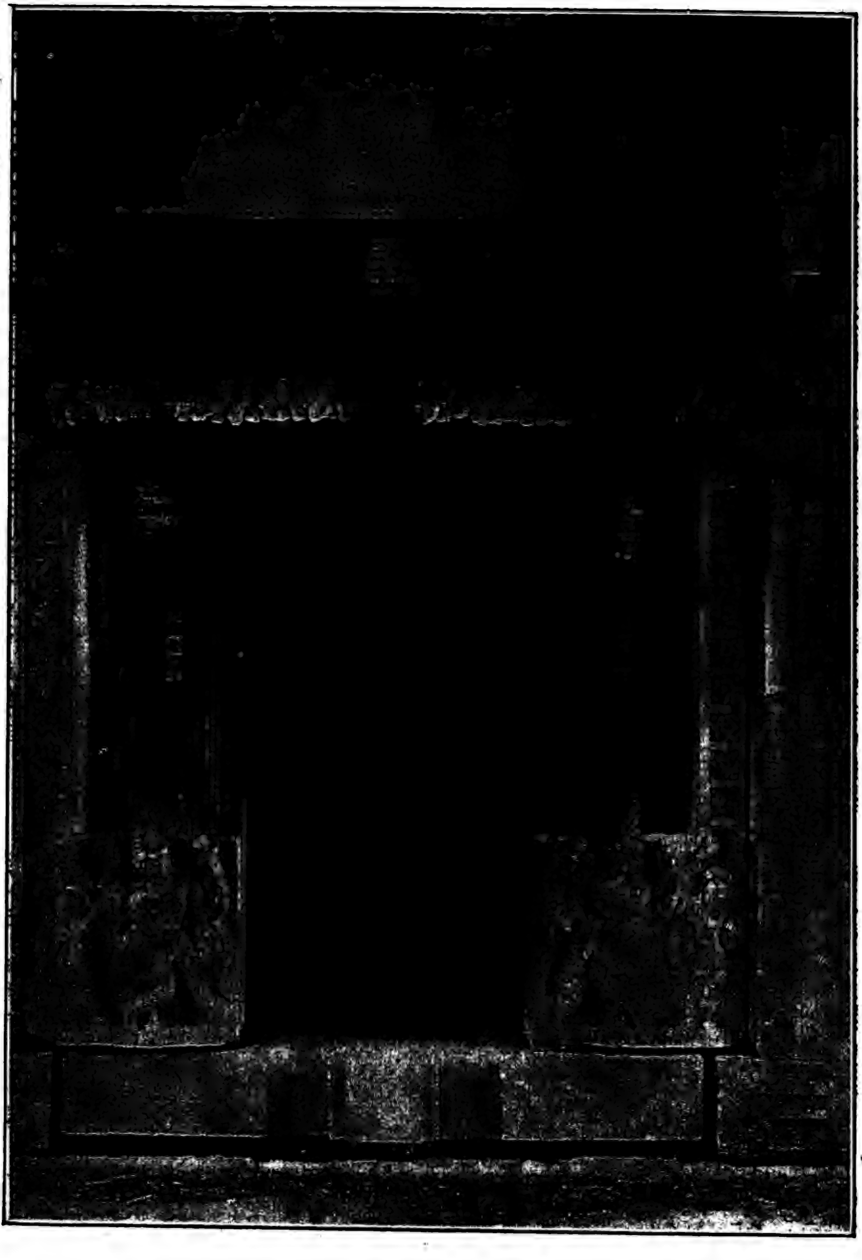
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VISHNU TEMPLE, RAJKONDA.



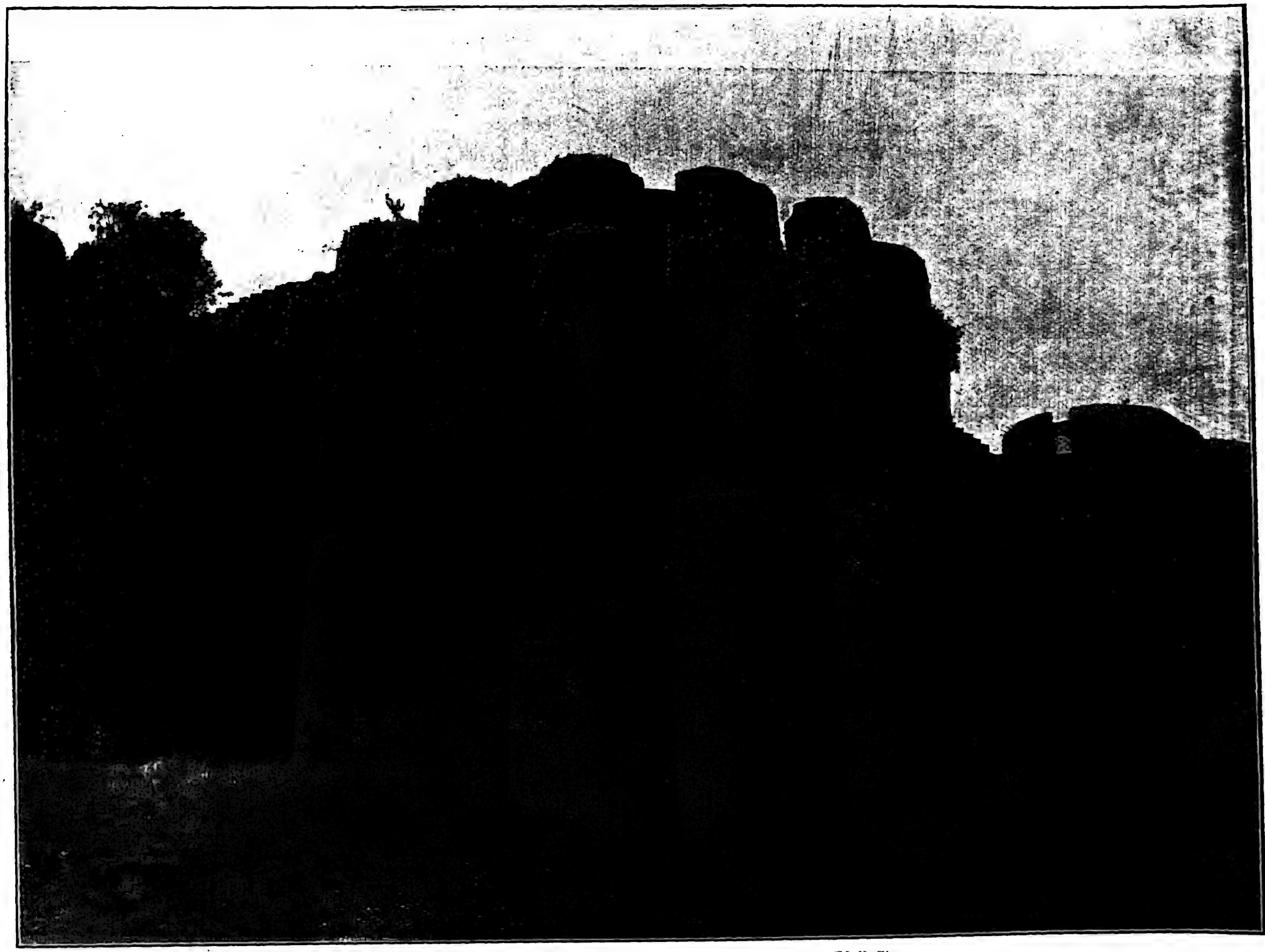
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BHAIRAVA TEMPLE, RAJKONDA.



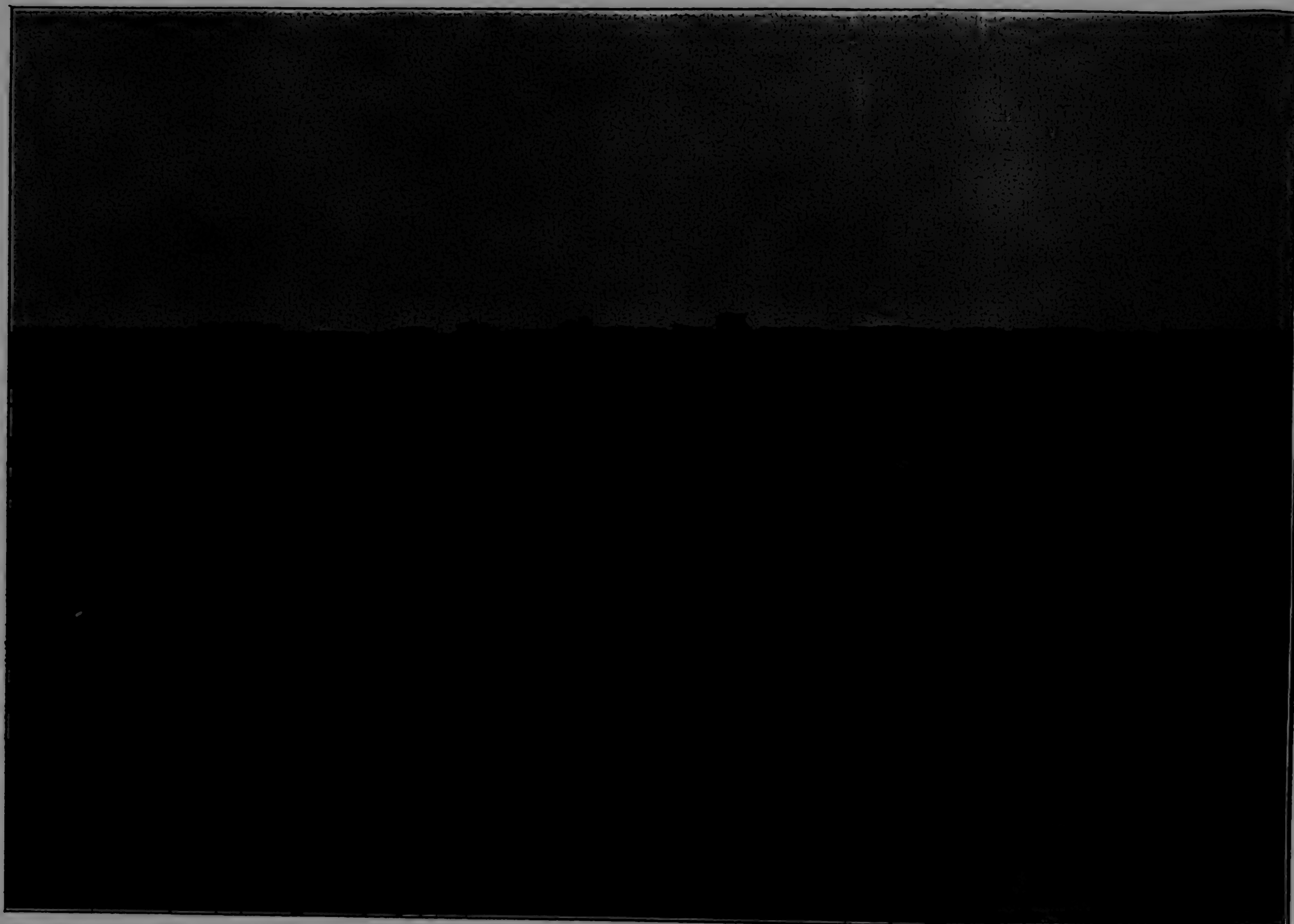
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VISHNU TEMPLE IN THE VALLEY, RAJKONDA.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

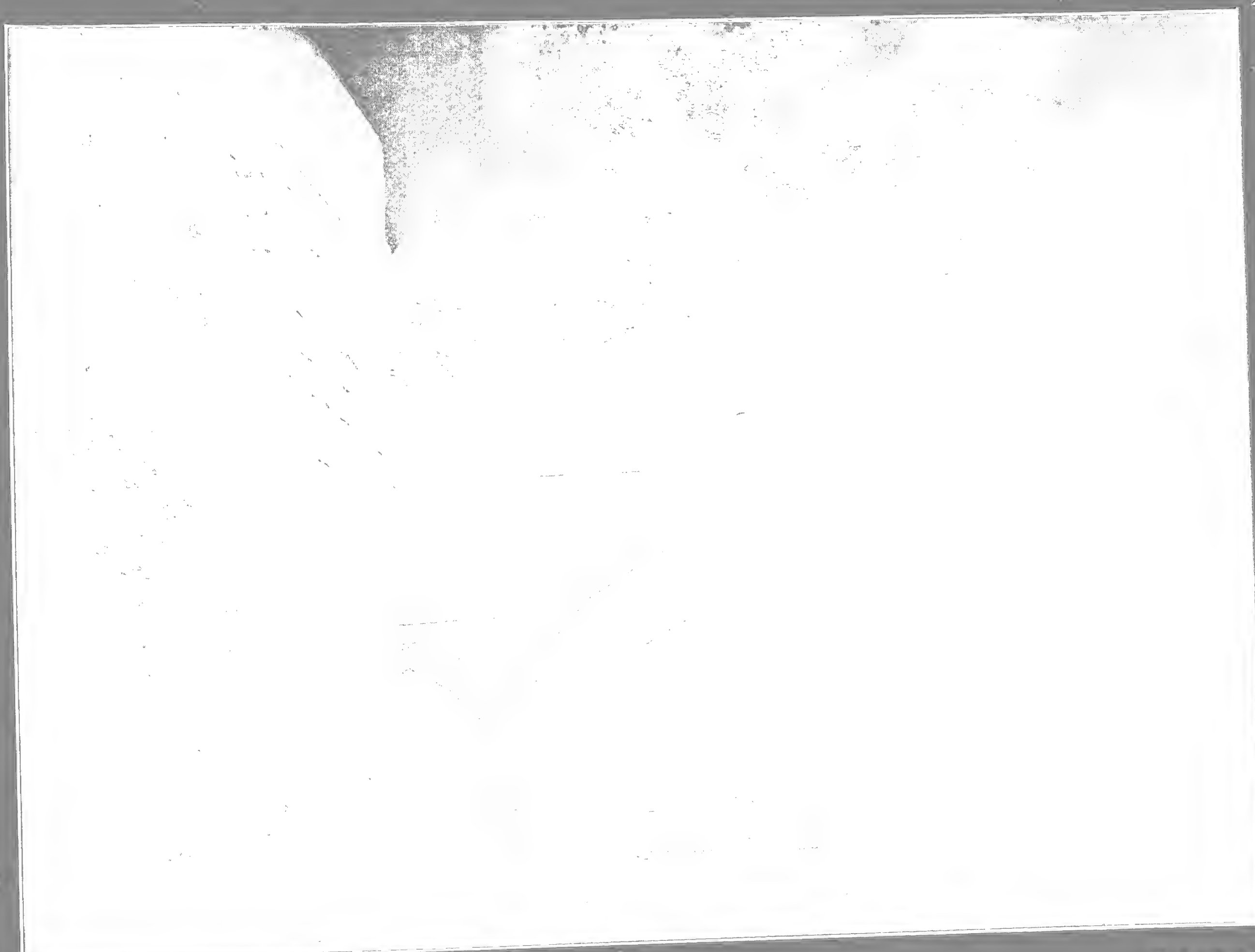
NALDURG FORT (PORTION OF WALL).



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept.

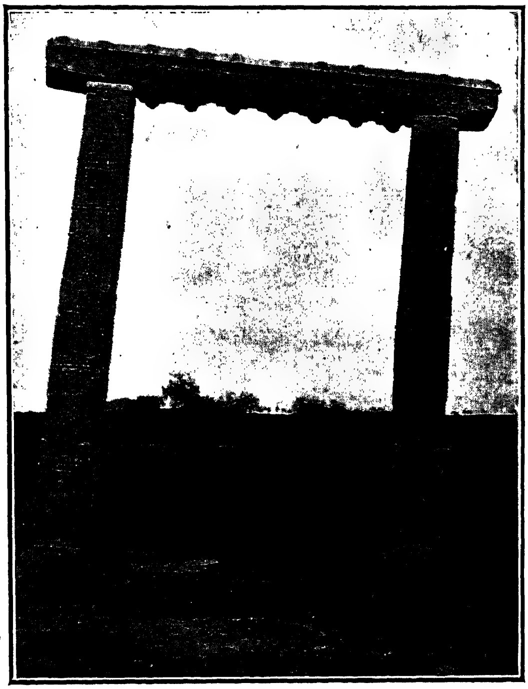
NALDURG FORT (PANI MAHAL).

Hyderabad-Dn.



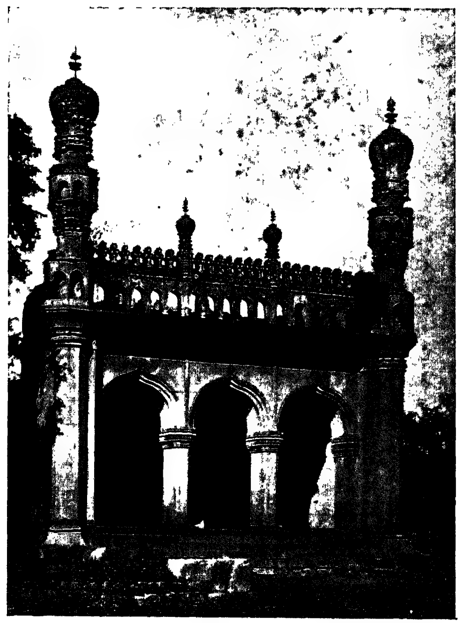
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QUNDHAR FORT (GATEWAY).



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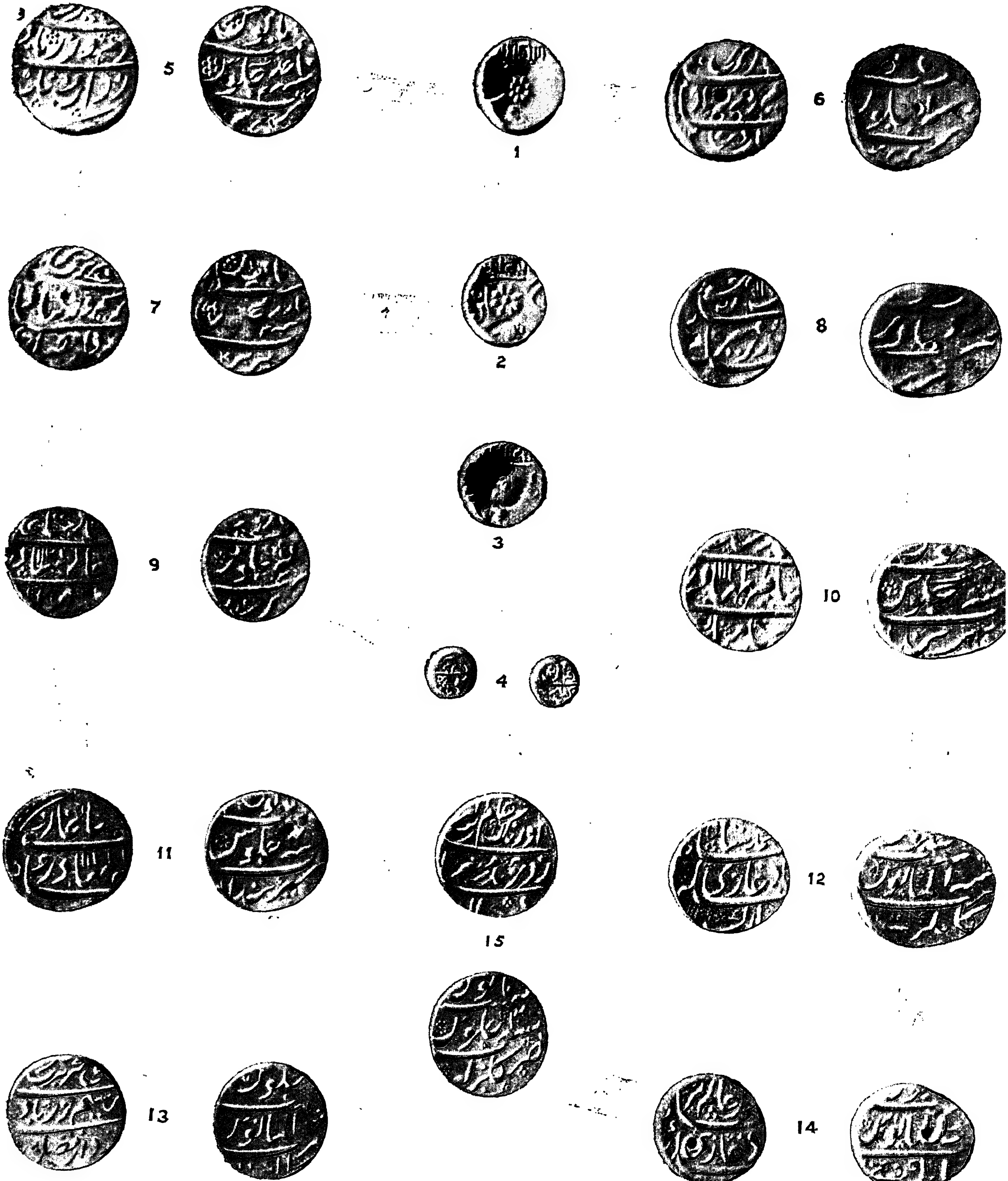
GATEWAY AT KULPANK.



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MOSQUE AT KOMATUR (MEDAK).

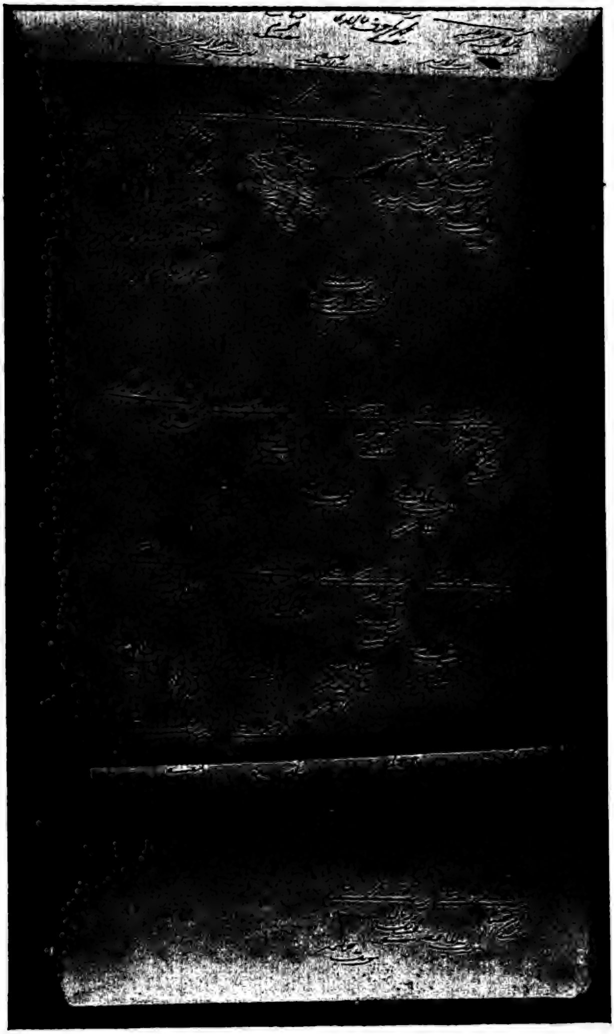
Old Coins and Inscriptions of the Deccan



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept.

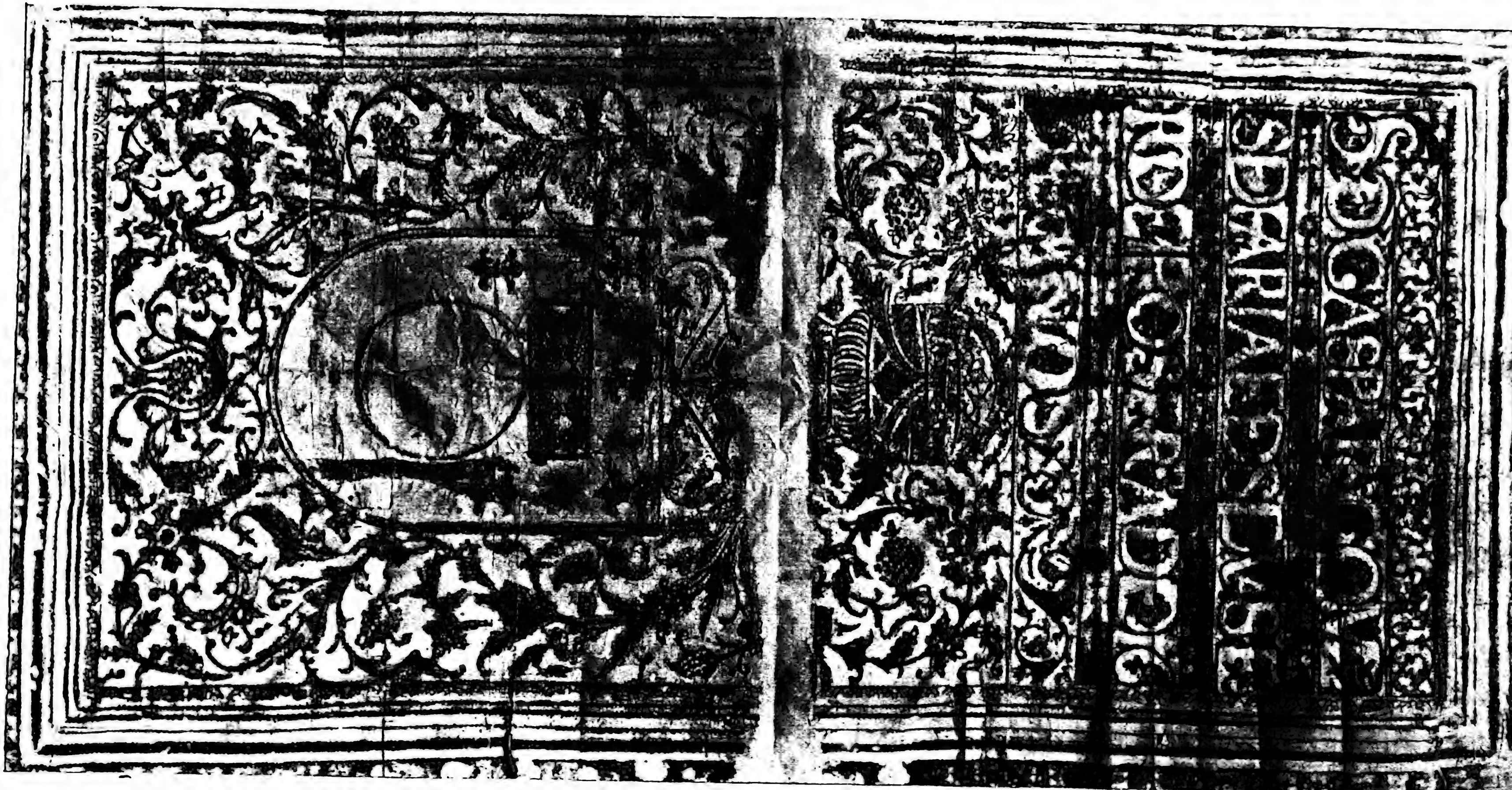
SOME OLD COINS OF HYDERABAD.

Hyderabad-Dn



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. Hyderabad-Dn.

PHOTO OF A PAGE FROM STATASTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DECCAN MANUSCRIPTS.



By Courtesy, Archaeological Dept. *Hyderabad-Dn.*

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